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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

AT

THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 4, 1848.

PART FIRST.

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1849.



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REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF STATE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.





REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In obedience to law I submit a report of the business and present condition of the agency of State, established in the city of New York, for the management of the public debt of the State, under

the acts of 19th January 1846, and 27th January 1847.

The most convenient periods for making settlements by this agency will be the last days of June and December of each year. On the first of January and July books have to be in readiness to distribute dividends to the holders of stock. Fifteen days prior to each one of those days the Transfer Books have to be closed to prevent confusion — the stock, whilst transfers are permitted, is continually changing hands. The Books being made up for the settlement of interest shew the name of each stockholder, the amount of stock held by him, and the dividend he is entitled to If any other days should be adopted for settling the Books, the labor of the office would be materially increased, and the stockholders be precluded of the right to transfer whilst the Books were in use in preparation of a balance sheet, without any perceptible advantage — conformably to this suggestion the accompanying reports, (except as to the certificates filed and dividends paid,) are up to the 31st June last. The report of the certificates filed is complete to 31st September last, as is also the account of dividends paid.

Prior to the first day of November last, when a holder of bonds proposed to surrender them and receive certificates under the new arrangement, the first inquiry was, had he subscribed to the Canal loan of \$800,000. If he had done so his name was registered upon the subscriber's Register, and the bonds he held were entered opposite his name. The kind of bonds he surrendered was designated

upon the Register, whether Wabash & Erie Canal, Internal improvements, Madison & Indianapolis Rail Road, Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Rail Road, Bank, or seven per cent. bonds. The number of each bond so surrendered was also registered in a proper column. At the foot of each entry, after a full and particular enumeration and description of each bond, an aggregate is ascertained, and 5 per cent. State Stock (paying four per cent. until 1853, and afterwards five) is issued to him for one-half the principal, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Stock is issued to him for one-half the interest in arrears upon the bonds surrendered. In the same certificate is included one per cent. per annum upon the principal until first of January 1853. For the other half of the principal a certificate of preferred canal stock is given him, and for the other half of the arrears of interest a certificate of special preferred canal stock is issued. These canal stocks are called preferred because they are to be paid out of the revenues of the canal before those which issue to holders of bonds who do not subscribe to the canal. If the bond-holder had not subscribed to the canal loan, and he wished to surrender without subscribing, there is issued to him the same description of State stocks, and the same amount of canal stocks, but these latter are denominated deferred, from the circumstance above alluded to. These non-subscribers are entered upon a different Register, and their accounts are carried into different Legers. By the abstract it will be seen how much of each kind of stock had been issued at the several periods, (1st July 1847, 1st January 1848, and 1st July 1848.) separate account is kept of the stock which issues for the Canal's half of Wabash & Erie Canal bonds surrendered, and different certificates are issued for such stock. It will thus be seen that to execute the law ten different varieties of stock are required to be issued -1st, State fives; 2d, State two and a half; 3d, preferred Canal stock; 4th, preferred Canal stock issued for canal bonds; 5th, special preferred Canal Stock; 6th, special preferred Canal stock issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal bonds; 7th, deferred Canal stock; 8th, deferred Canal stock issued on account of Wabash and Erie Canal bonds; 9th, special deferred Canal stock; 10th, special deferred Canal stock on account of Wabash and Erie Canal bonds—separate accounts have to be kept for each, and the greatest care and exactness are required to prevent their intermixture.

As yet books of account and transfer of the special Canal stocks have not been provided at this agency. These stocks are inactive and no dealings in them are taking place. Consequently no transfers are making. And the sum each holder has received with the number of his certificates, is readily ascertained by reference to the

registers.

The loan of \$800,000 to the canal is managed altogether at the office of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal. They issue certificates, pay interest, and receive transfers. This agency has nothing to do with it; nor has it anything to do with the assets or revenues of the canal. They are all, by virtue of the arrangement

with the bondholders, marshalled and managed by the Trustees. Yet there is a propriety in the State keeping an account of the stock, that in time to come, convenient reference may be had to the books to ascertain the amount of burdens upon the canal. But some inconvenience and trouble in future time may grow out of the fact, that the accounts are kept at one office, and dividends paid at another, as the office paying the dividends will have to depend upon the other for the accounts, and at the same time in a great degree be responsible for their accuracy. This difficulty cannot occur until the canal begins to distribute money on account of the certificates of Canal stock issued by this agency.

The Transcript marked "A" is a full and perfect abstract of the Registers of subscribed and non-subscribed bonds to 1st of July last, arranged in alphabetical order for the different periods, and showing the totals of the surrenders to that time, and the several amounts of stock issued in lieu of the old bonds.

A small difference between this abstract and the account furnished by my predecessor last December, will be discovered by comparing them; as for instance John Hackblock, Solon Luxmore and Thomas Yates, are reported by him as coming in subsequent to July, 1847. They (or their agent) insisted they had surrendered before the first of July, and to avoid complaint, they were very properly paid their July dividend, and placed upon the Register before July, 1847 .-Again, Philip Clapp is by him reported as a subscriber prior to July Mr. C. did not pay his subscription to the canal, which alone entitled him to preferred Canal stock; though he had promised to do so, though his name appeared on our books as a holder of the preferred stock, his January and July dividends on his 5 per cent. State stock were withheld, until he would pay his subscription to the canal, or return the certificates for preferred, and take deferred Canal stock. This latter he has done, and has been paid his dividends.

The principal of our foreign debt was Of this there has been surrendered and cancelled 9,158 bonds, of \$1,000 each, counting the two odd bonds	\$11,065,000
	9,158,000
Of principal yet to come in	\$1,907,000
One half of which	
Making this amount when all shall have been surrendered,	\$5,532,500

If the whole residue should come in before the first of January, it will increase the stock, 400,470	
Paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. after 1853, - The whole amount of indebtedness, supposing the	2,043,087
1,907 bonds now out, to be surrendered between this time and the first of January,	\$7,575,587

The interest upon this debt up to first day of January, 1853, under the arrangement will be \$221,300 per annum. Whatever portion of the 1,907 bonds remains out, will of course reduce this sum accordingly. Under the law, however, this is the most, we can be called upon to meet up to the first day of January, 1853. After that date the amount which we shall have to pay, will be very considerably increased, supposing the bonds all to be surrendered. After 1853 we shall have to pay as follows, on

\$5,532,500, 5 per cent. per annum, - - - \$276,625,002,043,087, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, - - - 51,077,17 This amount of interest will have to be paid annually commencing with July, 1853, - - - \$327,702,17

The 1,907 bonds yet outstanding are scattered throughout this country and Europe. A few occasionally strew themselves at the Brokers' boards in this city, and occasionally surrenders are made of them. The General Government holds 210 of them, which it was hoped would have been converted into new stock before July. A bill passed the United States Senate, authorizing their conversion, but it was defeated in the House of Representatives. The Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, hold 280 of them. They were deposited with that house, by the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, as security for money procured by the Bank. Upon these securities debentures are understood to have been issued, which were handed to the individuals who furnished the money. Messrs. Hope & Co. favor a surrender of them, but standing in the relation of a Trustee merely, between the Bank and the holders of the debentures, they decline making the surrender at their own hazard, and the other parties declining to authorize it, Messrs. Hope & Co. still hold them subject to the future determination of the parties in interest. These are a part of the bonds mentioned in the closing sentence of the last annual report of M. G. Bright, Esq. I may remark that so confident were Messrs. Lanier, and Hope & Co., that the 280 bonds would be converted, that Mr. L. left with Messrs. H. & Co., certificates of new stock, fully representing the whole of these bonds, and took from them a stipulation that the old bonds, or new certificates, should be returned to this agency by the first of November

last. They failed to forward them by the time appointed, but have subsequently returned the new certificates, which have all been cancelled, and the parties stand where they did prior to the negotiation. So small a proportion of them remain out, that very little doubt is entertained of their all being converted in a short time.—
The holders of some of them, it is understood, postponed a surrender, until they shall have had time, and an opportunity, to ask the Legislature of Indiana to make some other provision for them. Be the result of that application, if made, what it may, I need hardly say that it is very desirable that the whole of our public debt should again become active, and if the holders of these outstanding bonds should be re-assured that no other arrangement will be made for them, it is not doubted but they will at once present them at this

agency for conversion.

I submit, marked "B" a report of the disposal made at this agency of each member of the five per cent State certificates furnished by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, up to and including 30th September, 1848. It would be well to have a Register of each of the kinds of bonds issued to this agency kept in blank by the Auditor of State, and have the blanks filled as the semi-annual returns from this office furnish the data. The stock is so constantly changing hands, and passing from one certificate to another, that even whilst this report is preparing, some of the certificates, shown to be outstanding, have been cancelled by the transfer of the stock they represent. Returns from this office to the Audior of State each six months, showing the transfers and cancellations, would enable that officer, with some degree of probability, to show who owned the stock, yet certainty could not be counted upon at any other period than those already alluded to, when the transfer books are closed.

In receiving transfers in all cases a certificate is surrendered, except in a few instances where the same stock is twice transferred on the same day. In such case, in the second transfer, reference is made to the first, as furnishing the evidence of the right of the party making the transfer. When a transfer is made, the certificate affording the evidence of the transferer's right is surrendered and cancelled, and new ones issued to fill up the amount. low & Perkins want to transfer \$5,000 to J. Clark, out of No. 204, for \$117,000, 5 per cent. State stock. The old certificate No. 204, is taken in and cancelled, a new one issues to Mr. Clark for \$5,000, leaving \$112,000 to Winslow & Perkins. As they want that sum in two certificates, No. 1,671 is issued to them for \$59,450, and No. 1,672 for \$52,550, making the \$112,000. They are charged with the \$5,000, and Mr. Clark is credited by that amount, referring to the date and the number of the transfer. The cancelled certificates are carefully posted away in the margin from which they were originally taken. In thus putting up a large number, which had accumulated in the press of other duties, in the latter part of the fall and through the Winter, one number, to-wit: 996, for \$500, had got out of place, and could not be found. But as it is cancelled by

holes made through the signatures, and regularly transferred on the transfer book, no trouble could grow out of its being thrown into the streets.

With this report it was intended to submit a copy from the Registers of surrendered bonds, commencing where my predecessor closed his last annual report. As also, a like numerical register of the disposal made at this agency, of each of the other several varieties of certificates furnished by the Auditor and Treasurer. But as complete and exact copies of all these are now in preparation for the Auditor of Public Accounts, and will be furnished that officer as soon as they can be completed, I have thought it would be unnecessary labor, to prepare exactly similar documents to accompany this report. These copies, it is hoped, will be prepared in time to be furnished the Auditor, by the commencement of the session. If they should not, with the bonds that have been surrendered, subsequently to those inspected by the committee of the last Legislature, a copy of the registers of them will be submitted in order to test the accuracy of the accounts.

Accompanying this, marked C, will be found a copy of the dividend book for July, 1848, on our 5 per cent. stock. This shows who were holders of that stock on the 15th day of June, when the transfer book closed, until after the 1st of July, to give time to make up an account with the stockholders, preparatory to paying the dividend. The dividend is not paid on the certificate, an account is stated upon a book; and when the interest is paid, the stockholder's receipt is taken for it in a column ranging with others, showing the amount of stock held—by whom, and the amount of the dividend. The certificates held by the stockholder in all in-

stances, truly represent the amount of stock to his credit.

It will be seen, that a small amount of the July dividend for 1847, is yet unpaid. It has not been called for. It is still paid at this agency, as demanded, although the law imposes upon the party the necessity of going to the State Treasury for it, if he suffers twelve months to elapse after it is payable, without demanding it at the agency.

On the 17th day of August last, M. G. Bright, Esq., transferred to the State, seventeen thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock. It stands to the credit of the State, and the

certificate for it is cancelled.

The citizens of the State have good cause to congratulate themselves, that this heavy burden of debt has been so adjusted, without dishonor, that it is now within the controlable means of the State. That from an annual interest of more than six hundred thousand dollars, it is for the present reduced to \$221,300, to be increased after 1853, to \$327,702 17. The interest for July 1847, January 1848, and July 1848, has been promptly met, and it is hoped by the friends of the State generally, that all future instalments will be met with equal promptitude. The embarrassment in the finances of the State, caused by the passage into the Treasury,

of the Treasury notes, has been the foundation for some apprehension that the State would have to resort to the issue of certificates for interest, as provided for by the arrangement. But now that the Treasury notes are well nigh abolished, it is hoped that it will be entirely within the power of the State, to meet each subsequent instalment in money. If the January and July dividends of 1849 were provided, the sound revenues afterwards coming in, it is thought, would be ample to refund any temporary loan which might have to be made, and also for the payment of the subsequently occurring dividends upon the public debt. Issuing certificates under the act would be attended with considerable cost, and as they would bear six per centum interest per annum, it is submitted whether it would be better policy to pay interest upon the certificates which may issue for the interest, or upon a temporary loan to meet it.— Aside from the consideration of the effect which issuing certificates would have upon the stock and the credit of the State, it seems to be merely a question as to the person to whom the State will pay six per cent. interest upon the amount; connected with this subject I may be permitted to refer to the number and character of the holders of our five per cent. stock. The July dividend book shows that there are 522—of these 64 receive ten dollars; 115 receive \$20, and under that sum; 227 receive \$50, and under that sum; 339 receive \$100, and under that sum; 30 receive \$500, and over that sum; and 15 receive \$1,000, and over that sum. The above does not fairly exhibit the number or amount of certificates which would have to be issued. Many of the large stockholders hold the stock as Trustees, and they would of course desire certificates to issue in proper amounts for each one of their cestuis qui trust.

Would the character of the State, or of its Legislature, be improved by thowing into circulation \$100,000, or \$200,000 in these small certificates, or would the subscribers to the canal loan of \$800,000 meet the calls upon them for the means to complete the canal with the same promptitude that they would if the State were to pay her interest in cash, or would the holders of the bonds not yet converted, be as likely to surrender them when they but receive certificates for interest, as when money should be paid in their

ste**a**d.

As the time is near at hand when the Treasury notes will be redeemed, and from the present rate of assessments there will probably be a surplus in the Treasury, after meeting the annual demands upon it, the great necessity of increasing that surplus by a more efficient assessment upon the great amount of wealth within the State, now so situated as to escape taxation, with a view to the prospective redemption of this debt should engage the early attention of the people, and their representatives. The report of the Auditor exhibits the strange inconsistency of a constant diminution of the amount of corporation stock, when every citizen of the State knows that it has greatly increased within a few years. The aggregate of personal property might and should be increased.

is a very considerable amount of money at interest; stocks, and other evidences of wealth, which escape taxation, whilst the means of the middle and humble classes of citizens are all in the tract of land, the houses, and stock upon it, and the furniture in his house. easily seen and assessed by the assessor. The laws if not sufficient now, should be made sufficient to uncover the whole wealth of the State, and compel every portion of it to bear its proper proportion of the public burden. If the laws are sufficient, which is doubted. they should be administered with more energy and fidelity. The present rate of taxation, if assessed upon the actual wealth of the State, I have no doubt, would raise revenue enough to meet all our liabilities, and leave a considerable surplus, after the Treasury notes are removed. How shall that surplus be employed? Here is a debt of \$7,575,587 to be paid. Shall a sinking fund be created and means employed contemplating by some permanent arrangement, the gradual redemption of this debt? Such a course would have a magical effect to elevate our character, and improve our The employment of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars annually, would in a few years furnish the means to relieve the people of the State from this debt. of employment will suggest themselves, when it is found that the surplus exists to be disposed of. Until such time, it would be useless to suggest any; yet it is a subject demanding the mature reflection of our people; the sooner some plan shall be devised and put in operation the better, for then the instability and anxiety incident to uncertainty will not exist, and the people at home as well as the holders of the State's debt, will cease to fear taxation, or to doubt the ultimate payment of the debt.

It is of great importance that the State should have, at Indianapolis, a complete transcript of the books and accounts at this agency. Fire might destroy them, or carelessness or incapacity might involve the accounts and books in errors and confusion. Other circumstances might render it of consequence to the State, to have at home, under her own immediate control, all the entries and evidences against her, made at this agency. These should all be deposited in the office of the Auditor of State. To secure this very desirable end, it would be well to have this agency, at the end of each six months, furnish the Auditor of State with a transcript of what may have been done within that period, so that if any calamity, or other difficulty should occur, the means may be within the convenient reach of the State to supply all necessary information. will be the more necessary, as the different stocks issued and transferred at the agency become active. The business of issuing and transferring stock, will then be vastly increased, and the State will find it the more necessary to see that all certificates furnished, are properly disposed of and accounted for. The documents already ordered by the Auditor, will furnish the foundation, and it should be kept up by accurate semi-annual reports, from which the Auditor should make the proper entries. This would furnish a ready and. effective check, against any evil which might otherwise occur here. Of the suspended debt of the State, a remnant has fallen under my control; its value, if any, is not readily ascertained. They are as follows:

1. The Georgia Lands—they remain unsold, and I am not in-

formed that any thing can be obtained for them.

2. The judgment against Mr. Beckwith, which was obtained by the State, I have been engaged in a negotiation, contemplating a sale of it. I have hopes that I shall be successful, though as yet nothing has been made of it.

3. The judgment against Mr. Carnahan—nothing has been done

with this since I took control of the agency.

4. \$175,000 certificates of deposit, of the North American Trust Banking Company—I have not seen these certificates, but am informed that they are in the custody of a gentleman in New York, under an arrangement with Gov. Noble. At present the State's interest in them, I apprehend, would not sell for anything.

These planks from the wreck are suffered to remain on hands for the reason that nothing could heretofore be obtained for them.— Whenever they can be converted into money, at any price worthy

of consideration, I shall dispose of them.

Respectfully,

JAS. COLLINS, JR.,

Agent of State.

Indiana Agency, New York, Oct. 10th, 1848.)

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July, 1847.

Names of the Surrenderers.	Page.	Int. Impr. Bonds	M & 1 L. & 1 R. R. R. R. Bonds Bonds		Вапк Вонds	Seven per	al State's onc of half Prin- Is cipal.	Total State's one of Interest and No. of half Prin- one per cent. of cipal.	Canals one half prin- cipal.	Canal's one-	Date of Surrender.
Anderson, D. T.	21	-	1					1	5,000		May 6, 1817.
Agute, John	35		_	:	:	:			1,500		May 7, 1847.
Allen, A. G	37		:	:	:	:			2,500		May 10, 1817.
Astor, John J.	:: :::	43	:	:	7	က	53 26,500	8,877.50	56,500	7,987 50	
Aldrich, H. D.	: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :	€ • • •	- :	: :	: :		30 30 30,000	7,200	000,09	6,000	May 14, 1817.
Aldio, Thomas R	40	7	:	:	:	: :	_		000.6	2,700	May 14, 1847.
Aldjo, John	50	. 16	:	:	:	:		2,880	8,000	2,400	Mny 17, 1847.
Aitken, James	7.3	≅	:	:	:	:			15,500		May 21, 1817.
Albany S. Bank	100	•	_	:	:	:				962 50	May 26, 1847.
Abbot & Co., (Trustees,)	110	:	:	:	:	:			6,500	1,950	June 2, 1847.
Allhuson, Fred	172	€; -	:	:	3	:	81,000		81,000	24,300	June 25, 1817.
Black, Thos., & Co	 	٠. -	: : : :	:	:	:		006			
Backingham, Alvah	300	हिंदे -	:	:	:	:		4	12,500	3,737 50	
Buckingham, Alvah	: 		: "	:	:	:	000,5		2,500	750	May 18, 1847.
Buckingham, Alvah		 	_	:	:	:		008.	000,0	000:1	June 29, 1817.
Buckingham, Surgess & Co	3 2	÷	:		:	:	1,000		1,000	300	May 10, 1847.
Buckingham, Philo									35.0	057	May 10, 1047.
Baring, Brothers & Co	38	. 89	:	:	:	:		16.	44.500	13.350	May 13, 1847.
Baring, Brothers & Co	40	·	:	:	:	:			1,500	450	May 14, 1847.
Baring, Brothers & Co	42	æ	:	:	:	:	80 40,000	14,400	40,000	12,000	May 14, 1847.
Baring, Brothers & Co	4.9		:	:	:	:			12,000	3,600	Mny 17, 1817.
Beers, Joseph D	45	4	en .	:	:	:			3,500	1,050	May 15, 1847.
Bayard, Robert	48		G.	:	:	:	000,01		10,000	3,000	Mny 17, 1817.
Buckingham, Wm			:	:	:	:			2,500	750	May 18, 1847.
Buckingham, E	49		:	:	:	:	5 2,500	006	2,500	750	8
Buckingham, John	49	د	35	:	:	:	5 2,500		2,500	750	May 18, 1847.
Betts, Margaretta	65		:	:	:	:			1,500	450	3
Engmul, Mrs	85	=	:	:	:	:	11 5,500	1,	5,500	1,650	
Bagnal, C	85	-	:	:	:	:	9 <u>5</u>		200	<u> </u>	7.
Eagnal, James				:	:	- :	10 500	180	200	150	May 24, 1847.

May 24, 1847. May 25, 1847. May 26, 1847. June 15, 1847. June 25, 1847. June 25, 1847. June 26, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 29, 1847. May 11, 1847. May 20, 1847. May 20, 1847. May 21, 1847. May 31, 1847.
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Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July, 1847. — Continued.

Date of Surrender.	June 3,	ຕີ	June 4, 1847.	June 10, 1847.	June 10, 1847.	Tune 16, 1947	June 26, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	May 10, 1847.	May 20, 1847.	May 22, 1847.	June 2, 1847.	June 3, 1847.	May 1, 1847.		May 14 1847	May 20, 1847.	May 21, 1847.	June 7, 1847.	May 28, 1847.	June 2, 1847.	June 15, 1847.	May 24, 1847.	June 26, 1847.	June 28, 1847.	May 1, 1847.
Canal's one- half Interest.	3,862 50	1,950	40,700	2,700	1,875	95	750	737 50		137 50	275	1,500	1,800	009	300	2,250		1,057	000 8	1.237 50	750	300	14,850	009	1,500	3,975	150	750	006
Canals one half Prin- cipal.	13,500	6,500	142,000	000,6	7,500	200,2	2.500	2,500	2,500	200	1,000	2,000	000.9	2,000	1,000	7,500	4,000,4	26.2	10,000	4.500	2,500	1,000	49,500	2,000	2,000	13,500	200	2,500	3,000
State's one-half that State's one of Interest and Canals one half Principal.				3,240	2,325	8 6	006	887 50		167 50	332	1,800	2,160				1,440		3,600				17,		1,800			006	1,080
State's one half Prin- cipal.	13,500	6,500	142,000	000,6	7,500	200,3	2,500	2,500	2,500	200	1,000	5,000	9,000	2,000	000,1	7,500	4,000	30,7	10,000	4.500	2,500	1,000				13	200	2,500	3,000
Total No. of Bonds	27	13	782 782	18	15	r ,-	2	2	5	_	टर	0	12	4.0	ο≀ <u>.</u>	12	20.5		20.0	6	2	જ	66	4	0	27	_	ະດ	9
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Bank		:	220	:				:	:		:	:	:	:		:							••	:	:				
L. & I R. R. Bonds		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	42	:	:	:	:	:	: :
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W. & E. C. Bonds		:		:			ະດ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: !	ΙΣ	_				:	:	S	4	:	10	:	:	: :
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Names of the Surrenderers.	Dent, Miss	Dillon, John	Dent, Thomas	Daniel, F. A., Col	Darthur, J. F., jr.	Dunkan Mrs. M	Dillwyn, Sarah	Davis, S. G.	Davis, Isaac	Davis, Thomas E	Drake, James M	Ellis, John	Evans, John	Evans, J. T., Capt	Eyken, K	Earle, Wm. T. & Co	Fanning, Fatrick	Foslick, Samuel	Ferguson, John (of I)	Fall, Richard	Furman, W. J	Fry, Joseph T.	Ferguson, John, N. Y	Ferguson, A. P., Miss	Floyd, Ferris T	Ferguson, John (Irvine)	Fish, Elizabeth	Forbes, Murray	Gardiner, Henry, (Trustee)

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Gardiner, Samuel G. Gregory, Dudley S. Grummon, Lockwood Grossbeck, A. Govan & Marx Gowan & Marx Godman, J.	Greenwood, J	Greaves, Wm	Glover, Ogden R. Griffin, Solomon. Grife, Thomas W.	Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson Hall, Daniel	Hildredth, S. P Ifnynes, R. T Harmony, Peter	Hari, Betsey	Harrison, E. Harrison, E. Harrison, M., jr.	Heygnte, T. W., Sir Hendlam, T. D Hodgson, Isane: Hobe, Reuben	Hartshome, Hugh. Huth, F. & Co. Huth, F. & Co. Huthelinson, James. Hazlewood, Lewis H. Hyslop, Robert. Hysloy, Robert. Hollord, James.

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July 1847.— Continued.

Date of Surrender.	June 26, 1847.	June 28, 1847.	June 29, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	May 7, 1847.	May 21, 1847.	May 27, 1847.	June 15, 1847.	June 26, 1847.	June 26, 1847.	26,	22	Ma	C S	5	Mny 17, 1847.	June 10, 1847.		May 21, 1847.	May 22, 1847.	May 25, 1817.	May 26, 1847.	May 26, 1847.	May 28, 1847.	June 26, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	May 7, 1847.		May 17, 1847.
Canal's one- half Interest.	1,175	009	1,500	750	1,500	300	009	1,300	90£	750	750	300	1,800	3,712 50	2,250	1,500	1,050	1,5000	3,300	1,650	1,650	1,050	3,300	150	450	150	009	300	6,750	150	150	006
Canals one halfprfnci- pal.	4,000	2,000	5,000	2,500	2,000	000,1	000,2	4,000	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	000,9		7,500	5,000	3,500	5,000	11,000	5,500	5,500	3,500	11,000	200	1,500	200	2,000	1,000	22,500	200	200	3,000
State's one of Interest and half Prin- one per cent of cipal.	1,415	720	1,800	006	1,809	360	720	1,440	360	906	006	360	091'8	4,592 50	2,700	1,800	1,260	008,1	3,960	1,980	0.66,1	1,260	3,960	180	240	180	720	360	8,100	180	180	080,1
State's one half Prin- cipal.	4,000	2,000	5,000	2,500	5,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,000	000'9	13,500	7,500	5,000	3.500	5,000	1,000	5,500	5,500	3,500	11,000	200	1,500	200	2,000	1,000	22,500	200	200	3,000
Total No. of Bonds	8	4	10	r.C	10	C5	~	00	c?	rc.	7.	23	12	27	5	2	~	10	23	=	Ξ	7	22	_	က	_	~	C3	45	Ξ.	(<u>_</u>
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Bank Bonds		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	`	ÇS	:	:	:		:	_	:	:	~		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L. & I. R. R. Bonds		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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W. & E. C. Bonds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	~	:	C	rç.	:	36	:	₹	_	:	20	0.	7.5	62	9	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	45	:
Page.	186	19.	.195		202	<u>~</u> ;	73	6	140	186	186	187	8		117	9	43	S.	Ç,	35	23	ŝ	8.	2.	9		197	204	508	61;	2. C.	25.
Names of Surrenderers.	Hagar, John D.	Hoyt, Alfred, (N. Y.)	Haves, W. H., & Co	Hastings, J. S	Hoyt & Hunt	Jones, Rev. C.	Jenkins, George	Jones, M., Miss	Jones, Walter R	Janson, Alford	Janson, William	Judson, Charles	Iselin, John A	Inglis, R	Inman, Charles	Kelley, Robert	King, James G., & Sons	King, R. II.	Kingan, John	Kirkpatrick, R. G	Kennedy, L	Kolle, H. W.	Kraentler & Meivillo	Kraentler, W	Kinney, Geo. W	Kean, John	Kissam, D., jr	King, W. J.	King, Edward	Leiber, Francis	Lockwood, D. Grand	Lihon, Thomas

00 900 May 20, 1847.	1,350 May	20,250 June	3,000 June	150 May	1,350 May	450 May	150 June	300 June	150 June	150 May	3,600 June	4.200 May	1,475 June	587 50 May	2,100 May	4,950 May	300 May	300 June	450 May	450 May	900 Mnv	4.200 May	1.500 May	300 May	1,050 May	750 May	3,150 May	7,950 May	12,300 May	300 May	750 May	1,350 May	1,350 May	750 May	750 May	1,950 May	450 May	150 May	3,450 June	6,000 June	3,600 June
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1,080	1,620	24,300	3,600	£ .	1,620	540	081 180	360	180	180	4,320	5,040	1,775	707 50	2,520	5,940	30.0	360	540	510	0.00.1	5,040	1,800	360	1,260	006	3,780	9,540	14,760	098	006.	1,620	1,620	006	000	2,340	510	180	4,140	7,200	4,320
3,000[4,500	67,500	10,000	000	4,500	006,1	200	000,1	200	200	12,000	14,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	16,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	11,000	5,000	1,000	3,500	2,500	10,500	56,500	1,000	000,1	2,500	4,500	000,5	2,500	2,500	0,500	1,500	200	11,500	20,000	12,000
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		Langton, J.			Lukes, F. C				_			Larkins, J. P. (Trustec)	-											McCurdy, R. H.			Molling, Godfrey			:			Moon Richard		_					Willow Connect of the Party of	

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July, 1847.—Continued.

Names of the Surrenderers.	Page.	W. & E. C. Bonds	Int. Impr. Bonds	M & IL R. R. R. Bonds Bo	L & I R. R. Bonds	Bank Bonds	Seven per	Total No. of Bonds	State's one half Prin- cipal.	State's one-half State's one of Interest and Canals one half Prin- one per cent. of half Principal.	Canals one ha.f Prin-cipal.	Canal's one- half Interest.	Date of Surrender.
Miller, Samuel (Lynchburg)	187	:	000	2			:	12	5.000		2 000	1.500	Tune 96 1847
Maxwell, John	137	:	4		:	:	:	2	2,500		2,500	737 50	Inne 15 1847
Maxwell, L. E.	138	:	10	:	:	:	:	10	5,000	1,800	5,000	1.500	June 15, 1847
Maxwell, L. E.	195	:	م	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	:	က	1,500		1,500	450	June 28, 1847.
Maxwell, Wm. N. Y	139	:	4	:	:	:	: '	4	2,000	720	2,000	009	June 15, 1847.
Marshall, Kobt.	25	:	: '	:	:::	:	=	—	200		200	137 50	June 29, 1847.
Morrison, Chas.	33	:	ص	:	:	:	:	<u>ه</u>	4,500		4,500	1,350	June 29, 1847.
Morton, Francis	2 ;	4	3,	:	:	:	:	14	7,000		7,000	2,100	May 21, 1847.
Mott & bowne, (Ex.)	2 8	:	ဂ	:	:	:	:	.a	2,500	006	2,500	750	June 19, 1847.
lyye, Aring	3	:	:	⇔	:	:	:	C?	1,000		1,000	300	May 6, 1847.
Nye, Anslem T	2	:	?	:	:	:	:	63	1,000	360	1,000	300	May 6, 1847.
Nye, Anslem T.	730	:		:	:	:	:	_	200	180	200	150	June 26, 1847.
Nye, Anglem T. (Trustee)	ನ	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	200	180	200	150	May 6, 1847.
Norman G. W.	62	:	00	:	:	:	:	00	4,000		4,000	1,200	May 19, 1847.
New York, Life and T. Co	143	:	9	:	:	:	:	9	3,000	1,080	3,000	006	June 23, 1847
Nitchie, Henry A.	6	:	23	:	:	:	:	જ	000,1		1,000	300	June 29, 1847.
Nevins, Townsend & Co	197	:	18	:	:	:	:	18	000,6		000,6	2,700	June 30, 1847.
Nevins, I ownsend & Co	707	:	: 1	:	:	200	:	 જ	10,000	3,600	10,000	3,000	June 30, 1847.
Ivevins, I ownsend & Co	§ ;	:	7	30	:	:	:	10	2,000		2,000	1,500	June 30, 1847.
Doller try D	7	:	بر	:	:	:	:		16,500	5,940	16,500	4,950	May 17, 1847.
Porking I M	3 5	:	? ?	:	:	:	:	25.5	000,1	360	1.000	300	May 5, 1847.
Perkins IN	910		10	٦ ٥	:	:	:	C S	12,300	4,150	000,21	3,400	May 12, 1847.
Pulaford B	1	:	3.6	v	:	:	:	3 6	000,01	3,000	10,000	3,000	June 30, 1847.
Pendegrast I Sir.	2 %		G ⊆	:	:	:	:	3 5	12,500	4,500	12,500	3,750	May 22, 1847.
Palmer M Miss	3 2		2 6	:	:	:	:	3 0	000,	1,800	000,	000,1	May 24, 1847.
Palmer. McKellin Dont & Co.	36	01	1.5	٠	4	0	œ	100	000	99 000 50	000,00	012	June 3, 1547.
Peabody George	131	20	86			٠ •	•	3 =	20,00	26,006,00	000,00	20,02	June 6, 1647.
Patterson, Jos. Col	142		?			,		·	000,03	001,	20,00	0,00	June 9, 1647.
Prall. David M	5		7		:			1 12	2000		2000		Tune
Potts Thomas	186	:	3.5		:	:		3 5	000,	00. 100,2	000,7	00 102,2	Julie
Pholos Dodge & Co	0 0	: 1	_	:	:	:	:	- 7	3,500	1,260	3,500	050,1	56,
I meripa, Douge of Co	0	-	:		····		:	=	3,500	1,260	3 200	1,050	June 26, 1847.

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Drive West & Co.	Frime, ward & Co	Prest of Machanica Bank Boston	Pugh David	got,	Reynolds, William	Robinson, Archibald	Ryall, Daniel B. (N. J.)	Richardson, W. II Sir	bins	Ravenshaw, J. H	Robinson, G	Riley, A. B	hert	Robert, W. S.	bert,	Kedmond, Wm. (Trustee)	Kiggs, E.	Kawdon, Groesbk & Bridgham.	Shilletto, John	Stark wenther, Samuel	Stetson, Charles	tson	Sturges, E. P.	Sturges, Edward	=	Smith, Austin	Smith, Hugh C	Smith, Isabella K.	Smith, Soping and H	Spencer Tohn C	Sherwood, Edwin	Smith, Chas. (Boston.)	Starges, Solomon	Sturges, William	Sturges, Hezekiah	Swan, Calch	Sturges, Jonathan	د. ا	Schemelorn Poter	Shank, II.	
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Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July, 1847. — Continued.

Names of the Surrenderers. Silver, Thomas T. 77 Silver, James 77 Saluderson, 77 Saluderson, 77 Saluderson, 77 Saluderson, 77 Saluderson, 77 Silver, William Dr. 77	W. & E. C. Bonds.	Int.	M & 1	[, &]	Pour L		Total		State's one-half	Canals one	21000	Date of	
		Imp. Bonds				Seven et. Bon		State's one of Interest and Canals one half Prin- one per cent. of half Principal. funded Interest cipal.	orate's one of interest and Canais one half Prin- one per cent. of half Principal. funded Interest cipal.	half Prin- cipal.	Canal's one- half Interest.	Surrender	if er.
	7.4	1-			4	:	11	5,500		5,500	1,650	May 21, 1	1847.
		Ξ	:	:	:	:	11	5,500		5.500	1,650	May 22, 1	1847.
: :	92	9	:	:	:	:	က	1,500		1.500	450	May 22, 1	1847.
:	76	20	:	:	:	:	20	10,000	3,350	10,000	2,750	May 22, 1	1847.
_	9 <u>7</u>	9	G.	:	:	:	30	4,000	1.440	4,000	1,200	May 22, 1	1847.
Saunderson & Co		5	:	:	16.	:	96	48,000	17,280	48,000	14,400	May 22, 1	1847.
	 		:	:		:	6.	4,500		4,500	1,350	May 21, 1	3.17
	6	19	:	:	:	:	20	25,000		25,000	7,500	May 26, 1	347.
Smith, S. G. (Brighton)	37		:	:	:	:	37	18,500		18,500	5,087 50	May 27,	1847.
Smith, S. G. (Lombard st.) 11	::	252	:	:	:	:	252	126,000		126,000		June 1, 1	847.
•	130	CS	:	:	-	:	ಣ	1,500		1,500	450	June 9, 18	847.
:	37	00	:	:	:	:	œ	4,000		4,000	1,200	June 15, 1	1847.
	3	33	:	:	-	:	20	10,000	3,600	10,000	3,000	May 14, 1	317.
:	182 4	:	:	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	v	2,000		2,000	550	June 26, 1	1847.
:	302	6.		:	:	:	01	5,000		2,000	1,500	June 30, 1	847.
	183	330	_	:	:	:	40	20,000	7,075	20,000	5,875	June 26, 1	847.
:	187	:	5	:	:	:	ır.	2,500	006	2,500	750	June 30, 1	847.
:	188	9	:	:	· ::	:	9	3,000		3,000	906	June 30, 1	1847.
fenkolem,	194	23	:	:	:	:	C5	1,000		1,000	300	June 30, 1	1847.
-	961	:	_	:	:	:	_	200	180	5,000	150	June 29, 1	847.
Strachan & Scott,	204	20	ಣ	:	:	:	23	11,500	4,115	11,500	3,425	June 30, 1	847.
Smith, Henry W 204		:		:	:	:	_	200	180	200	130	June 30, 1	847.
:		4	:	:	:	:	~	2,000		2,000	009	June 15, 1	847.
_	56	2	:	:	:	:	<u>.c</u>	2,500		2,500	750	May 18, 1	1847.
]	32	7	:	-	:	40	20,000		20,000	000.9	April 30,	1847.
Taylor, A. M. & Co	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27	4	:	:	:	31	15,500	5,542 50	15,500	4,612 50	April 30,	847.
:	52	6	:	:	:	:	6.	4.500		4.500	1,350	May 17. 1	847.
-	65	:	:	:	-	:		500		200	150	May 20, 1	847.
:	84	48	:	:	13	:	61	30,500	_	30,500	9,150	May 25, 1	1847.
:	130	3	:	:	:	:	ಣ	1,500		1.500	450	June 9, 18	847.
-	138	23		:	:	:	m	1,500		1,500	450	June 15, 1	1847.
Tone, Catharine A 140	0 1	::::	::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•	•	=	200		200	150	June 26, 1	1847.

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* No Coupon.

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July, 1847.—Continued.

Date of Surrender.	May 25, 1847.	May 31, 1847.	May 28, 1817.	June 2, 1847.	June 2, 1847	June 15, 1847.	June 16, 1847.	May 6, 1847.	May 26, 1847.	June 19, 1847.	June 19, 1847.	June 19, 1847.	June 28, 1847.	June 29, 1847.	June 30, 1817.	June 30, 1847.	June 19, 1847.	
Canal's one- half Interest.	3,000	4,500	1,350	1,950	300	2,125	150	750	750	750	287 50	137 50	0,000	150	1,500	4,400	150	\$1,106,725 00
Canals one half Prin- cipal.	10,000	15,000	4,500	6,500	1,000	10,500	200	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,000	200	20,000	500	5,000	15,000	200	\$3,722,500
State's one-half State's one of Interest and Canals one half Prin- one per cent. of half Principal.	3,600	5,400	1,620	2,340	. 360	3,755	081	006	930	006	347 50		7,200	180	1,800	5,300	180	\$1,327,948 00 \$3,722,500
	10,000						.200	2,500	2,500	2,500	000,1	500	20,000	200	5,000	15,000	200	7,445 \$3,722,500
Total No. of Bonds	202	300	9	13	C)	21	1	,C	r.c.	က	C	=	40	_	10	30	_	7,445
Seven per ct. Bonds.			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18
Bank Bonds			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	719
I. R. I. Bank S. Bonds Seven per Cet. Bonds Cet. Bonds Cet. Bonds			:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68
M. & J. R. Bonds		: :	:	:	:	<u>o</u> ,	:	:	:	:	C5	_	:	:	:	7	_	300
Int. Imp. Bonds	91	38	6	13	:	€	_	20	S	S	:	:	40	:	2	53	:	5,658
W. & E. C. Bonds	30		:	:	CS.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	678
Page.	98	92	101	107	117	137	140	.: .:	12	142	88	142	193	191	199	204	141	_
Names of Surrenderers.	Williams, W.	Wilson, Thomas & Co	Viggins, Samuel	Vilson, I. M. Sir	Wallis, George	Watkinson, David	Villets, Amos	Wells, Edward	Webster, Hosca	Weed, Thurlow	Villiams, Israel	White, Samuel Rev	Vood, Silas	Voodward, Wm	Weed, Harvey	Ward, John & Co	Waterman, Henry	



Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by subscribers subsequent to July 1848.

																											1	
Date of Surrender.	Oct. 16, 1847	Sept. 25, 1847	Oct. 25, 1847	Nov. 1, 1847	July 19, 1847	July 1, 1847	Oct. 21, 1847	Sept. 25, 1847	Nov. 1, 1847	Oct. 31, 1847	Nov. 1, 1847	July 29, 1847	July 1, 1847	July 1, 1847	Sept. 25, 1847	luly 1, 1847	Oct. 30, 1817	July 29, 1847	July 1, 1847	Sept. 23, 1847	Sept. 29, 1847	July 1, 1847	Oct. 31, 1847	July 29, 1847	July 29, 1847	Nov. 31, 1847	Aug. 20, 1847	Nov. 1, 1847 July 1, 1847
Canal's one- half Interest.						35													000,			750				2,200		150 3,750
Canals one half Pin- cipal.	12,000	1,000	000%	12,500	200	903	1,000	12,500	000,8	9,500	000,3	4,000	45,000	3,000	11,000	000,	000,5	0,000	9,500	500,5	4,000	2,500	1,000	8,500	000,2	8,000	1,500	12,500
State's one-half of Interest and one per cent. of funded Interest.	4,560	360	1,900	4,750	96.	<u> </u>	386	2,625	092	950	760	1,520	11,475	91,	3,435	1,395	0.55,1	2,100	1,330	261	1.530	926	088	3,060	200	2,840	576	190 4,750
State's one half Prin- cipal.	12,000	-, r.	5,000	12,500	3 3 3 3 3) S S S	1,000	12,500	000,8	2,500	000,5	4,000	45,000	3,000	000,11	4,000	000,5	00,0	5000	90g 20g 20g	4.00	2,500	1.000	8,50	2,00	8,00	1,50	12,500
Total No. of Bonds	24	2 2	2	33,			23	25	7	<u>ر</u>	7	20	3,	و ع	33 °	3 C	101	3 5	- 61		20	3	જ	17	4	91	. CC	25
Seven per ct. Bonds.	:	: :	:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :
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L. & 1. R. R. Bonds		: :	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	: 0			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
M. & I. R. R. Bonds			:	ກີ	:		:	:	:	ວ≀ີ	:	:	:	:	_	: '		:	: :	:	_	:	_	:	:	:	_	: :
Int. Impr. Bonds	24	10	9	22	: -		€S	ੁ:	7	m (z⁄≀.	9	3,	<u>ت</u> ک	3	o c	2 2	-		. —	7	S	_	14	:	91	SY .	25
W. & E. C. Bonds	:			:	:		:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	:		: :	:	:	:	:	က	7	:	:	
Page.	221	220	222	223	2 0	217	219	218	223	235	573	22.5	223	Ç;			2000				219	230	235	9 2 3	516	536	217	222
Names of Surrenderers.	Aspinwall, W. H.	Buckinghan, Alvah	Buckingham, Alvah	Buckingham, Alvah	Buyes De Dordes & Jordan	Culver, Wm E	Carpenter & Vermilye	Cook, James	Corning & Co	Croswell, Edwin	Drake, Joseph (N. Y.)	Durkee, Harnson	Dykes & Marshall	Dassier, Anguste	Eyre, Capt. I homas	:	Hacklohlock Tobb	Humo losonh	forms, R. L	Kinnyon, Varnum S	Keith, William	Kemp, Robert	Kingsland, Ambrose	Luxmore, Solon	Labouchere, Jean C	Latonta, K	Mandeville, Henry	McCaurd & Co.

July 1, 1847.	July 1 1847	[Inly 1 1847	to the first	Ost 30 1947	Nor. 34 1047.	Nov. 24, 1047.	Oct 96 1947	Oct 55, 1947	Nov. 1 1847	Sant 93 1847	Oct 6 1847	Sent 93 1847	Oct. 6, 1847	July 29, 1847	Oct. 29, 1847	July 1, 1847	July 1, 1847			Nov. 1, 1847	July 29, 1847	
250	908	006	1.950	052	007.50	1,500	750	750	3 000	1,500	3,000	150	150	750	300	3,000	3,600	3,600	1,200	1,800	,750	\$98,950
1,000	000.1	3,000	5,000	9,500	28,000	200,5	9,500	9,500	10,000	5,000	10,000	200	200	2,500	0001	10,000	12,000	12,000	4,000	00009	2,500	\$237,000
330	380	1,140	1.650	026	0640	(F)	026	920	3.800	1.900	3,800	190	190	950	380	3,800	4,560	4,560	1,520	2,280	006	\$136,530
1.000	000,1	3,000	5,000	2,500	78,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	10,000	5,000	10,000	200	200	2,500	1,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	4,000	000'9	2,500	\$357,000
23	25	9	91	2	155	2	5	r.c.	20	10	ુ જ	_	_	2	сs	જ	<u>₹</u>	ÇŞ.	200	12	2	713
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Marshall, M	Out of WHI	Uguen, W II	I Fosser, Edward	Kemington, Clement	Kothschild, M N & Son *	Stelson, Charles	Sturges, E. F.	Sturges, Edward	Sturges, Solomon	Sturges, Solomon	Sturges, Solomon	Sturges, William	Sturges, William	Shownell Detect	Solice Street	Saiter, Sammel	Stancollio, William	Smole, Crouge Iv	Thomas Tolin E	Vetag The Table	rates, I nomus	

* Two of these Bonds make \$3,000 — the total of these Bonds being equal to 156 Bonds of \$1000 cuch. -- See Bright's Report, Dec. 1847, page 4.

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers prior to July, 1847.

Date of Surrender.	May 12, 1847. June 15, 1847. June 19, 1847. June 19, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 21, 1847. June 21, 1847. June 22, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 20, 1847. June 21, 1847. June 21, 1847.
Canal's one- half Interest.	6,875 11,250 11,250 11,250 150 150 150 150 150 150 1750 1,187 1,187 1,187 1,180
Canals onc half prin- cipal.	25,000 2,750 20,000 20,
State's one-half State's one of Interest and half Prin- one per cent. of cipal.	8,375 1,800 13,500 13,500 1,080 7,200 1,427 7,200 1,427 7,200 1,427 7,200 1,20
State's one half Prin-cipal.	25,000 37,500 37,500 1,5
Total No. of Bonds	δ σ ι εκ ι εκ ε σ φ ε ε ε ι ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε
Seven per ct. Bonds.	
Bank Bonds	400 00
L. & I R. R. Bonds	
M & J R. R. Bonds	
W. & E. C. Bonds	20
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Names of the Surrenderers.	John J. Astor Thomas Addison J. C. Ackerman George N. Allen Bank for Savings, (N Y) W. Broad R. C. Bevan Arthur Bailey Baring, Brothers & Co Baring, Broth

nne 16, 1847	une 16, 1847.	une 16 1847	une 16, 1847	une 16, 1847	nne 16 1847	June 16, 1847	une 16, 1847	Jay 20, 1847	nne 25, 1847	fav 12, 1847.	une 16, 1847.	une 30, 1847.	une 7, 1847.	une 26, 1847.	une 17, 1847.	Aav 12, 1847.	nne 10, 1847.	nne 10, 1847.	une 10, 1847.	une 11, 1847.	une 26, 1847.	une 16, 1847.	Jav 21, 1847.	nne 10, 1847.	une 10, 1847.	une 19, 1847.	une 21, 1847.	unc 28, 1847.	June 30, 1847.	
						5																		\tilde{z}				1,350		\$101,212 50
5,000	200	6.500	10,500	1,000	4,500	500	200	000,6	1,500	13,000	20,000	5,500	4,000	200	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	200	2,000	200	3,500	2,500	000'9	200	5,000	4,500	1,000	\$344,000
1,800	981	2,340	3,780	335	1,620	167 50	081	3,240	540	4,355	7,200	1,980	1,440	150	1,800	006	006	006	1,800	180	720	180	1,260	837 50	2,010	186	1,500	1,620	360	\$121,852 50
5,000	200	6,500	10,500	1,000	4,500	200	200	0006	1,500	13,000	20,000	5,500	4,000	200	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	500	2,000	200	3,500	2,500	000'9	200	2,000	4,500	1,000	\$314,000
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J. G. King & Sons	I C. Wing & Cons	C. C. NIIIB (C. DOIIB)	J. C. King & Sons	J. Cr. Milig & Golls	T. C. Wing & Cong	T. C. A. M. Welliam	Maisland Pholos & Co	Mainand, Helps & Corress.	Neilly fall	Decool Warren Sir	Porking I N	Powers John I. (trustee)	Pos Ismes	Rocers Rocers & Healetine	Smith I De Wolf	Cirlon P. Le Woll	Sholton C. H.	Smith H P	Smart lamos	Thomason Coorgo	Viall Fliza	Wooks & Co	Whooler W I	Whoder I is I	Waterman Henry	Winelow & Porking	Whitewaight W.	Whittlesov Jared P		

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers subsequent to 1st July 1847, and prior to January 1848.

Date of Surrender.	1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847 1847	
Da	July 26, 1817 Sept 6, 1847 July 29, 1847 Sept 8, 1847 Sept 8, 1847 July 29, 1847 Nov 24, 1847 July 29, 1847 Dec 13, 1847 Dec 13, 1847 Dec 13, 1847 Dec 13, 1847 July 29, 1847 July 29, 1847 Oct 29, 1847 July 29, 1847	
Canal's one- half Interest,	2, 287 50 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750	
Canals one half Prin- cipal.	25 500 25 500 26 500 27 500 28 500 29 500 20 500	1(>>==
State's one-half State's one of Interest, and Canals one half Prin- one per cent. of half Principal.	760 190 1,140 190 190 1,520 2,660 1,287 3,800 1,287 3,800 1,287 3,800 1,287 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	
State's one half Prin- cipal.	2,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,000	
Total No. of Bonds	4-2	
Seven per ct. Bonds.		
M & IL & I R. R. R. R. Bonds		
	73	
Int. Impr. Bonds		
W & E. C. Bonds	2	
Page.		•
Names of Surrenderers.	Beadnell, John Barbour, J. S. Bridgham, Edward Cullbertson, W. S. Crashe, Charles Ewing, Robert Gasquae, W. S. Huth, Fred & Co. Halabriel, W. S. Hope & Co. Jones, D. & Co. Insigner & Co. Insugner & Co. Insugner & Co. Insugner & W. S. Sheines, J. R. Sheines, J.	

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers subsequent to January, 1848, and prior to July, 1848.

Page.	W. & E. C. Bonds	Int. I Impr. Bonds I	M. & I.L. & I. R. R. R. R. Bonds Bonds	L. & 1 R. R. Sonds	Bank Bonds	Seven per ct. Bonds. \overline{\over	Total No. of Bonds	State's one half Prin- cipal.	State's one-half half Prin-one per cent. of half Prin- eipal.	Canals one half Prin- cipal.	Canal's one- half Interest.	Date of Surrender.
	Ī -						-	500		500	150	April 16, 1848.
:	:	7	:	:	:	:	~	2,000	750	2,000	220	May 1, 1848.
::	:	_	:	:	_	:	24	000.	901:	000,1	008	June 29, 1848
22	\$ ₹	:	:	:	:	:	25	000,1		000,1	275	Jan. 10, 1818.
:	:	=	:	:	:	:	=	905		009	25	Feb. 17, 1848.
35	:	:	:	:		:	_	500		200	150	June 15, 1848.
	:	5	:	:	:	:	7.	2,500			687.50	April 10, 1848
:	:	25	:	:	:	:	25	000,1	387		287 50	June 29, 1848.
55	:	**	:	:	:	:	273	1,500		1,500	450	Feb. 14, 1848.
	C.		:	:	:	:	€₹	1,00	001	000,1	300	Mar. 22, 1818
-	_	:	:	:	:	:	-	500		200	120	April 16, 1848
35	:	7	:	:	:	:	(~	3,500		3,500	962 50	June 15, 18:18.
33	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	200			137 50	Mar. 8, 1848.
	:	6.	:		:	:	Ç.	4,500		4,500	1,350	Jan. 28, 1848.
33	3		:	:	:	-	<u></u>	006,61		15,500	3,875	Mar. 22, 1848
•	:	e-2	:	:	:	:	57.	1,5(0		1,500	450	Jan. 8, 1848.
::	:	7	:	:	25	:	ي	000'8	002,1	3,000	006	Feb. 17, 1848.
	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	3,000		3,000	825	June 28, 1848.
:	:	:	_	:	:	:	=	500	006	200	120	Feb. 17, 1848.
÷	:	_	:	:	:	:	=	OOS		500	130	Mny 29, 1848.
32	1.0	:	:	:	:	:	۲.,	2,500	0001	2,500	750	June 6, 1848.
33	:	ກ	·	:	:	:	7	000.3	98	2,000	009	Jan. 18, 1848.
21	:	:	:	:	:	:						
	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	999	175	200	125	Mar. 30, 1848
	17	45	c s	03	-	1	166	\$19,500	\$18,675 00	\$49,500	\$13,725 00	

Abstract from the Register of Coupons surrendered by subscribers.

Names of Surrenderers.	Page.	W. & E. C. Bonds	Int. Impr. Bonds	M & I R. R. Bonds	Int. M & IL. & I. Impr. R. R. R. R. Bonds Bonds	Bank Bonds	Seven per ct. Bonds.	Total No. of Bonds	State's one half Prin- cipal.	State's one-half State's one of Interest and Canals one half Prin- one per cent of half princicipal. funded Interest.	Canals one half princi- pal.	Canal's one- half Interest.
Down			-				:	-		12 50		12 50
Drown, James M	_	:	25	:	:	:	:	25	:	25		25
Dukes & Marshall	ı	:	450	:	:	:	:	450		5,625	:	5,625
Cotteril Thomas	9	2	-	:	:	:	:	91	: : : : :	300	:	500
Fosdick. Samuel	_	:	-	:	:	:	:	_	:	12 50	:	12 50
Goodman, T. S. & Co.	_	:		c.s	:	:	:	33	:	25	:	25
Guderville, T. A.	'n	:	10	:	:	:	:	10	:		:	
Huth. Fred. & Co.	_	:	က	:	:	:	:	က	:		:	37 50
Hall, Daniel	cs.	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	:	25 27	:	
Lafonta. R.	6	:	16	:	:	:	:	16	:		:	
McIntosh. E. C.	C\$:	-	:	:	:	:	_		12 50	:	15 20
Marshall, M	4	:	જ	:	:	:	:	CN	:	25	:	SE SE
Pabody, George	_	:	s≀	:	:	:	:	cs.	:		:	
Prall. David M	Z	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	:		:	
Piggot, E. N.	œ	:	_	:	:	:	:	_	:	25 21 26 27	:	
Richardson, W. H. Sir	œ	:	17	:	:	:	:	17	:		:	
Sistare. Mrs. N.	દર	9	25	၁	:	:	:	37	:		:	
Smith. Soplia	9	:	ກ	:	:	:	:	က	: : : :		:	
Taylor, A. M. & Co.	_	:		_	:	:	:	-	:	12 50	:	12 50
Winslow & Perkins	CX	:	_	:	:	:	:	-	:		:	
Watkinson, David	_	:		_	:	:	:	-	:		:	
Wetmore, Wm. S	7-	:	17	:	:	20	:	1.9	:	837 50	:	
		=	565	102		33	<u> </u>	989		\$7,950 00		\$7,950 00

Abstract from the Register of Non-Subscribed Coupons.

Names of Surrenderers.	Page.	W. & E. Canal Bonds.	Internal Imp. Bonds.	M. & I. R. R. Bonds.	Page Canal Imp. R. R. R. R. R. R. Bonds. Bonds.	Bank Bonds.	Seven per cent. Bonds.	Total No. of Bonds.	State's one-half of Interest and one per cent. of funded Interest.	Canal's onc-half Interest.
Baring & Brothers, Brewster, Seabury Belden, Charles & George Cotteril, Thomas Erake, Junes M. Prake, Junes M. Pahory, George Pabody, George Sherwood, M. B.			30 4 11 8 30 8 8 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9						150 50 137 378 378 62 50 25 375 25 75 75 41,325 00	150 50 137 50 375 62 50 25 375 25 50 75

B.—Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of January 19th, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

No. of Cer- tificate.	To whom issued.	Amount of C.	Date.	Remarks.
	John Jacob Astor, Robert Neilson, James Holford, Frederick Allluson, Frederick Alluson, Frederick Alluson, Frederick Alluson, James Jones, Rawdon, Grossyngs, New York City, James Jones, Rawdon, Grossyngs, Co, Maitland, Phelps & Co, Maitland, Phelps & Co, Maitland, Phelps & Co, Maitland, Phelps & Co,	13,000 13,000 13,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 1,000	May 12, 1847. June 25, 1847. June 27, 1847. June 27, 1847. June 28, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 30, 1847. June 30, 1847. May 26, 1847. May 20, 1847.	Transfer 161 into 1285 and 1286. Transfer 162 into 1287. Transfer 163 into 1294. Transfer 163 into 1294. Transfer 163 into 1294. Transfer 165 into 1294. Transfer 165 into 1289. Transfer 141 into 1219. Transfer 3 into 991 and 992. Transfer 2 into 999. Transfer 2 into 999.

	Transfer 29 included in 1045. Transfer 39 included in 1046. Transfer 30 included in 1046. Transfer 33 included in 676.	Transfer 33 included in 676. Transfer 34 included in 677. Transfer 34 included in 677. Transfer 34 included in 677. Transfer 35 included in 678.
June 7, 1847. May 37, 1847. June 16, 1847.		June 16, 1847. June 26, 1847.
1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	25,000 1,000	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2
John L Rogers, (Trustec) D S Kennedy, E Farrington, William Liddard, Jr. Sir M W Peacocke, Sir M W Peacocke,	James G King & Sons,	James G King & Sous,

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1826, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	
Date.	June 21, 1847. May 13, 1847. May 14, 1847.
Amount of C.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2
To whom issued.	Baring, Brothers & Co
No. of Certificate.	28888888888888888888888888888888888888

May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847.	17	14,		7.	17,	17,	17,	17,	17,			May 17, 1847	7	7	17,	17,	17	17,	7	<u>,</u>	- - - -	May 14, 1047.	(/	4	14,]	<u> </u>	May 14, 1847.	ĺ	_	14,	14,			7	May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847.	-
1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	1.000	200	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	000,1	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	200	5.000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	
Brothers and Brothers and Brothers and	Brothers and	Baring, Brothers and Co	and and	Brothers and	Brothers and	Brothers and	Srothers and	Srothers and	Baring, Brothers and Co.	Baring Brothers and Co	James G King and Sons	James G King and Sons,	James G King and Sons,	James G King and Sons,	John Auldjo,	John Auldjo,	John Auldjo,	John Auldjo,	I homas it Auldjo,	Thomas D Andrie	Thomas I. Anidio		Baron Auguste De Steinburg,	Baron Auguste De Steinburg,	Baron Auguste De Steinburg,	Daron Auguste De Steinburg,	John Miller, (Perth)	John Miller, (Perth)	John Ferguson, of Irvine,	Thomas Stokes England	Thomas Stokes, England,	Thomas Stokes, England,				
110	113	114	116	117	118	119	120	121	222	19.1	155	136	127	128	129	989	131	132	13.1	135	981	137	138	139	140	147	143	144	145	146	140	140	50	151	152	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transferred by 204 to 1345
Date.	May 14, 1847. June 16, 1847. June 16, 1847. June 26, 1847. June 27, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 10
Amount of C.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
To whom issued.	Thomas Stokes, England, John Gilliat and Company, Thomas Potts, Thomas Potts, Thomas Potts, Thomas Potts, Thomas Potts, Thomas Biddle and Co. Miss Hester Giles, R L Sibloy, W L Wheeler, William Broad, R Cruttenden, Mrs. Elizabeth Chester, G H Skelton, John N Forster, G H Skelton, John N Forster, J L Wheeler and Joseph and L Wheeler, J L Wheeler and Joseph and L Wheeler, Andherly Howard, J L Wheeler and Joseph and L Wheeler, J L Wheeler and J L Wheele
No. of Cer- tificate.	82888888888888888888888888888888888888

186	J C Ackerman,	500	June 19, 1847,	
187	Lockwood Grunmon,	006.1	May 5, 1847.	
188	Joseph Addisson Donnelly,	1.500	June 19, 1847.	
189	Henry Waterman,	1,000	June 19 1817	lesned by metake and cancelled
061	Winslow & Perkins,	2,000	June 91 1847	Transferred by 99 to 1035
161	Charles Johnson,	5,000	June 21 1847	Figure 19 % to 1999:
192	Eli Merril,	1.500	June 25, 1847.	Transferred 244 to 1499
193	David Ives.	000	Inne 25, 1847	righted art to read
161	N Hincklev & Co., Boston,	1.500	June 26, 1847	
195	James Rees,	500	June 96 1847	
196	William Whitewright,	4.500	June 28, 1847.	
197	Thomas Cotteril,	5,000	June 30, 1847.	
198	Thomas Cotteril,	5,000	June 30, 1847.	
199	Thomas Cotteril,	5,000	June 30, 1847.	
200	Jared P Whittlesey,	1,000	June 30, 1847.	
201	A M Taylor,	20,000	April 30, 1847.	
202	A M Taylor & Co	15,500	April 30, 1847	
203	Henry Gardiner, (Trustec)	3,000	May 1, 1847.	
204	Winslow & Perkins,	117,000	May 1, 1847.	Transferred £98 to 1671–2–3.
205	Patrick Fanning,	4.000	May 1, 1847.	
206	Winslow & Perkins,	5,500		Transferred 312 to 1534.
207	John Shiletto,	6.500	May 1, 1847	
208	Samuel J Gardiner, (Trustee)	10,000	May 1, 1847	
209	Samuel Starkweatlier,	3,000	May 1, 1847.	
210	E C McIntosh,	2,000	May 1, 1817.	
211	Gabriel Weisner,	2,000	May 4, 1847.	
212	Charles Stetson,	2,500	May 1, 1847.	
213	Winslow & Perkins,	12,000	May 4, 1817.	Transferred 247 to 1435-6-7
214	William Reynolds,	2,500	May 4, 1817.	Transferred 370 to 1626-7.
215	Haynes Lord,	200	May 5, 1847.	Transferred 172 to 1299.
516	Washington Insurance Company,	20,000	May 4, 1847.	
217	Winslow & Perkins,	10,500	May 4, 1817.	
218	E P Sturges,	2,500	May 4, 1817.	
513	Edward Sturges,	2,500	May 4, 1847.	
220	Daniel Hall,	1,500		
221	H H Hunnewell,	11,000	May 4, 1847.	
222	Dudley S Gregory,	4,000		
223	Thomas Black & Co	2,500	May 5, 1817.	
555	David Smith,	002,6	May 5, 1847.	
222	Charles Mixter,	7,000	May 5, 1847.	
525	William B Fellet,	1,000	May 5, 1817.	
722	Austin Smith,	000,9	May 5, 1817.	
222	Hugh C Smith,	4,500	May 5, 1847.	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th, of January 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

	Remarks.	Cancelled—filled by mistake.
	Date.	May 5, 1847. May 5, 1847. May 5, 1847. May 6, 1847.
To the man do t	Amount of C.	2,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000
	To whom issued.	Mrs. Isabella K Smith, Robert Kelley, Archibald Robinson, Sophia and Harriet Smith, Robert Watkinson, Lockwood Grummon, A Groesbeck, Ira C Voorhies, John E Cowles, Moran and Iselin, Francis J Dallam, Francis Lieber, Arius Nye, Anselm T Nye, John Mills, John Mills, John Wills, Edward Wells, SP Hildredth, John Don, John Wells, Shared Wells, Shared Wells, Shared Wells, John Don, John Wells, Shared Wells, Shared Wells, Shared Wells, John Bon, John Bon, John Spencer, Mrs. Nancy Sistare, Richard T Haynes, John Spencer, Miles White, George R Chetwood, John Agate,
	No. of Cer- tificate.	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

Cancelled—filled by mistake. Transferred 400 to 852-3.	Transferred 363 to 1622-3.		Transferred No. 9 to 1000 and 1001.	Transferred 187 to 1319. Transferred 110 to 1064. Transferred 215 to 850-1. Transferred 215 to 1365. Transferred 124 to 875-6. Transferred 186 and 187 to 1319. Transferred 185-6-7 to 1319.
May 7, 1847. May 7, 1847. May 7, 1847. May 7, 1847. May 8, 1847. May 8, 1847. May 8, 1847.	May 8, 1847. May 9, 1847. May 10, 1847. May 15, 1847. May 8, 1847. May 8, 1847. May 8, 1847. May 9, 1847.	May 10, 1847. May 10, 1847. May 10, 1847. May 10, 1847. May 10, 1847. May 10, 1847.		May 13, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 12, 1847. May 13, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 14, 1847. May 16, 1847. May 16, 1847. May 15, 1847.
1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 6,000	23,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000	2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500	3,000 10,500 1,000 26,500 5,000	4,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
	W S Wetmore, Myor & Stucken, John Ellis, A G Allen, James Gregg Wilson, Gregorio Jose Martinez Del Rio, O T Duisburg, Charles Smith, Boston, Salomon Sturges	William Sturges, Alvah Buckingham, A Buckingham, Sturges & C C Convers, (Ex'rs) Hezekiah Sturges, B H Buckingham, Philo Buckingham, Charles	Betsey Amelia Hart, William H Hart, Adolpius Bach, D T Vail, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Merrit, (Trustee)	Ann Eliza Henderson, (Adm'x) Caleb Swan, Herman D Aldrich, R. H. Winslow, John A Iselin, J. N Perkins, R. H. McCurdy, McCurdy & Aldrich, P. P. P. De Grand, Jonathan Surges, Joseph D Beers,
263 263 264 266 268 268 268	270 271 272 273 274 276 277	279 280 281 283 284 284	286 287 289 289 290 291	292 293 294 295 296 296 300 300 300 300 300

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transferred by 304 into 1521, 1622, 1524 and 1525. Transfer 73 to 760 and 761. Transfer 78 to 769 and 761.
Date,	May 15, 1847. May 18, 1847. May 18, 1847. May 14, 1848. May 17, 1847. May 19, 1847.
Amount of C.	11,000 1,000
To whom issued.	Daniel B Ryall, Solomon Sturges, Alvah Buckingham, Winslow & Perkins Robert Bayard William Buckingham John Buckingham John Buckingham Stehard Olieverson, Richard Olieverson, Richard Olieverson, John Piggat, Honoratus L, Thomas Thomas Lihon Charles Dixon, Charle
No. of Certificates.	33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.

Transfer 97 to 57 to 67 inclusive.													Transferred by 171 to 1297 and 1998		Transferred by 380 to 1646 and 1648			Transferred by 170 to 1295 and 1996																							Transferred by 296 to 1509.
May 19, 1847. May 20, 1847	3	20,		May 20, 1817.	30	May 20, 1817.	50,	S	30,	S		500			8	May 20, 1817.	5	5	May 21, 1817.	St.	<u>ن</u>	25	23	21,	May 21, 1847.	£	E	21,			May 21, 1817.	£ 1,	7	13		<u>Şį</u>	ਜ਼ ਜ਼	May 23,	35	£.	
004,9	2,000	000,9	5,000	2,500	1,500	200	10,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	4.500	2,500	4,500	12,000	2,000	3,000	16,500	5,500	0,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,500	4,500	5,500	5,500	2,500	10,000	5,500	2,000	1,000	5,500	000,9	5,500	1,000	005,9	000'9	5,500	10,000
Thomas Mills,	William Docker,	John Evans,	Joseph Godman,	Daniel H. Safe,	IVIrs. Margaretta Betts,	٠.	Capel Cure,	Mrs. Charlotte Stock,	Henry Laver,	Miss Maria Denman,	General George Carpenter,	Richard Fail,	James H Van Alen,	Sir Wm Loyd,	William M Vermilye, (Cashier)	William M Vermilye,		James J Van Alen,	William J Furman,	John Kinyan,	John Minyan,	Francis Morton,	James Lascal Larkins, (trustee)	James Lascal Larkins, (trustee)	Henry Henry Lebbert,	B. C. T.	It to hilkpatrick,	nenry Shank,	Inorgan Conase,	James Allkin,	Copen Louising	Towns I I I'm	Josephi Li Fry,	John II Mavehshaw,	Thomas It Silvenshaw,	Miles If It has a series of the series of th	Delicit Delicit.	Pobert Histord,	Tower Cilian	Richard Sondowoon	arichara Ballacisoli,
338	340	341	342	343	3:14	345	346	347	3.18	349	350	351	353	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	998	361	398	363	36.	300	300	20.0	202	500	575	97.0	373	010	770	0.00	0/0	200	000	3	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transferred by 221 to 1375 to 1382 inclusive.
Date.	May 22, 1847. May 24, 1847. May 27, 1847. May 27, 1847. May 28, 1847. May 29, 1847. May 25, 1847. May 25, 1847. May 25, 1847.
Amount of C.	4.000 6.
To whom issued.	William Silver, James Silver (for Mrs. Bliss,) George Robinson, Saunderson & Co, Saunderson & Co, Saunderson & Co, Langford Kennedy, Oriel Viviash, Henry Mcynell, Captain John T Evans, Edward Harrisson, William Sheffield, William Sheffield, William Sheffield, William Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, Kelward Moon, George Harrisson, William Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, William Wilkinson, George Barnall, James Moon, George & J. Bagnall, James Bagnall, J
No. of Certificates.	388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1847.	1847.	3.17.	1847.	347.	347.	1847.	347.	347.	347.	347.	1847.	347.	347.	347.	7.	847	347.	87.	742	547	<u>7</u>	7.10	7.0	717	847	347	[847]	347	347	547.		-17	7.	. KT	18-17	18.17	277
3,5								_					,			_	_	_										_						, ,	, ,		_	_
May												May	May	May	May	May	May									June									May			
000	2,500	10,000	000'5	2,500	2,000	10,000	2,500	10,000	10,000	2,000	000,9	5,000	200	200	6,500	3,500	4,000	1,500	200	10,000	5,000	3,500	10,000	000,800	000,02	000,00	10,000	7,500	10,000	7,500	13,500	4,500	1,500	985	000,4	905,6 005,6	000.9	49,500
	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	::::	:	:::	: : :	:	: : :	:	:::	:	: :	:	:	:::	:	:	:			:	:	:	: : :	:	:	:	:			:
	Alexander Baillie,		:	Sir William Collings,		:			Abel Smith,		:	Kraentler & Meiville,								:		:		:									:		Charles Stefan 1			
			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		:	:	•				•	:				:					:						•	['] 0,	:		:					٤٠)
		:		ngs,	'un	: : : :	: : : : :	:	: : : :		ʻille,	,ille, \cdots	r,		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : :	: : : : :		Loyd,	c_{c_0}	ϵ Co' \cdots	:	:	:				:	:	larle & (:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	e,		[John Ferguson (New York,)
Mrs C L Benvan.	r Baillie	leygate	000 M A	II Colli	Headle	gson,	, the	h,	h,	'II	& Meiv	& Meiv	raentle	adnell,	ille,	ker,	nes,	erly, \cdots	lin & D	Vilson	Vilson	obree, .			ngton,	ngton .	ngton.	ngton,	angton,	c Wm F	nt,	sdick,.	nney, .	zawrenc Ziggina	etsen 3,	an Ale	kes,	N) uosn
Mrs C L Ben	ande	I M	hard V	W illia	mas L	c Hod	id Pu	Smi	Smil	Smi	entler	entler	liam I	rge Be	Melv	n L Bo	B M Jc	l. Mab	H Mul	omas /	Saric	nuel D					eph La	eph La	nner L	mas &	3 E De	mel Fo	rge M	Menn I	rles St	es J V	I C Lu	ohn Ferguso

Transferred by 266 into 1465.

Transferred by 170 into 1295 and 1296.
Cancelled — filled by mistake.
Transferred by 12, 13 and 14 into 1003 to 1018 incl.

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

No. of Certificates.	To whom issued.	Amount of C.	Date.	Remarks.
157	Mrs M Palmer.	1.000	June 3, 1847.	
450	George Griswold	20,000	May 24 1847	Transferred by String 773 and 774
450	Sir J M Wilson.	6,500	June 2, 1817.	
460	Thomas Mills, (executor)	20,000	May 31, 1847.	Transferred by 97 into 957 to 967 inclusive.
461	Thomas Mills, (executor)	11,000	June 3, 1847.	Transferred by 97 into 957 to 967 inclusive.
462	Thomas Mills, (executor)	10,000	် (၁	Transferred by 97 into 957 to 967 inclusive.
463	John H Ferguson, (trustee)	005'9	ςį	
464	John Dillon,	005,5	CS.	
465	Miss A P Ferguson,	2,000		
	S G Smith, (London)	20,000	Τ,	
	S G Smith, (London)	20,000		
	S G Smith, (London)	20,000	June 1, 1847.	
	S G Smith, (London)	10,000	June 1, 1847.	
	S G Smith, (London)	10,000	June 1, 1847.	
	S G Smith, (London)	10,000		
	S.G. Smith, (London)	10,000		
	S. G. Smith, (London)	10,000		
	S.G. Smith, (London)	16,000	_	
	Charles Inman,	7,500	o≨.	
476	George Wallis,	000,1	June 2, 1847.	
477		000,1	.v. :	Theory of the 13d into 000 to 021 including
470	Thomas Dent.	000,06	June 3, 1847.	Transferred by 11% thto 320 to 321 monarys.
480		20,000	. 4	
481	Thomas Dent,	20,000	-	
483	Thomas Dent,	10,000	June 4, 1847.	
483	Thomas Dent,	10,000	7	
484	Thomas Dent,	10,000	4	
485	Thomas Dent,	10,000	4	
486	Thomas Dent,	10,000	4,	
487	Thomas Dent,	10,000		
\$6 \$6 \$6	Thomas Dent,	10,000	4.	
469	Thomas Dent,	12,000	June 4, 1847.	

Transferred by 175 to 932, 933, and 934.	Transferred by 99 to 968, 969 and 970. Transferred by 99 to 968, 969 and 970.		Transferred by 294 into 1507.	Transferred by 38 into 687 and 688.
တ်တ်တ်တ်တ်တ်တ်တ်	June 3, 1847. June 9, 1847. June 9, 1847. June 9, 1847. June 9, 1847. June 10, 1847. June 10, 1847.		June 15, 1847.	June 15, 1847. June 15, 1847. June 15, 1847
20,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 1,500	1,300 1,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 2,000	1,000 500 11,000 10,000 10,000 12,000 5,0:0	2	1,000 1,000 500
Palmer, McKillup, Dent & Co,	Miss Mary Traddle, John G Vasser. George Peabody, George Peabody, James Morrisson, James Morrisson, Col Francis A Daniel,	W. M. Canvers, Samuel Bisphan, Overend, Gurney & Co, Overend, Gurney & Co, Overend, Gurney & Co, Sanuel Miller, Eliphy B. Barton, Gushier)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	W S Robert, Briggs & Green, Daniel Robert,

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

		lusive.	
	Remarks.	Transferred by 145 to 1238. Transferred by 102 to 856. Transferred by 16 to 1019 to 1023 inclusive. Transferred by 171 to 1297 and 1293. Transferred by 36 to 679 and 680. Transferred by 24 to 1036 and 1037. Transferred by 212 to 1357.	
	Date.	######################################	June 26, 1817.
97	Amount of C.	1,000 1,000	200
	To whom issued.	Reuben Hope, Catharine Ann Tore, Eliza Viall, Martha E Dunham, Lugh Hartshorne, Annos Willets, Frederick Hath & Co, William Greaves, Jane Rohert, Harietta Rogers & Hazleton, (Ex) Wm W Gilbert, Hosea Weibert, Hosea Weibert, Hosea Huchinson, Lewis H Hazlewood, Rev Samuel White, Wm W Vermilye, (trustee) Thomas Cotteril, Thomas Cotteril, Thomas Cotteril, Thomas Cotteril, Thomas Cotteril, John Ferguson, John Reguson, Robert Hyslop, August Belmout, John Relawan, Kogert Hyslop, Like Robert Hysl	The running of the state of the
	No. of Cer- tificates.		10.

Chapman & Co, Chapman & Co, Dime 26, 1847 Winslow & Perkins Chapman & Co, Dime 26, 1847 George K Sistare, (trustee) 2,000 June 26, 1847 Horner Stockine, (trustee) 2,000 June 26, 1847 Horner Stockine, (trustee) 2,000 June 26, 1847 Javid M Prill Gigs, 1,000 June 26, 1847 Javid M Jorde & Co, 1,000 June 26, 1847 Javid Stanford Bank (Connecticut,) 2,000 June 26, 1847 Stanford Williams 1,000 June 26, 1847 Stanford Williams 1,000 June 26, 1847 Strick Huth & Co, 1,000 June 26, 1847 Fred Huth & Co, 1,000 June 29, 1847 Fred	Transferred by 63 to 749. Transferred by 326 to 1554, 1555, 1556.			Transferred by 125 to 877 and 878.									Thursdowned lay 30 to 680	Transferred by 33 to 603.			Wasseformed by 100 to 874	1 ransferred by 122 to 674.	Transferred by 122 to 874	Transferred by 122 to 874.	Transferred by 122 to 874.	•	Transferred by 23 to 1038 and 1039.			Transferred by 906 to 1348	Attended by Act to the Control of th		Transferred by 354 to 1603.	Transferred by 201 to 1342.					Transferred by 18 to 1027 and 1028.
	26, 26, 26,	[5,5 [5,5]	26,	26,	26,1	26.	£6;	26, 1	98						5, 5	ر د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	<u>ئ</u> چۇ	ورد	<u> </u>	3 3	ရှိ (ချ ရ	20	S. 5	£,	æ. æ.	ა. დემ	ξ ς		£ 6;	_ 6; 6;	<u>ફ</u>	S	£ 8		
	500 500 73.500	30,000	11,000	000:5	1,500	000,4	3,500	1,000	2,500	200	2,500	3,000	1,500	5,500	200	200	1,000	20,000	13,500	000,01	000,01	2,500	5,500	2,500	1,500	30,000 000,050	905 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	002.6	1,000	1,000	200	96	000 2	2,500	7,500
	Chapman & Co, Anselm T Nye, Winglow & Parkins	,	Flish Riggs,	Danjel Beckel,	John N Bradley,	John J) Hager,	Phelps. Dodge & Co	Charles Judson,	Stamford Bank (Connecticut,)	John W Leeds,	Thurlow Weed,	St John Smith,	•	Prime, Ward & Co,						Fred Huth & Co,					Lascelles E Maxwell,			December 6. Choose for	Stadniski & Vanhankolem	Henry A Nichie.	James Brown,	Wm Woodward,	David Banks,	Bank of Albion	Winslow & Perkins,

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	-1010101010101010.
Ren	Transferred 177 to 1309–10. Transferred 312 to 1534. Transferred 5 to 995–6. Transferred 53 to 727 to 730 inclusive. Transferred 105 to 859. Transferred 105 to 1203 to 1212 inclusive. Transferred 135 to 1203 to 1212 inclusive. Transferred 135 to 1203 to 1212 inclusive. Transferred 320 to 1485 to 1487 inclusive. Transferred 312 to 1534. Transferred 312 to 1534. Transferred 312 to 1536. Transferred 245 to 1430 to 1433 inclusive. Transferred 26 to 1041. Transferred 320 to 1545. Transferred 320 to 1545. Transferred 170 to 1218. Transferred 171 to 1034–5-6. Transferred 171 to 1034–5-6. Transferred 171 to 1034–5-6. Transferred 171 to 1034–5-6.
Date.	June 29, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 29, 1847. June 30, 1847.
Amount of C.	13,000 1,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 15,000 15,000 15,000 1,
To whom issued.	R H Winslow, Winslow & Perkins, Frank Taylor, James Stevenson, Robert Marshall, Nevins, Townsend & Co. Charles Christmas, Duniel Kissam, Jr. Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson, S. G Davis, Harvey Weed, J. S. Hastings, Isaac Davis, Sanford Coley, P. D. & Co. of Merchants' Bank, Boston, H. H Hunnewell, Winslow & Perkins, Nevins, Townsend & Co. Gorning & Co. Hott & Hunt, Stactan & Scott, Clarkes Morrison, Emory Low, Thomas & Davis, John Ward & Co. William J King, Janes M Drake, Henry M Smith, George & Sistare, (Trustee, & C.) David Clarkson, Nevins, Townsend & Co. William J King, Janes M Drake, Henry M Smith, George & Sistare, (Trustee, & C.) David Clarkson, Nevins, Townsend & Co.
No. of Certificate.	609 6110 6110 6110 6110 61110 6110 61110 61110 61110 61110 61110 61110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6110 6

Transferred 153 to 1272. Transferred 6 to 997.			Transferred 46 to 705	Transferred 61 to 739.	Cantened — Inten by mistake.	Transfer 334 to 1571 to 1574 inclusive.
June 30, 1847. July 26, 1847. July 29, 1847. June 19, 1847. July 9, 1847. July 9, 1847.	July 9, 1847. July 9, 1847. July 9, 1847. July 12, 1847. July 12, 1847. July 26, 1847.	July 29, 1847.	July 29, 1847. May 31, 1847. May 31, 1848. July 29, 1847. Aug. 16, 1847.	Sept. 3, 1847. Sept. 6, 1847. Sept. 8, 1847.	Sept. 15, 1947. Sept. 17, 1947. June 19, 1847. June 19, 1847. Sept. 21, 1847.	Sept. 21, 1847. Sept. 21, 1847. Sept. 21, 1847. Sept. 21, 1847. Sept. 23, 1847. Sept. 24, 1847. Sept. 25, 1847.
22,500 4,500 5,500 5,000 1,000 1,000	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	2000 24 4 4 69 000 62 7 69 000 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4,000 500 500 500	23 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
Edward King, Robert Ewing, J D & C Jones, Wm. F Mott & Bonne, (Ex'rs) Insinger & Co. Insinger & Co. Insinger & Co.		Jean C Labouchere, John Hackblock, Solom Luxmore, Thomas Yates, Buys, De Borde & Jordan, Jean C Labouchere,	Harrison Durkee, F C Jakes, Lukes, Lanie & Lanie, Damiel Wis Calbertson, Wis Culbertson, Henry Mandeville.	Mrs J K Smith, J S Barber, Churles Craske,	Key. Daniel Wheeler, Varuum S. Kenyon, William E. Culver, Henry Waterman, Henry Waterman,	Administrator's Office Hope & Co. Administrator's Office Hope & Co. Administrator's Office Hope & Co. Andreas N Hanson, C J Hambro & Son, Solomon Sturges, William Sturges, James Gook,
647 646 647 647	655 653 653 653 654	655 655 658 660 660	662 663 664 667 667	668 670	671 672 673 673 675	677 678 679 680 681 683 683

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

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Remarks.	Transferred by 45 to 700 to 703 inclusive.	Transferred 264 to 1460. Transferred 129 to 1198. Transferred 129 to 1198. Transferred 50 to 714–5.	Transferred 48 to 709. Transferred 49 to 710.	Transferred 51 to 716. Transferred 52 to 717–18. Transferred 54 to 731.
Date.	Sept. 25, 1847 Sept. 25, 1847 Sept. 28, 1847. Sept. 28, 1847. Sept. 29, 1847. Oct. 5, 1847.	Oct. 5, 1847. Oct. 6, 1847. Oct. 6, 1847. Oct. 6, 1847. June 30, 1847. June 30, 1847. Oct. 12, 1847. Oct. 12, 1847.	Oct. 14, 1847. Oct. 14, 1847. Oct. 16, 1847. Oct. 20, 1847. Oct. 20, 1847. Oct. 22, 1847. Oct. 22, 1847.	Oct. 23, 1947. Oct. 24, 1847. Oct. 27, 1847. Oct. 27, 1847. Oct. 29, 1847. Oct. 29, 1847.
Amount of C.	1,000 11,000 500 500 4,000 9,000	2,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	2,500 2,500 2,000 2,000 2,000 3,000 3,000
To whom issued.	John W Anderson, Capt. Thomas Eyre, Briggs & Green, Briggs & Green, Charles M Strader, Doctor William Keith, James Cook, of Indiana,	Winslow & Porkins, William Sturges, Solomon Sturges, Alvah Buckingham, J N Perkins, J N Perkins, Ward & Co. Samuel Miller,		Edward Sturges, Alvah Buckingham, Ward & Co. Samuel Miller, Lynchburg, John Warren & Son, Daniel B Ryall, Genin & Lockwood,
No. of Cer- tificate.	685 686 687 689 689 690 691	692 693 694 695 697 698 700	207 704 705 705 707 709 717 7109	712 713 715 715 717 717

Transferred 144 to 1237. Transfer 71 to 757–8.	Transfer 55 to 732. Transfer 54 to 731. Transfer 56 to 733. Transfer 75 to 734-5. Transfer 72 to 759. Transfer 58 to 736. Transfer 59 to 737-8. Transfer 187 to 1319. Transfer 187 to 1319. Transfer 67 to 744. Transfer 67 to 744.	Transfer 65 to 750. Transfer 67 to 744. Transfer 64 to 745. Transfer 64 to 745. Transfer 64 to 745. Transfer 61 to 745. Transfer 317 to 1542.	Transfer 263 to 1459. Transfer 263 to 1459. Transfer 74 to 762. Transfer 75 to 761 to 766 inclusive.
1,500 Oct. 29, 1847. 1,000 Oct. 29, 1847. 500 Nov. 1, 1847. 2,000 Nov. 1, 1847. 12,500 Nov. 1, 1847. 2,000 Nov. 1, 1847.	(XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	4,200 Nov. 11, 1817. 2,500 Nov. 11, 1817. 1,000 Nov. 11, 1817. 1,000 Nov. 11, 1817. 1,000 Nov. 11, 1817. 2,500 Nov. 11, 1817. 2,000 Nov. 11, 1817.
Solonon Sturges.	Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson, Genin & Lockwood, Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgam, Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co. Winslow & Perkins, Ward & Co. Winslow & Perkins, Ward & Co. Winslow & Perkins, Ward & Co. Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson, Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson, Curtis Gilbert, Pres't, &c. Willium Goodman.	William & J O'Brien, Winslow & Perkins, James Cook, of Indiana, Ward & Co. Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgam, Samuel Miller, Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgam, Frederick Hudson, John Shepherd, London, Mary McDonald & McKenzie, William & Constant	B II Buckingham, B II Buckingham, B II Buckingham, B II Buckingham, William Surges, Solomon Sturges, Ward & Co.
719 720 721 722 723 724 725	727 728 729 739 739 739 740 740 741	25444444444444444444444444444444444444	754 755 755 757 758 760 761

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of

Samuel Miller, Lynchburg, James G Kingsland, James G King & Jons, Ward & Co. Corning & Co. Samuel Miller, Lynchburg, A T Hale, James G King & Sons, Ebenezer Buckinghan, Ward & Co. George Griswold, A W Pitcher, A W
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																								_		Transfer 89	Transfer 86	Transfer 87	Transfer 88	Transfer 88	Transfer 88	Transfer 88	Transfer 88	Transfer 88		Transfer 13	Transfer 13	Transfer 13		Transfer 13	Transfer 13	Transfer 90
Nov. 24, 1847.	22	Nov. 24, 1847.	24		24	24.		24.	24,	21.	2.	24,	21,	Nov. 24, 1847.	2,	21,	24,	24,	2.1	21.	5.	24	21,	24.	24,	Dec. 3, 1817.	~ ~	~	~	<u>_</u>	` ~~	~	~- ⁻	ຕ໌	~		~	~	Dec. 3, 1817.	Ξ.	Dec. 3, 1817.	_
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	4,000	1,500	4,000	15,000	13,000	10,000	:200	500	200	200	200		000,01	500	200	200	500	500	505	15.000
N M Rothschild and Son.	bud	M Rothschild and	M Rothschild and	M Rothschild and	M Bothschild and	M Rothschild and	1	M Rothschild	M Rothschild and	Ξ		N M Rothschild and Sons,	William & James A Gasquet,	George Criswold,	Ward & Co	Ketcham & Allcat,	11 T. Morgan,	H T Morgan,	H T Morgan,	II I Morgan,	II T Morgan,	H.T. Morgan,	W. S. Wetmore,	Isham Henderson,		Isham Tenderson,		-	Isham Henderson,	Ward & Co												
795	796	797	798	799	800	801	805	803	804	805	808	807	808	803	810	811	812	813	81:1	812	816	81,7	$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	215	850	851	85.5	853	857	82.1	220	77.0	200	ő	3.0		835	× × ×	-	833	ž	837

Transfer 89 to 837.
Transfer 86 to 823 to 829 inclusive.
Transfer 87 to 830.
Transfer 88 to 831 to 836 inclusive.

Transfer 133 to 986.
Transfer 130 to 838-9-40.

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th, of January 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

	Remarks.	Transfer 92 to 844-5. Transfer 95 to 848. Transfer 95 to 848. Transfer 95 to 848. Transfer 96 to 849. Transfer 106 to 974 to 977 inclusive. Transfer 106 to 974 to 977 inclusive. Transfer 106 to 974 to 977 inclusive. Transfer 116 to 864-5. Transfer 116 to 974 to 977 inclusive. Transfer 118 to 980 to 866 to 869 inclusive. Transfer 103 to 857-8. Transfer 103 to 857-8. Transfer 104 to 972-3. Transfer 104 to 972-3. Transfer 105 to 978-9. Cancelled by mistake. Transfer 115 to 978-9. Cancelled -filled by mistake. Transfer 120 to 1384. Transfer 120 to 1365. Transfer 120 to 1355. Transfer 120 to 979. Transfer 120 to 981. Transfer 120 to 1355. Transfer 120 to 1355. Transfer 120 to 1355.
		Transfer Tra
	Date.	Dec. 4, 1847. Dec. 4, 1847. Dec. 6, 1847. Dec. 1847. Dec. 1, 1847. Dec. 14, 1847. Dec. 14, 1847. Dec. 15, 1848. Jan. 3, 1848. Jan. 3, 1848. Jan. 3, 1848. Jan. 7, 1848. Jan. 10, 1848. Jan. 11, 1848.
to the state of th	Amount of C.	23,000 1,000
to the second state of the second sec	. To whom issued.	Ward and Co. Carpenter and Vermilye, James G King and Sons, Joseph Braston, Joseph Drake. Corning and Co. Winslow and Perkins, William D Davis, Corning and Co. Winslow and Perkins, Corning and Co. Winslow and Perkins, Soft Winslow and Perkins, Corning and Co. Soft Smith, Reuben Manhy, Reuben Manhy, Reuben Wanhy, Reuben Wanns, Townsend and Co. Nevins, Townsend and Co. Nevins, Townsend and Sons, Nevins, Townsend Sons,
	No. of Cer- tificate.	\$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

Transfer 130 to 983-4. Transfer 123 to 880 to 885 inclusive. Transfer 285 to 1494-5. Transfer 127 to 985. Transfer 385 to 1652.	Transfer 276 to 1480.	From 891 to 904 inclusive, filled in Europe by Mr. Lenier in lieu of 280, Bonds held by Hope and Co.; but the arrangement having failed these Nos. were returned, the old Bonds still remaining with Messrs. Hope and Co. These are cancelled.	
<u> </u>	Jan. 14, 1848. Jan. 14, 1848. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847.		Filled by Mr. Le- nier in Europe.
7,000 500 63,500 11,700 800 3,000 3,000 14,800 7,400	25,000 1,500 1,500 2,500 3,500 4,000		1,000 5,000 1,500 500 5,000 4,000 1,000 5,000 5,000
Alvah Buckingham, Solomon Sturges, Ward und Co. Grinnel, Minturn and Co. Grinnel, Warren and Porkins, John Warren and Son, Daniel Beckel, Frederick Gebhart, Rolph Marsh, Frederick Huth, John Fred. Gruning, Daniel Meneitryhagen, Charles F. Huth,	Frederiek Hath and Co. Fruhling and Goschen, James R Shields, (Cashier). A McCaurd and Co. A McCaurd and Co. A McCaurd and Co. I Hope and Co. Hope and Co., (by Mr. Lenier) Hope and Co.		Hope and Co.
880 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88	894 895 897 899 899 903 903	904 905 906 909 911 913 913

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	
Date.	Filled by Mr. Langler in Europe. July 1, 1847. June 3, 1847. June 3, 1847. June 8, 1847. June 8, 1847. July 1, 1847.
Amount of C.	1,000 1,000
To whom issued.	Hope & Co, Hope & Co, Hope & Co, Dykes & Marshall, Samuel Salter, T A dederville, E Prosser, Walter Nugent, M Marshall, Charles Twymen, F W Sten, Orlando Webb, Joseph Hume, Robert Kemp, Morris, Provost & Co, Morris, Prov
No. of Cortificates.	914 914 915 917 917 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918

	Transfer 331 to 1568. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213. Transfer 101 to 854 and 855. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213. Transfer 166 to 1290. Transfer 164 to 1250.	Transfer 145 to 1259, 1260, 1261 and 1262. Transfer 134 to 1196. Transfer 134 to 1196. Transfer 108 to 1060, 1061 and 1213.	Transfer 264 to 1460. Transfer 258 to 1448. Transfer 180 to 1313 and 1314. Transfer 137 to 1215. Transfer 214 to 1364. Transfer 143 to 1355 and 1236.
July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847. July 1, 1847.	July 1, 1847. Nov 23, 1847. Dec 8, 1847.		Dec 16, 1847. Jan 6, 1848. Jan 10, 1848. Jan 10, 1848. Jan 10, 1848. Jan 14, 1848.
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G N Shore, G N Shore, G N Shore, A Dassier, Wm Stancomb, Wm Stancomb, Vm Stancomb,	: ->>>>>>>>>	James G King & Sons, Sir M Peacock Sir M Peacock Sir M Peacock Sir M Redecok, Sir M Rothschild & Son, Abraham S McKinney, Samuel Miller, Solomon Sturges, Hezekial Sturges, B H Buckingham,	Alvah Buckinghan, Hezekiah Sturges, Alvah Buckinghan, John W Mason, Hewit, Lees & Co, S G Davis, Joseph R Snyder, Wm Reynolds, (Baltimore) Lyman Allen, Winslow & Perkins, Stanley H Fleetwood, (trustee) Sanley H Fleetwood, (trustee)
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Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transfer 40 to 1051. Transfer 262 to 1455 to 1458 inclusive. Transfer 15 to 1002. Transfer 25 to 1040. Original certificate is lost. Transfer 8 to 999. Transfer 211 to 1356 and 1358. Transfer 27 to 1042. Transfer 114 to 1069 1169 inclusive. Transfer 117 to 1183 to 1195.
Date.	July 26, 1847. July 26, 1847. July 26, 1847. July 28, 1847. July 31, 1847. July 31, 1847. Aug 4, 1847. Aug 4, 1847. Aug 7, 1847. Aug 12, 1847.
Amount of C.	1,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,500 10,000 1
To whom issued.	Emma Smee, S & M C Johnson, R P & S Munwaring, Joseph Brandon, Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgam, Wm Scarls & Co, Charles Cristmas, Alexander Henry, Genin & Jockwood, Rawdon, Groesbeck and Bridgam, John J Astor, Robert Neilson, John Ferguson, N Y, John
No. of Certificates.	990 991 993 993 993 993 993 993 993 993 1000 1000

Transfer 117 to 1183 to 1195. Transfer 117 to 1183 to 1195. Transfer 381 to 1647. Transfer 402 to 1343. Transfer 325 to 1552 and 1553. Transfer 107 to 861 and 862. Transfer 19 to 1031 and 1032.	Transfer 69 to 755. Transfer 20 and 21 to 1033 and 1034. Transfer 286 to 1496. Transfer 112 to 863. Transfer 112 to 163.	Transfer 321 to 1947 and 1948. Transfer 47 to 708. Transfer 255 to 1455. Transfer 37 to 1049 and 1050. Transfer 123 to 691. Transfer 123 to 1997. Transfer 123 to 988. Transfer 237 to 1412.	Transfer 41 to 1052. Transfer 42 to 691 and 692. Transfer 83 to 1055 to 1058 inclusvie. Transfer 85 to 821 and 822. Transfer 84 to 1059.	Transfer 113 to 1067 and 1063. Transfer 109 to 1062 and 1063. Transfer 111 to 1065. Transfer 358 to 1607.
Aug 12, 1847. Aug 6, 1847. Aug 6, 1847. Aug 18, 1847. Aug 18, 1847. Aug 6, 1847. Aug 6, 1847.	Aug 19, 1847. Aug 19, 1847. Aug 21, 1847. Aug 21, 1847. Aug 24, 1847. Aug 24, 1847.	Aug 28, 1847. Sep 9, 38, 1847. Sep 9, 1847. Sep 17, 1847. Sep 17, 1847. Sep 17, 1847. Sep 17, 1847. Sep 27, 1847. Sep 27, 1847. Sep 27, 1847.	Sep 29, 1847. Sep 29, 1847. Sep 27, 1847. Nov 27, 1847. Nov 27, 1847. Nov 27, 1847.	Nov 27, 1847. Jan 4, 1847. Jan 4, 1847. Jan 4, 1847. Jan 4, 1847. Jan 4, 1847. Jan 4, 1847.
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August Belmont, Nevins, Townsend & Co, Nevins, Townsend & Co, Nevins, Townsend & Co, Winslow & Perkins, S G Davis, Jacob Little and Co, Jacob Little and Co,		W inslow & Ferkins, Samuel G Davis, Winslow & Perkins, N T Carryl, Parkins, N T B Morgan, George K Sistare, trustee, George K Sistare, Hope and Co, Hope and Co, Hope and Co, Ward & Co, Samuel Miller,	Wm Searls and Co, Winslow and Perkins, Ward and Co, George Griswold, David Ives, Sammel Miller, Corning and Co, Winslow & Perkins,	Hezektath Sturges, Ward and Co, Corning and Co, A Buckinghan, Genin and Lockwood, Samuel C Wyman, James E Holmes,
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847. Date		Jan 5, 1848.	Jan 5, 1848.	5.3	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848,	33	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1818.	Jan 6, 1848	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.	e,		ပ်	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1040.	lan 6, 1848	<u>ئ</u> :	ۍ	Jan 6, 1848.	e,	Jnn 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.	Jan 6, 1848.		0,010
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February, 1847. To whom issued. Amount of C. Date		Charles Stetson,	Wm Reynolds, Baltimore,	N W Rothchild and Sons	M Rothchild and	N M Rothchild and Sons	M Rothchild and	M Rothchild and	M Rothchild and	M Kothehild and Sons	N. W. Rothchild and Sons	M Rothchild and	N M Rothchild and Sons	M Rothchild and	M Rothehild and Sons	M Rothchild and	M Rothelild and	M Rothchild and	M Rothchild and	M Rothchild and	Ξ	Ξ	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
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Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	
Date,	Jan 6, 1848.
Amount of C.	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7
To whom issued.	N. M. Rothchild and Son, N. M. Rothchild and S
No. of Cer- tificates.	1145 1145 1155 1155 1155 1165 1165 1165

N M Rothchild and Son, 10,000 Jan 6, 1848 1848 10,000 Jan 6, 1847 10,000 Jan 6, 1848 10,000 Jan 14, 1847 10,000 Jan 14, 1847 10,000 Jan 14, 1847 10,000 Jan 14, 1847 10,000 Jan 14, 1848 Jan 14,			Transfer 261 to 1451-3-4.	Transfer 139 to 1217.	Transfer 155 to 1275-6. Transfer 136 to 1216. Transfer 138 to 1215. Transfer 374 to 1634. Transfer 142 to 1232-3-4.
	တ်ဖ်တ်တ်တ်တ်တ	Jan 9, 1847. Jan 6, 1847.	Jan 6, 1847. Jan 6, 1847. Jan 6, 1847. Jan 18, 1847. Jan 14, 1847. Jan 14, 1847. Dec 30, 1847. Jan 19, 1848.	Jan 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	Jan. 20, 1848. Jan. 20, 1848. Jan. 20, 1848. Jan. 20, 1848. Jan. 20, 1848. Jan. 20, 1848.
N M Rothchild and Son, Merchant's Bank, Boston, Merchant's B	10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	5,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 1,500 1,500	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000	(2) 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2,000 4,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 5,000
	Rothchild and	Rothebild and Ro	N M Rothchild and Son, N M Rothchild and Son, N M Rothchild and Son, Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Perkins, Edward Bridgman, Hugh D Raincock, Thomas Crawford,	Merchant's Bank, Boston, Rewdon, Groesback & Bridgman,	Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co, Junes G King & Sons, John Warren & Son, Wm D Davis, Ward & Co,

Indianu 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transfer 146 to 1263. Transfer 228 to 1392. Filled, blotted and not issued — Cancelled. Transfer 146 to 1263. Transfer 257 to 1447. Transfer 188 to 1320-1. Transfer 156 to 1277.
Date.	Jan 21, 1848. Jan 22, 1848. Jan 23, 1847. Aug 30, 1847.
Amount of C.	24,000 10,000
To whom issued.	Ward & Co, Calvin Durand, Arnold J Wolf, Ward & Co, Rev John W Nevin, James Cook, Indiana, James Gook, Indiana, James Gook, Indiana, James G Wilson, (in trust,) James G Wilson, (in trust,) James G Wilson, (in trust,) Junes G Wilson, (in trus
No. of Cer- tificates.	1217 1228 1229 1229 1229 1229 1229 1229 1229

Transfer 168 to 1292–3.	Feb & 1858	000,01	John D Marsh,	129.3
Transfer 167 to 1291.	Feb 8, 1848.	5,000	Rolf March	1001
	Feb 8, 1848.	6,500	Lotchum & Alban	1269
	Feb 8, 1848.	4,000	Taland Admin & C.	1550
Transfer 168 to 1292-3.	Feb 8, 1848.	2,000	Koll Marsh,	1221
	Feb 7, 1848.	1,000	Joseph Drake,	1225
Transfer 164 to 1288.	Feb 5, 1848.	4,000	Ward & Co,	1233
Transfer 163 to 1287.	Feb 5, 1848.	1,000	Corning & Co,	1001
	Feb 5, 1248.	1,000	C C Convers,	200
Transfer 160 to 1283.	Feb 5, 1848.	3,000	Corning & Co,	282
		3,000	Leland, Adams & Co,	1281
	Feb 4, 1848.	1,500	John Ferguson, N. Y.	0821
Transfer 158 to 1280.	Feb 3, 1848.	1,500	Winslow & Perkins,	1279
Transfer 159 to 1281-2.	Feb 3, 1848.	5,000	Corning & Co,	1278
	Feb 2, 1848.	200	Martha E Dunham,	1277
	Feb 2, 1848.	5,000	F. Sturges,	1276
	Feb 1, 1848.	15,000	E P Sturges,	1275
Transfer 157 to 1978-9	Feb 1, 1848.	6,500	George G King,	1.7.51
Transfer 155 to 1275-6	Feb 1, 1848.	16,000	Corning & Co,	1273
Transfer 154 to 1979 4	Feb 1 1848	99.500	George G King,	1272
	Feb 1 1848	500	George E Baldwin,	1271
1 misser 107 to 1291.	Jan 1 1848	1 000	Sereno E Orden.	1270
Transfer 151 to 1270.	Jan 29, 1040.	000,1	Ketchum & Alcott.	1269
	Jan 29, 1916.	900,1	Tohn Eltagorne	8961
ransier 149 to 1268-9	Jan 23, 1040.	900,1	H I Goodman, Cincinnati	1267
1 ransier 150 to 1267.	Jan 23, 1846.	1,000	Ketchun & Alcott	1966
Transfer 165 to 1289.	Jan 28, 1848.	1,500	Window & Porking	1965
	Jan 28, 1848.	6,000	lands Helford	1561
Transfer 148 to 1265-6	Jan 27, 1848.	2,500	Second Miller I meditaria	2021
Transfer 152 to 1271.	Jan 27, 1848.	200	Feler De William	1921
	Jan 27, 1848.	5,000	E D Morgan,	1260
Transfer 146 to 1263.	Jan 27, 1848.	3000	Ward & Co,	1259
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Otley, Post and Whiting,	1258
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Offley, Post and Whiting,	1257
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Otley, Post and Whiting,	1256
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Otley, Post and Whiting,	1255
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Otley, Fost and Whiting,	1254
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Fost and Whang,	1253
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Offey, Post and Whiting,	1255
	Aug 30, 1847.	200	Fost and Whiting,	1251
	7 to 7 no 3nv	anc.	Ottey, Fost and tvnitting,	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transferred 176 to 1307–8. Cancelled and in 1238, Transfer 408 to 1702 and 1697. Transfer 189 to 1322–3. Transfer 200 to 1341. Cancelled — filled by mistake. Transfer 178 to 1311. Transfer 178 to 1312. Transfer 179 to 1312. Transfer 184 to 1318. Transfer 183 to 1318. Transfer 183 to 1328. Transfer 193 to 1328. Transfer 193 to 1328. Transfer 193 to 1328. Transfer 191 to 1325. Transfer 191 to 1325. Transfer 191 to 1325. Transfer 191 to 1325. Transfer 193 to 1328.
Date.	Feb 8, 1848. Feb 11, 1848. Feb 11, 1848. Feb 11, 1848. Feb 11, 1848. Feb 14, 1848. Feb 14, 1848. Feb 17, 1848. Feb 17, 1848. Feb 17, 1848. Feb 17, 1848. Feb 29, 1848. March 4, 1848. March 4, 1848. March 4, 1848. March 6, 1848. March 6, 1848. March 7, 1848. March 7, 1848. March 9, 1848. March 9, 1848. March 13, 1848.
Amount of C.	2,500 2,500 2,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,
To whom issued.	Rolf Mursh, Nevins, Townsend & Co, James H Van Alen, John T Van Alen, John T Van Alen, James H Wan Alen, James H Goodman, Major F M Martyn, Major F M Martyn, Major F M Martyn, Arthur N Gifford, R Lafonta, H T Worgan, Arthur N Gifford, R H Winslow, Corning & Co, Z B Wakeman, E B Barton, Warkens & Co, Z B Wakeman, E B Barton, Warkens & Co, Z B Wakeman, Warkens & Co, Joseph Drake, Sarah Ann Higgins, John Buckinghan, Ward & Co, Joseph Drake, Sarah Ann Alom, Warren & Son, Rawdon, Gresback & Brigam, Merchants Exchange Bank, Ward & Co, Joseph Drake, Sarah Ann Alom, James H Van Alom, Carrington & Purdu, Vard & Co,
No. of Certificates.	1293 1294 1295 1295 1295 1295 1295 1305 1305 1305 1311 1311 1311 1311 1322 1323 1323 132

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transfer 222 to 1383-4. Transfer 230 to 1397-8-9 and 1400. Transfer 239 to 1417-18-19. Transfer 239 to 1417-18-19. Transfer 237 to 1638. Transfer 237 to 1638. Transfer 237 to 1391. Transfer 227 to 1391. Transfer 224 to 1389. Transfer 226 to 1389. Transfer 231 to 1406-7-8-9. Transfer 234 to 1403-4-5. Transfer 235 to 1406-7-8-9. Transfer 231 to 1409. Transfer 231 to 1409.
Date.	April 1, 1848. April 4, 1848. April 4, 1848. April 4, 1848. April 4, 1848. April 5, 1848. April 5, 1848. April 5, 1848. April 6, 1848. April 6, 1848. April 10, 1848.
Amount of C.	4, 9, 1, 9, 2, 9, 2, 9, 1, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
To whom issued.	George H Dmnu, Nevins, Townscul & Co, Clark, Dodge & Co, John Lindlsey, Nevins, Townsend & Co, James G King & Sons, Winslow and Perkins, Rawdon, Groesbk and Co, Samuel Miller, Lydia E Thayer, Davis, Brooks and Co, Davis, Brooks and Co, Davis, Brooks and Co, Davis Glarkson, Michallen, George Grahl, R H Winslow, Thomas O Edwards, James G King & Sons, Corning and Son, Van Bard Son, Van Bard Son, Van Bard And Son, Van Bard Son,
No. of Cer- tificates.	1369 1372 1373 1374 1374 1377 1377 1380 1380 1380 1386 1386 1386 1387 1388 1389 1399 1391 1301 1301 1301 1301 1301 130

Transfer 388 to 1656-7. Transfer 235 to 1410. Transfer 249 to 1439. Transfer 263 to 1459.	342 to 313 to 238 to 240 to 241 to 252 to 243 to	Transfer 373 to 1532–3. Transfer 240 to 1421–2. Transfer 253 to 1444. Transfer 242 to 1423–4.	Transfer 370 to 1626-7. Transfer 249 to 1439.	Transfer 251 to 1441–2. Transfer 260 to 1450. Transfer 255 to 1446. Transfer 257 to 1447. Transfer 250 to 1440.	Transfer 248 to 1438. Transfer 254 to 1445. Transfer 337 to 1577.
April 20, 1848. April 20, 1848. April 20, 1848. April 20, 1848. April 20, 1848. April 20, 1848.			May 1, 1858. May 3, 1848. May 3, 1848. May 3, 1848. May 3, 1848. May 5, 1848.	May 5, 1948; May 5, 1848; May 5, 1848; May 5, 1848; May 5, 1848;	May 5, 1848. May 5, 1848. May 6, 1848. May 6, 1848. May 6, 1848. May 6, 1848.
1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 6,500 1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000 14,000 5,000 1,000 7,000	3,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,500 2,500	25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000	2,500 2,500 7,500 500 6,500	2,500 2,500 1,000 1,000 1,000
J G Martinez del Rio, James G King & Sons, If T Morgan, Winslow and Perkins, Wn Shrges, John Buckinghan, Buckinghan and Starges, B H Buckinghan		James G King and Sons, Carpenter and Vermilye, H T Morgan, Ward and Co, Wm G Bruxe, John C Baldwin, Rev J W Neyin,	Warm Reynolds Sarbury Brewster, James C. King and Son, James Lees, Winslow and Perkins, James Lees, Strachan and Sout,	Carpenter and Solis, Carpenter and Permilye, Winslow and Perkirs, Alexander S Palmer, Winslow and Perkins, Newins, Townsend and Co,	Pir I Morgan, Pierpout Philips, James Cook, Maxwell and Co, Jubal Turbel, Lyman Allen, H S Troxell, Salmon B Wakeman,
1403 1403 1404 1405 1405 1406 1407 1408	1410 1411 1413 1413 1415 1416	1417 1418 1419 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420 1420	1485 1488 1488 1489 1430	1232 1232 1235 1235 1235 1235 1235 1235	1438 1439 1440 1443 1443 1444

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks,	Transfer 292 to 1505. Transfer 259 to 1449 Transfer 275 to 1477-8-9. Blotted and not issued. Transfer 272 to 1477. Transfer 282 to 1467. Transfer 282 to 1467. Transfer 285 to 1467. Transfer 272 to 1475. Transfer 272 to 1475. Transfer 265 to 1461-2-3-4. Transfer 269 to 1468-9. Transfer 269, concelled, erroneously issued. Transfer 271 to 1472-3-4. Transfer 273 to 1476. Transfer 273 to 1476. Transfer 277 to 1484.
Date,	May 10, 1848. May 10, 1848. May 15, 1848. May 15, 1848. May 19, 1848. May 20, 1848.
Amount of C.	000,1,200 000,1,500 000,2,1,0
. To whom issued.	Mrs Catharine A Tone, Wm Birt, Corning and Co, James Lees, John C Baldwin, Winslow and Perkins, See Margin, Reward Tweedy, Nevins, Townsend and Co, Rawdon, G and Bridgam, Hoyt and Hunt, Ward and Co, Corning and Co, Corning and Co, Corning and Co, Gorning and Co, Serming and Co, Gorning and Co, Gorning and Co, Jereman Clark, James Stewart, James Stewart, James Stewart, Alvah Buckingham, Wm G Breeze, Corning and Co, Jeremiah Clark, James Stewart, Alvah Buckingham, Wm G Aller, A G Allen, A G Allen, A G Allen, A G Allen, Tweedy, Jemnings and Co, Iockwood Grummond, Lockwood Grummond, Lockwood Grummond, Lockwood Grummond,
No. of Cer- tificates.	1445 1446 1446 1448 1448 1448 1450 1450 1450 1450 1460 1460 1460 1470 1470 1470 1470 1470 1470

478	Rawdon, G and Brigam,	1,000	May 23, 1848. May 23, 1848.	Transfer 278 to 1482. Transfer 304 to 1521-2-4-5.
480	I R Sheilds.	2,500	2₹.	
481	Tweedy, Jennings and Co,	2,500	77	
482	Ward and Co,	1,000	21,	Transfer 281 to 1488.
483	David Ives.	2,000	25.	
184	Ward and Co.	2,000	25.	Transferred 274 to 1483.
485		000,6	May 26, 1848.	Transferred 283 to 1491-2.
486	Winslow and Perkins,	1,000	May 26, 1848.	Transferred 282 to 1489.
187	James G King and Sons.	5,000	May 26, 1848.	Transferred 348 to 1590-1.
488	George S Coc.	1,000	May 26, 1848.	
489	Togeth Drake	1,000	May 27, 1848.	
490	Charles Pholas	500	May 29, 1848.	
401	Winelow and Perkins	000 9	May 99, 1848	Transferred 298 to 1512-14.
400	Word and Co	3,000	May 99 1848	Transferred 284 to 1493
#3% 400	Waru and Co,	2,000	Mey 91 1849	ransicioa col 10 1100.
493	Samuel Miller,	3,000	May 31, 1040.	
494	James E Holmes	000,6	May 31, 1848.	
1495	Winslow and Perkins	6,700	May 31, 1848.	
496	Coit and Smith,	1,250	June 1, 1848.	
497	Coit and Smith,:	350	June 1, 1848.	
498	Rawdon, G and Bridgam,	1.000	_;	Transferred 2.93 to 1506.1
1499	Carnenter and Vermilye.	2,000	June 1, 1848.	
200	Winslow and Porkins	1,700	<u> </u>	
501	Neving Townsend and Co	2,500	-	
500	Computer and Vermilla	000.6	-	
202	Various and vernings,	2,000,2	Inno 1, 1846	
505	Income, I ownsend and Co,	2000	- (coc
1001	Henry Church,	000,7	5.0	200
202	Rawdon, G and Brigam,	2,000	June 2, 1848.	Transferred 295 to 1508.
900	Ward and Co,	1,000	o.≨	Transferred 299 to 1513.
202	Maxwell and Co,	2,500	ω, L	
208	Ward and Co,	2,000	June 3, 1848.	Transferred 301 to 1519.
500	Thomas Stokes, England,	10,000	5, _	Cancelled, 1515-16-17 issued in licu of it
015	G A Rollins,	3,000	ຕ໌	Transferred 303 to 1523.
1511	Carpenter and Vermilve,	200	آ	Transferred 302 to 1520
1512	Winslow and Perkins,	1,000	June 5, 1848.	Transferred 304 to 1521-2-4-5.
513	Jos R Snyder.	1,000	5.	
514	Peirnoigt Philling	2,000		
1515	Thomas Stokes England	2,000	9	
516	Thomas Stokes England	3,000	٠	
1517	Thomas Stokes, England	000.6		
518	Coming and Co	1,000	, - 5 '4	Transferred 318 to 1543
519	Colling and Co.	000,6	ร์ย	Tambication of the residence of the resi
590	Samuel Miller,	000,5	Tune 6, 1040.	Transferred 202 to 1592
	A KOIIII		2	Fansierred 505 to 1525.

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

Transfer 327 to 1560 to 1575. Transfer 327 to 1556. Transfer 353 to 1600-1-2.	Transfer 329 to 1561–2–3–4. Transfer 345 to 1586–7. Transfer 359 to 1608–9–10.	Transfer 338 to 1578. Transfer 340 to 1581 to 1594. Transfer 389 to 1658 and 1660. Transfer 341 to 1582-3. Transfer 335 to 1576. Transfer 339 to 1580. Transfer 373 to 1532-3. Transfer 370 to 1632-3.	Cancelled—issued by mistake. Transfer 346 and 347 to 1588-9. Transfer 350 to 1595-6-7. Transfer 386 to 1659. Transfer 364 to 1618. Transfer 350 to 1595-6-7. Transfer 351 to 1598-9. Transfer 351 to 1598-9.
June 26, 1848. June 26, 1848. June 26, 1848. June 29, 1848. June 29, 1848. June 29, 1848.	July 1, 1848. July 1, 1848. July 1, 1848. July 5, 1848. July 5, 1848. July 5, 1848. July 5, 1848. July 6, 1848.	July 8, 1848. July 8, 1848. July 8, 1848. July 8, 1848. July 1, 1848. July 10, 1848. July 12, 1848. July 12, 1848. July 17, 1848.	July 17, 1848. July 20, 1848. July 20, 1848. July 20, 1848. July 21, 1848. July 21, 1848. July 22, 1848. July 23, 1848. July 23, 1848. July 23, 1848.
20,000 5,000 48,500 3,000 1,000	28, 200 2, 200 2	6,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	1,000 1,1440 1,440 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500
Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, Olivia M North, S C Dortic, Arthur Baillie,	Corning & Co. Mary Hallam, W & J Galligher, Ebenezer Buckingham, Thomas Hanna, Chapman & Co. Jubel Turbell, Horace Stocking, Alanson Sumner, Oliver H Tweedy,	Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgam, Corning & Co. Winslow & Perkins, James G King & Sons, Winslow & Perkins, James Cook, Indiana, Abby Russel, Ward & Co. Eliza Zane Collins, Samuel Miller, Leland, Adams & Co. James G King & Sons, Henry Dexter,	Shipman & Ayres, Albipman & Ayres, Albipman & Co. Corning & Co. A 'T Hale, Eliza Jane Collins, Corning & Co. J G King & Sons, J G King & Co. Corning & Co.
1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559	1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1564 1565 1566 1569 1569	1571 1572 1573 1575 1575 1580 1580 1583 1583 1583	1583 1584 1584 1586 1586 1587 1586 1586 1586

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847.

To whom issued. Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co. Russel Hoyt. Ward & Co. Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co. Egbert Jean Rocke. Samuel Miller, Corning & Co. Eliza Janc Collins, HI T Morgan. Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co. James G King & Sons, Thomas Hanna, HI T Wakeman, J W Bradshaw, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, Corning & Co. James G King & Sons, Thomas Hanna, T B Wakeman, J B Wakeman, J B Wakeman, J B Wakeman, J B Patkins, Corning & Co. Samuel B Jates, Corning & Co. Samuel B Jates, Corning & Co. Samuel B Sates, Conning & Co.

Camann and Whitehouse, 1,000 Aug. 4, 1848 J Warren and Son, 500 Aug. 5, 1848 G Joson Allen, 1,000 Aug. 5, 1848 G Joson Deborne, 2,000 Aug. 8, 1848 Amos O Osborne, 2,000 Aug. 9, 1848 Corning and Co. 28,000 Aug. 9, 1848 Charles Davis, (Adairy) 12,000 Aug. 9, 1848 Corning and Co. 28,000 Aug. 9, 1848 E P Sturges, 35,000 Aug. 15, 1848 E P Sturges, 3,000 Aug. 15, 1848 William O Lucket, 1,000 Aug. 15, 1848 William O Bereze, 1,000 Aug. 15, 1848 William O Bereze, 1,000 Aug. 16, 1848 William O Bereze, 1,000 Aug. 16, 1848 Alvah Buckingham, 1,000 Aug. 25, 1848 Carpen	Transfer 372 to 1631. Transfer 371 to 1630.						Transfer 376 to 1639 to 1642 inclusive.	Transfer 370 to 1643_4_5 and 1650	I lauster of the rest and room			Transfer 376 to 1639 to 1642 inclusive.	Transfer 379 to 1643-4-5 and 1650.					Tr 309 to 1664.5	Talleier 336 to 1001-0.				Transfer 383 to 4649.				Transfer 387 to 1655.				Thursdon 205 to 1620	1 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	I ransier 304 1002-2011.	Transfer 391 to 1663.	Transfer 395 to 1670.	Liambici ede to total			Transfer 407 to 1695-6.	Transfer 393 to 1666-7.				
	4.4	- 1	ر. د	νς. L	œ	ά	j c	້.	-2-	ි. රේ	=	7.	ı.c	12	1/2	7	5	_ _ _ _	_]6,	19,	19,	19.	21, 1	21.1	31:	25.	.92	26	26,1	. '92	36,]	26, 1	9,	26,	ထွ်	ું 6:	Ę	ĕ.	Š.	: :	듨.	4.! 	,
Camann and Whitehouse, J. Warren and Son, Lyman Allen, G. Jose M Del Rio, William R Osborne, Corning and Co. Winslow and Perkins, Charles Davis, (Adm'r) Isham Henderson, Corning and Co. Winslow and Perkins, Thomas Hanna, E P Sturges, Thomas Hanna, E P Sturges, Winslow and Perkins, William G Lucket, William G Lucket, William G Lucket, William G Breeze, Rawdon, Groesbeck and Bridglam, Joseph R Snyder, Alvah Buckingham, Carpencer and Vermilye, Sylvester Hale, Milo R Eames, Sylvester Hale, Milo R Eames, Sylvester Hale, Milo R Eames, Charles Bird, Demas Deming, Ward and Co. J. G King and Sons, Winslow and Perkins, Uric Croeker, Samuel Miller, Samuel Miller, Samuel Miller, Winslow and Perkins, Uric Croeker, Samuel Miller, Samuel Miller, Samuel Miller, Winslow and Perkins, Jereniah Clark, Jereniah Clark,	1,000	000	200	1.000	2,000	0000	2,000	000,100	28,000	12,000	2,000	10,000	3,500	000,2	0000	000,6	000,6	006,2	15,550	3,000	11,000	10,000	000	1,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	10,550	5,550	5,000	2,000	1,000
	Camann and Whitehouse,	J Warren and Son,	Lyman Allen,	C Lose M Del Rio.	William P Oshorne		_	Corning and Co.	Winslow and Perkins,	Charles Davis, (Adm'r)	Jaham Henderson,	Coming and Co.	Windlem and Dorling				Edward Sturges,	Winslow and Perkins,	Winslow and Perkins,	William G Lucket,	William M Vermilve, (Cashier)	William G Breeze,	Rawdon, Groesbeek and Bridglam,	Losenh R Suyder.	Alvah Buckingham	Dennas Deming	_	Sylvester Hale	:		Demas Deming,	James G King and Sons,	Winslow and Perkins,	Demas Deming,	Ward and Co	J G King and Sons,	Uriel Gröcker,		R H Nevins and Co	Winslow and Perkins,	Winslow and Perkins,	Jeremiah Clark,	Jeremiah Clark,	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued by the New York Agency under Acts of 19th of January, 1826, and 27th of February, 1847.

Remarks.	Transfer 399 to 1674–5. Transfer 400 to 1679–80 and 1682. Transfer 397 to 1676. Cancelled—filled by mistake. Cancelled—filled by mistake. Transfer 401 to 1689–90–91. Transfer 402 to 1685–6. Transfer 403 to 1685–8. Transfer 413 to 1706. Transfer 405 to 1692–3. Transfer 405 to 1692–3. Transfer 414 to 1707. Transfer 410 to 1704–5. Transfer 411 to 1703. Transfer 408 to 1698–9 and 1700. Transfer 410 to 1701.
Date.	Sept. 9. 1848. Sept. 19. 19. 1848. Sept. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19
Amount of C.	2,5000 2,5000 2,555 2,550 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,50
To whom issued.	Jeremiah Clark, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, Hugh Barclay, Winslow & Perkins, Ward & Co. Samuel Miller, George Kinney, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, John Grouse, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkins, John Grouse, Winslow & Perkins, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Charles Bird, Winslow & Perkins, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Carpenter & Vermilye, Charles Bird, Winslow & Perkins, Winslow & Perkin
No. of Cer- tificate.	1670 1671 1673 1674 1674 1675 1676 1677 1680 1681 1681 1682 1684 1689 1690 1691 1694 1695 1696 1697 1696 1697 1697 1698

_					Transfer 414	Transfer 415	
Sept. 28, 1848.	Sept. 28, 1848.	Sept. 29, 1848.	Sept. 29, 1848.	Sept. 29, 1848.	Sept. 29, 1848.	Sept. 29, 1848.	Sont 30 1848
3,000	3,500	2,000	7,000	3,000	200	3,000	3 000
Alfred V Scott,	John T Van Alen,	Daniel B Ryall,	Truman Moss,	R II Nevins & Co	Winslow & Perkins,	Rawdon, Groesbeck & Bridgham,	Sumuel Willer,
701	303	503	135	302	.j06;	707	200

X? There are two Transfers numbered 145. One transfers certificate 536 to 1238—the other transfers 963 and 964 to 1259-60-61-62. to 1707. to 1708.

\$77 Certificates continue regularly in number up to 2150, signed by the Treasurer and Auditor of State in blank, and have been deposited and remain for use in this office.

Account of Indiana Interest due January, 1848, unpaid by M. G. Bright.

Amount of Stock.	$\it Names$ of $\it H$ olders.	Paid by C.	Due.
1,500	Agate, John	30_	
81,000	Allhuson, Frederick -	- 1,620	
12,000	Aspinwall, W. H		240
1,000	Briggs & Green,	- 20	
6,500	Biddle, Thos. & Co		130
500	Brown, James	- 10	
500	Banks, David		10
500	Bispham, Samuel	- 10	
500	Broadhead, J. R	10	
500	Cowles, J. E	-	10
4,000	Clapp, Philip	80	
500	Culbertson, W. S	- 10	
500	Culver, Wm. E		10
2,500	Croswell, Edwin	-	50
1,000	Duisburg, O. T	20	
2,500	Dillwyn, Sarah	- 50	
2,500	Davis, Isaac	50	
5,000	Ellis, John	- 100	
1,500	Farrington, E	30	
500	Fish, Flizabeth	-	10
3,000	Crummon, Lockwood	60	
4,000	Gregory, Dudley S	- 80	
3,500	Gilbert, Curtis (Prest.)	70	
4,000	Gasquet, Wm. and J. A	- 80	
3,000	Hart, Betsey A	60	
1,000	Hope, Reuben	- 20	
5,000	Hoyt & Hunt,	100	
5,000	Hanson, A. N	- 100	
5,000	Hambro, C. J. and Son, -	100	
500	Halilird, W. S	- 10	
6,000	Iselin, John A	120	
1,000	Jones, Rev. Chas	- 20	
1,000	Jones, Walter R	20	
500	Jones, J. D. & Co.,	- 10	
2,000	Kissam, D. Jr.,		4(
1,000	King, Wm. J	- 20	
500	Kinyon, Vamum S	10	
1,000	Kingsland, A. C	20	
8,000	Lafouta, R	160	
4,500	Morrison, Charles	-	90
2,500	McDonnel & Co.,		50
3,500	Phelps, Dodge & Co.,	The state of the s	70
1,250	Parker, G. S	25	

Account of Indiana Interest due January, 1848, unpaid by M. G. Bright.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Holders.	Paid by C.	Due.
4,000	Robinson, Archibald	80	
500	Robert, Daniel		10
500	Robert, Jane	10	
5,000	Rogers, Hazlewood, & Co., -	100	
1,000	Swan, Caleb	20	
12,000	Sturges, Jonathan	240	
2,000	Simmions, Joshua	40	
1,000	Staduiski & Vanhankotem, -		20
500	Stevenson, James		10
500	Strader, Chas. M		10
5,000	Saunders, Robert	100	
3,500	Weeks & Co.,	70	
2,500	Wells, John	50	
4,500	Wiggins, Samuel	90	
$2,\!500$	Webster, Hosea	50	
2,500	Weed, Thurlow	50	
1,000	Williams, Israel		20
500	Woodward, Wm	10	
		\$4,035	780

Note.—This account is brought up to Oct. 1st. 1848.

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Account of Interest due July, 1847, unpaid by Michael G. Bright.

Amount of Stock,	Names of Holders.	Paid by C.	Due.
3,500	Baker, John L		70
500	Cowles, John E		10
2,500	Dillwyn, Sarah	50	
1,500	Farrington, E	30	
500	Fish, Elizabeth		10
1,000	Jones, Walta R	20	
4,500	Morrison, Charles		90
3,500	Phelps, Dodge & Co.,		70
500	Robert, Daniel		10
500	Robert, Jane	10	
500	Stevens, James		10
2,500	Weed, Thurlow	50	
		160	270

Note.—This account is brought up to Oct. 1st, 1848.

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
51,175	Astor, John Jacob	1,023 50	
500	Ackerman, J. C	10	
6,500	Allen, A. G	130	
1,500	Agaté, John	30	
9,000	Auldjo, Thos. Rose	180	
8,000	Auldjo, John	160	
15,500	Aitken, James	310	
500	Allen, Michael		10
3,500	Albany Savings Bank,	70	
1,500	Allen, George N		30
2,300	Allen, Lyman	46	
3,000	Addisson, Thomas	60	
5,000	Anderson, D. J	100	
12,000	Aspinwall, Wm. H		240
1,000	Anderson, John W.	50	
3,000	Bridgham, Edward -	60	
37,500	Bank of Savings, N. Y	750	
500	Broad, W	10	
1,500	Bevan, R. C. L.	30	
20,500	Bailie, Arthur	410	
125,500	Baring, Bros. & Co.	2,510	
2,500	Black, Thos. & Co	50	
8,500	Breeze, Wm. G	170	
5,000	Bill, Chas. E	100	
50,000	Buckingham, Alvah	1,000	
1,000	Buckingham, Sturges & Co.	20	
10,000	Buckingham, B. H.	200	
2,500	Buckingham, Philo	50	
10,500	Bach, Adolphus	210	
$2,\!250$	Birt, William	45	
3,500	Beers, Jos. D	70	
10,000	Bayard, Rob. C. (Trustee) -	200	
2,500	Buckingham, Wm.	50	
10,000	Buckingham, John	200	
6,500	Buckingham, Ebenezer	130	
1,000	Buckingham & Sturges, -	20	
5,500	Bagnall, Geo. & J. (Ex.)	110	
500	Bagnall, G	10	
5,000	Bengon C. L. Mrs.	100	
1,000	Briggs & Green,	20	
500	Bagnall, James	10	
2,500	Baillie, Alexander	50	
500	Beadnell, G	10	
	6D		

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
3,500	Baker., J. L	70	
1,500	Betts, Margaret Mrs	30	
5,000	Bross, T.	1,00	
10,000	Barton, Eliphay B	2,00	
44,500	Belmont, August	8,90	
8,000	Baldwin, J. C	1,60	100
6,500	Biddle, Thos. & Co.		130
5,000	Beckel, Daniel	100	
1,500	Bradley, John N	30	
4,500	Brewster, Leabury	90	10
500	Brown, James		10
500	Banks, David		10
500	Bispham, Samuel	10	
2,000	Beadnell, John	40	
500	Buys, DeBorder, & Jordan,	10	
500	Broadhead, John R	10	
500	Baldwin, Geo. E	10	
2,500	Bank of Albion, -	50	
4,500	Bouviere & Co	90	
500	Carpenter & Vermilye,	10	
4,000	Clapp, Philip	80	
500	Culbertson, Wm. S.	10	1.0
500	Culver, Wm. E.		10
2,000	Crittenden, R.	40	
2,000	Chester, Mrs. E.	40	
10,000	Curtis, Wilber	200	1
500	Cowles John E	1.40	10
7,000	Church, Henry -	140	
1,500	Chetwood, Dr. G. R.	30	
6,000	Convers, Chas. C.	120	
10,000	Clark, Jeremiah	200	
10,000	Cure, Capel	200	
5,000	Carpenter, Geo. Sir	100	
2,500	Chase, Morgan C.	50	3
2,500	Croswell, Edwin		2
1,000	Coe, Geo. S.	50	4
2,500	Collings, Wm. Sir -	50	
126,000	Commercial Bank Albany, -	520	
1,000	Converse, Wm. M.	20	
28,000	Cotteril, Thomas	560	
5,000	Coley, Sanford	100	
500	Corning, & Co	10	
500	Cudlipp, Joseph	10	}

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July, 1848.

$Amount \ of Stock.$	$m{N}$ ames of $m{S}$ tockholders.	Paid by C.	Duc.
12,500	Cook, J. (of England,)	$\frac{}{250}$	
20,000	Cook, Jas. (of Ind.)	400	
2,000	Carrington & Pardee,	40	
1,000	Crawford, Thos. C.	20	
500	Crask, Charles	10	
1,000	Dortic, S. C.	20	
1,500	Donnelly, Jos. A	30	
$2,\!000$	Dallam, Francis J	40	
500	Dow, John	10	-
500	Dexter, Henry	10	
4,000	Dunn, George H	80	
1,000	Duisburg, O. T		20
100,000	Dixon, C	2,000	
2,000	Docker, Wm	40	
5,000	Dixon, Thomas	100	
3,500	Dobree, Samuel	70	
13,500	Dent, Miss. E	270	
6,500	Dillon, John	130	
144,000	Dent, Thomas	2,880	
7,500	Darthur, J. T	150	
8,000	Drake, Joseph	160	
500	Dunham, Martha		10
2,500	Dillwyn, Sarah	50	
500	Davis, Thomas E		10
4,500	Davis, Wm. D.	90	
3,000	Dassier, August	60	
1,000	Dick, Quintin -	20	
2,000	Denman, Maria	40	
9,000	Daniel, F. Col	180	
1,500	DeGraff, John J.	100	30
1,000	DeGrand, T. P. F.	20	
2,500	Davis, Isaac	50	
4,000	Easton, Charles	80	
5,000	Ellis, John	100	
6,000	Evans, John	120	
2,000	Evans, Capt. J. T	40	
1,000	Eyken, R	20	3
7,500	Earle, Thos. Wm. & Co.	150	
11,000	Eyre, Capt. Thos	220	
1,000	Edwards, T. O. E	20	
1,500	Farrington, E	20	30
1,000	Forster, John N	20	30
4,000	Fannington, Patrick -	80	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stock-holders.	Paid by C.	Due.
21,500	Fosdick, Samuel	430	
23,500	Ferguson, John	470	
4,500	Fall, Richard	90	
2,500	Furman, Wm. J.	50	
1,000	Fry, Joseph L.	20	
1,000	Fox, John E	20	
6,500	Ferguson, Abbot & F	130	
2,000	Ferguson, A.P., Miss	40	
5,000	Ferris, Floyd T	100	
500	Fish, Elizabeth		10
2,500	Forbes, Murray	50	
51,000	Ferguson, John (N Y)	1020	
2,500	Fletwood, Stanley	50	
1,500	Fowling & Goschen	30	
500	Giles, Hester, Miss	10	
7,000	Grummon, Lockwood	140	
3,000	Gardiner, H (trustee)	60	
10,000	Gardiner, Samuel J (trustee)	200	
4,000	Gregory, Dudley S	80	
2,500	Gale, Thomas W	50	
6,000	Goodman, T S & Co		120
5,000	Godman, J	100	
4,000	Gasquet, Wm & J A	80	
500	Grant, George		10
1,000	Greenwood, J	20	
4,000	Grubb, Edward	80	
1,000	Greaves, Wm	20	
7,500	Gilliat, John & Co	150	
$3{,}500$	Gilliat, John & Co & Hatfield	70	
3,000	Gebhart, Frederick	60	
$\frac{3,000}{3,500}$	Gibbes, Adelaide M	70	
	Griffin, Solomon	30	
1,500	Gilbert, Curtis, Pres't	70	
$\begin{array}{c} 3,500 \\ 3,500 \end{array}$	Goodman, Wm	70	
	Guderville, T A	80	
4,000	Gwining, Fred John	148	
$7{,}400\\500$	Groesback, A	10	
	Goodman, H H	180	
9,000	Gowen & Marx	30	
1,500	Hyslop, Robert	80	
4,000	Howard, Adderly	70	
3,500	Hall, Daniel	30	
1,500	Hunnewell, H H	280	
14,000	(Timinewen, II II	. 200	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stock-holders.	Paid by C.	Due.
500	Hildredth, S.P	10	
5,000	Haynes, Richard T	100	
12,500	Harmony, Peter	250	
3,000	Hart, Betsy A	60	
500	Hart, William H	10	
4,000	Henderson, Ann (Admr) -	80	
500	Holiburd, W S		10
4,500	Hebbert, H	90	
1,000	Harrison, E	20	
1,000	Harrison, M	20	
$2,\!500$	Harrison, G	50	
10,000	Heygate, Sir	200	
$5,\!000$	Headlam, D T	100	
10,000	Hodgson, J	200	
1,500 -	Holden, Joseph		30
1,000	Hope, Reuben	20	
500	Hartshome, Hugh	10	
$34,\!500$	Huth, Fred & Co	690	
$2,\!500$	Hutchinson, James	50	
1,500	Hazlewood, L H	30	
4,000	Hagar, John D	80	
$2,\!000$	Hance, J F	40	
1,500	Hinckley, N & Co	30	
$2,\!000$	Hoyt, Alfred D	40	
5,000	Hoys, H H W & Co	100	
1,000	Hale, A T	20	
$5,\!000$	Hoyt & Hunt	100	
15,000	Hanna, Thomas	300	
$4,\!500$	Henry, Alexander	90	
6,000	Hackleblock, John	120	
$36,\!500$	Hope & Co	730	
$43,\!500$.	Hope & Co Admr Office -	870	
$5,\!000$	Hanson, Thomas	100	
$7,\!400$	Huth, Fred. Chas	148	
$15,\!500$	Hudson, Thomas	310	
$5,\!000$	Hambro, J C & Son	100	
10,000	Holmes, J. E	200	
3,500	Hume, Joseph	70	
14,800	Huth, Fred	296	
500	Higgins, Sarah Ann	10	100
6,000	Iselin, Adrian	270	120
13,500	Inglis, R	270	
$7,\!500$	Inman, Charles	150	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
8,000	Joes, David	160	
10,000	Insinger & Co	200	
1,000	Jones, Rev. Charles	20	
4,000	Jones, Miss M	80	
1,000	Jones, Walter R	20	
500	Jones, J D & Co		10
$2,\!500$	Jones, R L	50	
2,000	Jenkins, George	40	
$2,\!500$	Johnson, Samuel & M C	50	
5,000	Johnson, Charles	100	
$2,\!500$	Johnson, Alfred	50	
$2,\!500$	Janson, Win	50	
1,000	Judson, Charles	20	
12,500	Kennedy, DS	250	
40,000	King & Sons -	800	
5,000	Kelley, Robert	100	
5,000	King, R H	100	
11,000	Kingan, John	220	
5,500	Kennedy, L	110	
11,000	Kreimtler & Meiville	220	
500	Kraentler, W	10	
1,500	Kinney, George	30	
500	Kean, John		10
2,000	Kissam, David, jr		40
500	Kinnyon, Varnum -	10	
4,000	Keith, Samuel	80	
1,000	Kingsland, Ambrose	20	
1,000	King, W J	20	
2,500	Kemp, Robert	50	
5,500	Kirkpatrick, R G	110	
3,500	Kolle, HW	70	
500	Liddard, William	10	
500	Lord, David P	10	
500	Leiber, Francis		10
500	Lockwood, D Grand	10	
3,000	Lihon, Thomas -	60	
3,000	Laver, Henry	60	
4,500	Loyd, Sir W	90	
4,500	Lewis, J H	90	
5,000	Lees, James	100	
67,500	Langton, Joseph	1,350	
500	Lawrence, Wm	10	
4,500	Lukes, F C	90	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stock-holders.	Paid by C.	Due.
1,500	Lukes, F C, & T M Laine -	30	
2,000	Lindley, John	40	
2,500	Low, Emory	50	
500	Leeds, John W	10	100
14,000	Larkins, John Pascal	280	
10,000	Langton, Skinner	200	
$8,\!500$	Luxmore, Solon	170	
8,000	Lafonta, R	160	
4,500	Labouchere, Jean C	90	
10,000	Leland, Adams & Co	200	
1,000	Mason, John W	20	
7,000	Mixter, Charles	140	
16,500	Moran & Iselin	330	
$2,\!500$	Mills, John (trustee)	50	
1,000	Mills, John	20	
1,500	Miller, James W	30	
15,000	Martinez Jose Gregorio & Co -	300	
5,000	Merrit, Isaac (trustee)	100	
10,500	Molling, Godfrey	210	
$2,\!500$	Meynell, Capt H	50	
4,500	Mason, James	90	
2,500	Moon, Richard	50	
2,500	Moon, Robert	50	
1,500	Maberly, L W	30	
500	Mullen, W H & Loyd	10	
10,000	Marsh, John D	200	
11,500	Morris, Provost & Co	230	
20,000	Morrisson, James	400	
88,000	Miller, Samuel	1,760	
6,500	Maxwell, L B	130	
2,000	Maxwell, Wm	40	
2,500	Maxwell & Co	50	
500	Marshall, Robert	10	
7,000	Merchants B Boston	140	
4,500	Morrisson, Charles		90
500	Manwaring, Rebecca & Co	10	
1,500	Mandeville, Henry		30
7,500	Marsh, Rolf	150	
500	Moore, Wm	10	
$45,\!000$	Marshall & Dykes	900	
$12,\!500$	McCuard, A, & Co	250	
1,000	Marshall, M	20	
7,400	Minetyhergen, Daniel	148	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
5,000	Morgan, E. D	100	
7,000	Morton, Francis	140	
1,000	Morton, K. E. Miss -	20	
4,500	Moon, Edward	90	
6,500	Melville, E. L	130	
3,000	Martyn, Major F. M	60	
2,500	McDonell, Mary P. and Geo.) and John McKenzie,		50
2,000	McIntosh, E. C	40	
1,000	McKinney, Abram	20	
2,500	Miller, John (Scotland)	50	
3,000	Meyer & Strucken,	60	
29,500	Merchants Ex. Bank,	590	
2,500	Mott & Browne, (Ex'rs) -	50	
13,325	Neilson, Robert	266 - 50	
6,800	Nevin, J. W. Robert	136	
1,800	Nye, Arius		$\overline{20}$
1,500	Nye, Anslem	30	
500	Nye, A. T. (Trustee)	10	
4,000	Norman, G. W	80	
1,200	Nevin, W. N.	24	
8,000	Nevins, Townsend, & Co.	160	
1,000	Nugent, Walter	20	
3,000	New York Life and Trust Co.,	60	
3,000	North, Olivia M	60	
16,500	Olieverson, R	330	
41,000	Overend, Gurney, & Co	820	
10,000	Otley, Post, & Whiting, -	200	
3,000	Ogden, S. E	60	
$3,\!500$	Oriel, Viviash	70	
3,000	Ogden, W. H.	60	
40,000	Peacocke, Wm. M. Sir -	800	
1,000	Pellet, Wm. B.	20	
10,000	Phillips, Pierpont	200	
2,500	Piggot, John	50	
12,500	Pulsford, R.	250	
5,000	Pendergrast, Sir I	100	
$2,\!500$	Pugh, David	50	
1,000	Palmer, M. Miss	20	
86,000	Palmer, McKillup & Co.	1,720	
500	Patterson, Col. Jos	10	
6,000	Potts, Thomas	120	
3,500	Phelps, Dodge & Co		70

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
2,500	Pavenstadt & Shoemaker, -	50	
7,500	Palmer, A. S.	150	
500	Powers, H	10	
7,500	Prall, D. M	150	
5,000	Prosser, E	100	
500	Phelps, Charles		10
5,000	Pitcher, A. W	100	
6,000	Rogers, John L. (Trustee) -	120	
4,000	Robinson, Archibald	80	1
18,000	Resall, Daniel B	360	
8,500	Richardson, Sir	170	
5,000	Robinson, Thomas	100	
11,500	Ravenshaw, I. H.	230	
1,500	Robinson, G	30	
500	Riley, A. B		10
1,000	Robert, W. S		20
500	Robert, Daniel		10
500	Robert, Jane	10	
5,000	Rogers & Hazletine, (Ex'rs)	100	
5,500	Redmond, Wm. (Trustee) -	110	
11,000	Riggs, E		220
500	Rees, James	10	
5,000	Roderiguez, F. I	100	
2,500	Remington, Clement	50	
548,500	Rothschild, N. M. & Sons -	10,970	
3,000	Reynolds, Wm	60	
6,500	Rawdon, Groesb'k & Brig'm,	130	
2,000	Robert, Williams		40
2,500	Raincock, H. D	50	
5,000	Saunders, Robert	100	
2,500	Smith, De Wolf	50	
2,000	Stuart, James	40	
2,500	Sheton, G. H	50	
5,000	Smith, H. P	100	
6,500	Shiletto, John	130	
3,000	Starkweather, S	60	
12,000	Stetson, Charles	240	
$2,\!500$	Snyder, Jos. R	50	
20,000	Sturges, E. P	400	
10,000	Sturges, Edward	200	1
9,500	Smith, David	190	
6,000	Smith, Austin	120	
4,500	Smith, Hugh	90	

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Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
4,500	Smith, Isabella	90	
1,500	Smith, Sophia &c	30	
500	Sistare, Nancy	10	
2,500	Spencer, John S	50	
1,000	Smith, Charles	20	
60,000	Sturges, Solomon	1,200	
15,000	Sturges, William	300	
10,000	Sturges, Hezekiah	200	
1,000	Swan, Caleb	20	
22,500	Stokes, Thomas	450	
7,500	Steinburg, De (Baron)	150	
1,000	Sistare, G. K. (Trustee)	20	
12,000	Sturges, Jonathan	240	
2,500	Safe, D. H	50	
3,000	Stock, Mrs.	60	
3,500	Say, Lucy (Trustee) -	70	
3,000	Schemerhorn, Peter	60	
2,500	Shank, H	50	
5,500	Silver, Thomas T	110	
7,000	Silver, James	140	
4,000	Silver, D. W	80	
4,500	Sheffield, W	90	
2,500	Stamford Bank,	50	
25,000	Smith, Abel	500	
18,500	Smith, G. S. (Brighton) -	370	
1,500	Sherbrook, Catharine	30	
4,000	Seymour, Isaac	80	
2,000	Simmons, Joshua	40	
20,000	Stocking, Horace	400	
3,000	Smith, St. John	60	
1,000	Staduiski & Vanhenkolem, -	20	
500	Stevenson, James		
1,500	Strachan & Scott,	30	
5,000	Smee, William	100	
1,000	Smee, Emma	20	
500	Strader, Charles M		
1,000	Sherwill, Robert	20	
2,500	Stein, F. W.	50	
3,000	Shepherd, Johnson	60	
10,000	Salter, Samuel	200	
12,000	Stancomb, Wm	240	
12,000	Shore, Geo. N	240	
2,500	Shields, James R	50	}

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockholders.	Paid by C.	Due.
126,000	Smith, S. G. (Lombard st.)	- 2,520	
1,500	Sherwood, Edwin	30	
20,000	Taylor, A. M.	- 400	
15,500	Taylor, A. M. & Co	310	
10,000	Tweedy, Edmund	- 200	
$4,\!500$	Thomas, Honoratus L	90	
1,000	Thayer, Lydia E	- 20	
$30,\!500$	Twining, T	610	
1,500	Traddle, Mary	- 30	
1,000	Troxell, H. S	20	
$2,\!500$	Tunis, C. C	- 50	
$7,\!500$	Tone, Catharine Ann	150	
500	Theving, W. E. & Co.	- 10	
2,000	Treadwell, John W	40	
2,000	Thompson, George	- 40	
1,500	Taylor, Frank	30	
2,500	Tuyman, Charles	- 50	
9,000	Turball, Jubal	180	
500	Thompson, W	- 10	
5,000	Tweedy, Jennings & Co	100	
500	Voorhies, Ira C	- 10	
5,000	Viall, D. T	100	
14,000	Vermilye, Cashier	- 280	
10,000	Van Alen, John T	200	
1,000	Vermilye, W. M. (Trustee)	- 20	
1,500	Viall, James D	30	
1,000	Vaper, John G	- 20	
500	Van Vleck, Margaret	10	
500	Viall, Eliza Mrs	- 10	
3,500	Weeks & Co		7
$2,\!500$	Wheeler, W. L.	- 50	
6,000	Wheeler, J. & L. & L. J	120	
1,000	Watermau, Henry	- 20	
240,450	Winslow & Perkins,	4,809	
10,000	Williams, Charles	- 200	
2,000	Wisner, Gabriel	40	
20,000	Washington Ins. Co.	- 400	
3,000	Watkinson, Robert	60	
2,500	Wells, James	- 50	
5,000	Wells, Edward	100	
2,500	Wells, John	- 50	
2,500	Wells, Nathan P	50	
$2,\!500$	White, Miles	- 50	

Copy of the Dividend Book Indiana Interest of July 1, 1848.

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Amount of Stock.	Names of Stockhold	lers.			Paid by C.	Due.
33,000	Wetmore, Wm. S	-		-	660	····
57,000	Whiteman, J. C	-	-		1,140	
9,000	Wilkins & Co	-			180	
2,000	Wakeman, Z. B	÷	-		40	
13,500	Wilkinson, W	-		-	270	
10,000	Williams, W.	-	-		200	
5,000	Wood, R. W	•		-	100	
15,000	Wilson, Thomas -	•	-		300	
6,500	Wilson, J. M. Sir -	_		-	130	
1,000	Wallis, George -	_	_		20	
10,500	Watkinson, David -	-		-	210	
5,000	Wolf, Leo. Wm. Dr.	-	-		100	
2,500	Webster, Hosea -	_		-	50	
81,000	Wolf, Julius Arnold	-	_		1,620	
2,500	Weed, Thurlow -	-		-	50	
1,000	Williams, Israel -					20
20,000	Wood, Silas	_		-	400	
500	Woodward, Wm.	_	-	١	10	
4,500	Whitewright, Wm.	_		-	90	
5,000	Weed, Harvey -		_		100	
1,000	Whittlesey, J. P.	_		-	20	
2,500	Wheeler, Daniel Rev.	_	_		50	
5,000	Wyman, Sam. G	_		-	100	
500	Webb, Orlando -	_	_		10	
500	Wood, Grant & Co.	_		-	10	
1,500	Wilson, Jas. Gregg	_	_		30	
500	Willetts, Amos -	_		_	10	
500	White, Samuel Rev.	_			10	
$2,\!500$	Yates, Thomas -	-		-	50	
					\$89,910	\$1,670

Note.—This account is brought up to the 1st of Oct., 1848.

ERRATA.

The Agent of State was unable to read the proof of his report, and the following errors escaped the attention of the proof-reader:

On first page, in the eight and ninth lines from the bottom, for the words "filed" read filled.

On page 6, and in the twenty-third line from bottom, for "strew"

read show.

On page 7, and in the sixteenth line from top, for "member" read number.

On page 9, fourth line from top, for "abolished" read absorbed; and in the ninth line of same page, for "occurring" read accruing.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.



REPORT.

Treasurer's Office, Indianapolis, November 1, 1848.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Statement of the whole Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of October, 1848, viz.:

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1847, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-one dollars, and twenty-one cents, - - \$427,981 21

Received from 1st November, 1847, to the 31st October, 1848:

ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS,

\$104 00

STATE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE FUND.

Received from sales of College Lands (principal), Received from sales of College Lands (interest), Received from Loans refunded, Received from interest paid on loans, Received from damages on sales of mortgaged lands, Received from costs of advertising same, SALINE FUND.	1,090 18 788 03 4,300 44 3,611 48 113 14 17 75	\$9,921 02
SHIMINE TOTAL.		
Received from sales of Saline Lands (principal), Received from sales of Saline Lands, (interest), Received from loans refunded, Received from interest paid on loans, Received from damages on sales of mortgaged lands, Received from costs of advertising same,	821 31 312 95 2,517 00 1,785 99 68 83 13 00	\$5,519 08
BANK TAX FUND.		
Received from loans refunded, Received from interest paid on loans, - Received from Branches of the State Bank, Received from costs of advertising mortgaged lands,	1,012 89 502 33 3,301 66 2 00	\$4,818 88
SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.		
Received from loans refunded, Received from interest paid on loans, -	300 00 318 92	\$618 92
INCIDENTAL PAYMENTS RECEIVED,		\$248 50

TREASURY FUND.

Received from interest paid on loans, - Received from damages on sales of mort- gaged lands, Received from costs of advertising same,	5	15 14 00 — \$73 29
INDIANAPOLIS FUND.		
Received from interest paid on loans,		- \$83 47
CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND).	
Received from interest paid on loans,	-	- \$115 22
COMMON SCHOOL FUND.		
Received from Sinking Fund Commissioners,	-	- \$70 245 80
NEW ALBANY & VINCENNES ROAD.		
Received from Tolls,	-	- \$3.596 19
NORTHERN DIVISION OF CENTRAL CANAL.		
Received from Water rents	-	- 1.288 63
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL EAST OF TIPPECANOE RIVER.		
	36,627 750	
		Ψ3.,σ 30
SUSPENDED DEBT.		
Received from payments,		\$94,883 73

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WEST OF TIPPECANOE RIVER.

Received from Tolls,	296	02	
Received from incidental expenses refunded,	396	74 \$692	76
REVISED STATUTES OF 1843.			
Received from sales,	-	- \$312	70
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES.			
Received from Trustees: Wabash and Erie Canal land certificates, east of Lafayette, Received on account of interest allowed on	42,907	06	
the same,	7,071	20	
Received Wabash & Erie canal scrip west,	13,135		
Received on account of subscriptions by	,		
	407,960	63	
Received on account of Tolls and water			
rents,	84,731	93	
Received on account of land sales, east	,		
and west of Tippecanoe,	4,776	47	
Received on account of land sales in Vin-	•		
cennes district,	31,933	06	
Received on account of interest paid on			
deposites,	8,511	15	
•		\$601,026	50
Total amount of Receipts during the	year,	\$1,245,306	36
There has been paid out of the Treasury on audited warrants the following sums, to-	during wit:	the same per	iod
O			

On account of Revenue of 1845 refunded,	82	83		
On account of Revenue of 1846 refunded,	742	06		
On account of Revenue of 1847 refunded,	40	24		
			\$865	13
On account of Legislative expenses,	-	-	34,234	35
On account of Judiciary expenses,	-	-	13,891	57
On account of payments to Probate Judges,	-	-	5,425	
On account of specific appropriations,	-	-	3,705	08
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys salaries,	-	-	1,574	58

On account of Executive salaries, On account of distributing laws and journals, - On account of Militia officers, and expenses, On account of conveying convicts to State Prison, - On account of New State Prison, On account of the Governor's House, On account of the Governor's Circle, On account of public printing and binding, On account of stationery and fuel, On account of the State Library, On account of the Presidential election of 1844, - On account of the contingent fund, On account of the State House, On account of the education of the Blind, - On account of the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, On account of the hospital for the Insane,	3,550 00 308 78 862 61 $3,086$ 00 $2,867$ 33 194 81 22 87 $6,063$ 64 $4,429$ 10 $1,090$ 16 6 50 323 70 505 23 $9,353$ 37 $11,765$ 83 $15,897$ 53
STATE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE FUND.	
Loans made, 4,138 00 Professor's salaries, 3,750 00 Costs of advertising mortgaged lands, - 53 88 Refunded on sales of College lands (principal,) 48 00 Refunded on sales of College lands (interest,) 76 92 Interest refunded, 11 20	\$8,078 00
SALINE FUND.	
Distributed to counties, 4,658 79 Costs of advertising mortgaged lands, - 22 15 Refunded on sales of land (principal), - 633 62 Interest refunded, 21 00	\$5,335 56
BANK TAX FUND.	
Distributed to counties, Damages on sales of land refunded, Costs of advertising mortgaged lands, - 6,062 95 - 25 00 - 14 17	\$6,102 12

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

On account of salaries to agents,

Distributed to counties (principal), - 177 57 Distributed to counties (interest), - 271 14 Costs of advertising mortgaged lands, - 2 50 \$48	51	21
TREASURY FUND.		
Costs of advertising mortgaged lands,	2	50
CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.		
Loans made, 250 00 Distributed to counties, 85 26 ————————————————————————————————————	35	26
THREE PER CENT FUND.		
Distributed to counties, \$48	32	80
LAWRENCEBURGH AND INDIANA- POLIS RAIL ROAD.		
Interest refunded, \$15	53	75
NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD.		
On account of repairs, 2,330 67 On account of incidental expenses, 1,265 52 \$3,59	96	19
CENTRAL CANAL, NORTHERN DI- VISION.		
On account of repairs, 17,906 55 On account of incidental expenses, - 972 50	79	05
φίο,ο,	, 5	5.5
STATE AGENCY.		

\$2,766 66

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, EAST OF TIPPECANOE RIVER.

OF THEECANOE RIVER.
On account of damages 2,965 00 On account of repairs, 41,112 14 On account of incidental expenses 3,420 73 Construction of Northport feeder dam, - 4,030 22 Damages of Northport feeder dam, - 970 00 Incidental expenses of Northport feeder dam, 259 55 Scrip redeemed and canceled, 14,165 45 Interest on scrip, 2,119 24 \$69,042 33
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, WEST OF TIPPECANOE RIVER.
On account of damages, 1,260 14 On account of construction, 11,077 00 On account of repairs, 29,023 18 On account of tolls refunded, - 721 00 On account of incidental expenses, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, - 31,425 00 \$78,458 04
SUSPENDED DEBT.
Payments on account of suspended debt, Payments by State Agent under joint resolutions, Incidental expenses of suspended debt, Incidental expenses of suspended debt, \$1,455 00 \\ \$10,449\)
State bonds redeemed and canceled, Interest allowed on the same. - 20,000 00 - 5,800 00 - \$25,800 00
STATE DEBT.
On account of interest on State debt, - 262,330 00 On account of incidental expenses of State debt, 15,671 03

STATE STOCK.

Redemption of 2½ per cent State stock			\$17,850	00
TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT.				
Redeemed and canceled (principal), - Interest on Treasury notes redeemed and	70,580	00		
canceled, Expenses of Treasury notes,	26,788 279		\$97,647	60
ONE FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.				
Redeemed and canceled,	- -		\$28,750	00
TREASURY NOTES, FIVE PER CENT.				
Redeemed and canceled (principal), Interest on the same,	56,400 14,317	00 58	\$70,717	58
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL. ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES. General expenses of Trustees,	15,037 6,178	42		
Ordinary expenses of Trustees, Expenses of Coal Creek division of W. &	ĺ			
É. Canal, Expenses of land office Vincennes district, Expenses of land office east and west of	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 893 \end{array}$	22		
Ťippecanoe,	1,854			
Ordinary repairs, Extraordinary repairs,	14,364 $7,072$			
Expenses of surveys,	3,606			
Construction between Coal Creek and Terre Haute,	61,840	00		
Construction between Covington and Coal	01,640	00		
Creek,	4,154			
Expense of superintendence of canal, - Salaries and office expenses of Toll Col-	3,032	10		
lectors,	1,797	50		
Ordinary expenses of canal south of Terre Haute,	433	00		

Interest paid to subscribers of \$800,000	16,000	00 \$136,268 97
Total payments,		\$979,191 48
Total amount of Receipts, one million, two hundred and forty-five thousand, three hundred and six dollars, and thirty-	4	
	,245,306 427,981	
Makes a total amount of Deduct expenditures as above		\$1,673,287 57 979,191 48
Leaves a balance in the Treasury on the ber, 1848, of	lst Nove	em- - \$694,096 09

The appearance of this large balance, is produced by the account with the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, being placed on the books of the treasury.

The eighteenth section of the act, supplementary to "an act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," "approved January 27th, 1847, among other things provides, That the Trustees of said canal "shall report to the Auditor of State semi-annually, viz: up to the first days of April and October, annually, a minute and detailed statement of their receipts and expenditures, arranged under appropriate heads, accompanied in all cases, when practicable, by the proper vouchers; and said Auditor shall carefully examine said accounts and make settlement thereof, and enter the same on the proper books of his office, as is provided in section twenty-four, chapter thirteen, of the Revised Code of 1843."

The whole amount of receipts derived and accruing from the revenues of the said canal, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act, is to be expended and disbursed by the Trustees of said canal, independent of, and without any connection whatever, with the State treasury. But in order to conform to that part of said act, which requires said accounts to be settled, and entered upon the proper books, it is found convenient and necessary, to debit the State treasury with the amount of receipts, reported by said trustees; and credit the same, with the amount of vouchers exhibited and audited; and for any unliquidated sums, which said Trustees shall report remaining in their hands, or for which vouchers are not exhibited; a requisition, in the name of said Trustees, for an amount sufficient to balance the account, is made and passed to the Treasurer.

Thus, the reports of said Trustees show, that they have received from all sources, for canal purposes, up to the first day of October, 1848, the gross sum of \$537,913 24, and they exhibit vouchers which are audited, amounting to the sum of \$136,268 97, which sum being deducted from the amount of receipts, leaves an unliquidated balance in the hands of said Trustees, of \$401,644 27, and for this sum, a requisition is made and passed to the Treasurer, and the amount thereof, is to be deducted from the aforesaid balance of, - - - - \$694,096 09 Deducting the amount aforesaid of, - - 401,644 27

Leaves the balance in the treasury on Nov. 1st, 1848, \$292,451 82

Of this balance thus stated to be in the treasury on the first day of November, 1848, about \$13,000 is in available cash funds. The remainder, amounting in round numbers to about \$279,500, consists of the several descriptions of Treasury Notes and Scrip, which is redeemed, and ready to be computed and destroyed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The loan negotiated, with branches of the State Bank, in conformity with the provisions of the law of last session, approved, Dec., 16th, 1847, for the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars, to pay the instalment of interest, due on the funded debt of the State, on the first of January, 1848; has been promptly discharged, agreeably

with the terms of the contract.

The current expenses of the State government for the year just closed, and all warrants drawn on account of the trust funds, or other liabilities, have been presented at the treasury and paid in *cash*; and no considerable item of State indebtedness, is known

which is due and outstanding.

The condition, action, and progress of the Institutions for the education and support of the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, and the operation and circumstances of the Hospital for the Insane, will fully and specifically appear, by reports made by their respective officers and superintendents. And the following exhibits will show the amount of funds which have been appropriated by the State to those benevolent objects:

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of appropriations, to 1 day of Nov., 1847, 9,077 9
Proceeds of Revenue of 1847, - - - - 10,670 00
Proceeds of Delinquent Revenue of 1846, - - 200 80

Total amount of appropriations to 1st Nov., 1848, - \$19,948 70

EXPENDITURES.

EXTENDITORES.
Total amount paid on audited warrants to 1st day of Nov., 1847, 7,528 44 1848, paid warrant No. 3196, 9,353 37 1848, paid orders of the Board, Nos. 13 & 14, 3,000 00 \$19,881 81 Balance in the treasury on the 1st Nov. 1848, - 66 89
ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. RECEIPTS.
Total amount of appropriations to 1st Nov., 1847, - \$17,191 75 Proceeds of the Revenue of 1847, 16,005 00 Proceeds of the Delinquent Revenue of 1846, - 502 00
Total amount of appropriations to 1st Nov., 1848, - \$33,698 75
EXPENDITURES.
Total amount paid on audited warrants to 1st day of Nov., 1847, \$21,933 83 1848, paid on warrant, No. 3215, 11,765 83 Amount of this fund overdrawn 1st Nov., 1848, 91
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
· RECEIPTS.
Total amount of appropriations to 1st Nov., 1847, - \$31,365 33 Proceeds of Revenue of 1847, 10,670 00 Proceeds of Delinquent Revenue of 1846, 1,004 00 Special appropriation by act of Feb. 12, 1848 6,000 00
Total amount of appropriations to 1st Nov., 1848, - \$49,039 33
EXPENDITTURES.
Total amount paid on audited warrants to 1st day of Nov., 1847, \$33,140 80 1848, paid warrant, No. 3209, 15,897 53 49,038 33
Balance in the treasury on the 1st day Nov., 1848, - 100

The annexed correspondence, in relation to the condition of the three per cent. fund, is submitted:

Washington, Feb. 9, 1848.

Dear Sir:—After receiving your letter of the 25th ult., I addressed a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting a statement of the condition of the three per cent. fund, the amount due to Indiana, and the amount of interest on State bonds held by

the government.

I send you herewith, his reply, with the accompanying statement which I received last night. This morning, one of the clerks of the Department called to see me, and stated that the account rendered was not full, but that an examination of the whole three per cent. fund with Indiana, will show that there is due, \$49,000, without including the amount which accrued for 1846 and 1847. He says they are now engaged in making out the accounts and that the amount due, up to the 1st of last Dec., will be sufficient to pay all the interest due on our bonds, up to that period, and perhaps leave a surplus.

I understand that the lands in the Cincinnati district, have heretofore all been regarded as being in Ohio, and the three per cent. fund, on sales in that district, have all been credited to Ohio; as a large portion of that district is situate in Indiana, of course she was entitled to the three per cent. fund upon those sales. The

error has been lately discovered.

I am, with much esteem, Yours truly,

(Signed,) CALEB B. SMITH.

Samuel Hannah, Esq. Indianapolis, Ia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptrollers Office, Feb. 8th, 1848.

Sir:—Your letter of the 4th inst., addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, having been referred to this office, I have the honor to reply, that an account of the three per cent. fund which had accrued to the State of Indiana, from the sales of public lands within her limits from the 1st July, 1844, to 31 Dec., 1844, has been adjusted at the Treasury, and the amount thereof

found to be, - - - - - \$1,666 83

which, with the amounts that accrued to said State, from like sales, during the following periods, viz.:

From 1st January, 1848, to 30 June, 1844, - - - 1,711 40 From 1st July, 1843, to 31 Dec., 1843, - - 1,153 54 From 1st July, 1842, to 30 June, 1843, - - 1,235 70

Makes an aggregate sum with which the State stands credited on the books of the treasury, of, - - \$5,767 47

The payment of which has been withheld, under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved, 3d March, 1845, "directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall have been, or may be, in default for the payment of interest, or principal, on investments in stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to retain certain moneys to which such State is entitled for the purposes therein named."

The amount of bonds held by the United States in trust, issued by the State of Indiana is \$372,000, and the interest due thereon, on the 31st Dec., 1847, is \$54,549 53-100, as per statement herewith

sent.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,
JAS. W. McCULLOH, Comptroller.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH.

(Signed.)

House of Representatives.

STATEMENT showing the amount of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the Chickasaw Indians, issued by the State of Indiana, with the amount of interest due thereon.

Amount of Indiana bonds, State Bank loan, redeemable in 1856, *61,000 Amount of Indiana bonds, Indianapolis	00
Rail Road, redeemable in 1857, 141,000	00
To interest on \$141,000, from 1st July, 1842, to 31st Dec.,	
1842, \$3,525 00	
By cash on account of the same, 3,400 47	
Leaving a balance due and unpaid of, \$124 53	124 53
To interest on \$141,000, from 1st Jan., 1843, to 31st Dec., 1847—5 years.	35,250 00
\$202,000	00 35,374 53

^{*} The interest on the bonds redeemable in 1856, has been regularly paid.

STATEMENT showing the amount of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of War, on account of certain Indian Tribes, issued by the State of Indiana, with the amount of interest due thereon.

Amount of Indiana bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., 68,000 00 Interest on the same, from 1st July, 1842, to 31st Dec., 1847—5½ years 18,700 Amount of Indiana bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., 2,000 00 Interest on \$3000, of bonds held on the	00
31st Dec., 1843, from 1st July, 1843 to	0.0
31st Dec., 1843—6 months, 75 Interest on \$2000, of the above, \$3000,	00
from 1st Jan., 1844, to 31st Dec., 1847—	
4 years 400	00
\$70,000 00 \$19,175	00
	=
Bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$202,000	
Bonds held in trust by the Secretary of War, - 70,000	
Total, \$272,000	00
	=
Interest upon bonds held by the Secretary of the	
Treasury, \$35,374	53
Interest upon bonds held by the Secretary of War, 19,175	00
Total, \$54,549	53
(Signed,) R. COCHRAN,	
Comptroller's Office, Feb. 8th, 1848.	

The debt due to the State, by the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, has been paid, and the mortgages discharged and surrendered; or assigned and delivered to the payers thereof; in conformity with the special law of 1843. Excepting two cases that appear to be in arrears, one for a small balance of interest yet due, and both for proportion of losses assessed under the provisions of said special law. The sums unpaid amount in the aggregate, to five hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents.

The mortgages given in those cases are on file, and are supposed to furnish ample security for the payment of the amount.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL HANNAH, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1848.

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REPORT.

Office of Secretary of State, Indianapolis, November, 1848.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, has the honor to submit the following as his annual report for the year aforesaid.

The Laws and Journals of the last session of your honorable body were distributed in strict compliance with contracts for that purpose, by the following named persons, at the rates to their names severally annexed, to-wit:

In the 1st Judicial Circuit, by R. K. May, at	-	\$14 49
In the 2d Judicial Circuit, by Joseph A. Brown, at	-	20 90
In the 3d Judicial Circuit, by Henry Pope, at	-	12 00
In the 4th Judicial Circuit, by Andrew Wallace, at	-	36 4 9
In the 5th Judicial Circuit, by John H. Lane, at -	-	10 99
In the 6th Judicial Circuit, by Peter F. Newland, at	-	16 49
In the 7th Judicial Circuit. by Hubbard Williams, at	-	28 49
In the 8th Judicial Circuit, by Henry S. Rockey, at	-	32 40
In the 9th Judicial Circuit, by J. T. Williams, at -	-	38 90
In the 10th Judicial Circuit, by William Kearns, at	-	21 49
In the 11th Judicial Circuit, by Eli Atkinson, at -	-	38 73
In the 12th Judicial Circuit, by William Braden, at	-	43 20
In the 13th Judicial Circuit, by William Parr, at -	-	10 70

\$325 27

to furnish the ensuing session of the Legislature, with the following articles of stationery, to-wit:

325 Reams of Printing paper, at \$2 50 per Ream. 10 Reams of Envelope paper, at \$2 50 per Ream.

Also a contract with Morrison & Talbott for the following articles of stationery, to-wit:

- 20 Reams ruled letter paper, at \$1 90 per Ream.
- 30 Reams ruled letter paper, at \$2 20 per Ream.
- 25 Reams ruled letter paper, at \$2 28 per Ream.
- 20 Reams plain letter paper, at \$2 45 per Ream.
- 10 Reams ruled cap paper, at \$2 50 per Ream.
- 20 Reams plain cap paper, at \$2 50 per Ream.
- 10 Reams ruled letter thin paper, at \$2 50 per Ream.
- 20 Reams French letter paper, ruled, at \$3 25 per Ream.
- 15 Reams French letter paper, ruled, at \$2 25 per Ream.

A contract has been entered into with William Vanblaricum, to furnish one hundred and twenty cords of good split wood for the use of the State Officers and Legislature, at \$1 35 per cord.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. THOMPSON,

Secretary of State.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE

OF THE

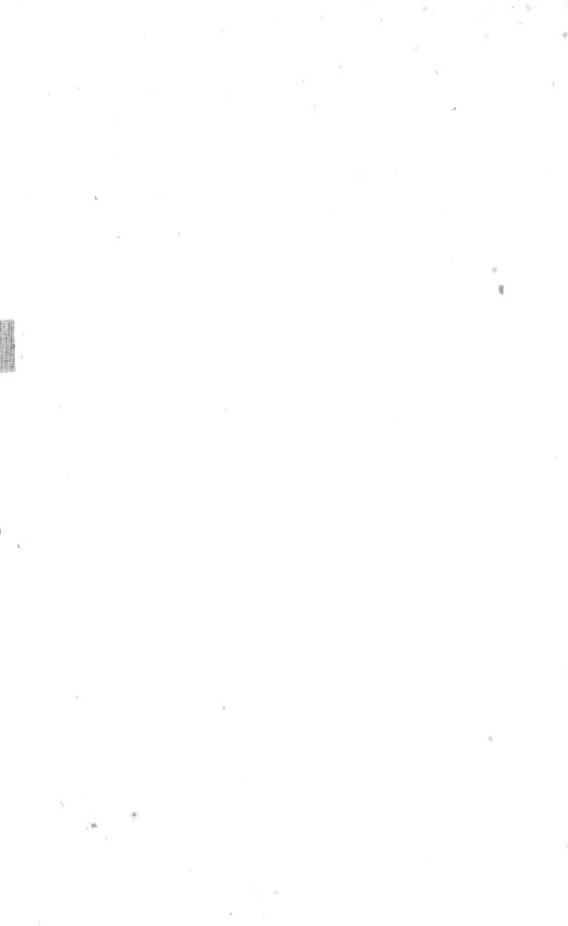
STATE OF INDIANA,

SHOWING

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.

10D1



REPORT.

Auditor of State's Office, Indianapolis, November 7th, 1848.

To the General Assembly:

In obedience to the requisitions of law devolving that duty upon me, I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report, exhibiting the financial condition of the State, and the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury, during the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, 1848, accompanied by such remarks as are deemed proper for the consideration of the Legislature.

The several funds of the State of which this Office has the supervision, embracing as well those which are held in trust as those which belong absolutely to the Treasury, may be classified as

follows:

- 1. The General Fund.
- 2. The University Fund.
- 3. The Saline Fund.
- 4. The Bank Tax Fund.
- 5. The County Seminary Fund.6. The Surplus Revenue Fund.
- 7. The Congressional Township Fund.
- 8. The Three per cent. Fund.
- 9. The Common School Fund.
- 10. The Indianapolis Fund.
- 11. The Treasury Fund.12. Estates without Heirs.
- 13. The Fund for Hospital for the Insane.
- 14. The Fund for Deaf and Dumb and Asylum.
- 15. The Fund for Asylum for the Blind.
- 16. The Internal Improvement Fund.
- 17. The Fund for the extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal under the Trustees.

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The following statement exhibits, under general heads, the whole amount received into the Treasury from every source, and the amount paid out for the support of the government, Internal Improvement purposes, Trust Funds, Redemption of Treasury Notes, and Miscellaneous purposes, for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1848:

RECEIVED.

\$375,239 $39,140$ $21,001$ $137,838$ $70,245$ $601,026$ 813 $427,981$	24 26 81 80 50 82
\$1,673,287	57
\$79,273 20,787 457,287 136,268 244,545 41,028	45 02 97 87
\$694,096 \$1.673.287	09
	39,140 $21,001$ $137,838$ $70,245$ $601,026$ 813 $427,981$ $31,673,287$ $31,67$

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY AND OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

The statements which follow show the condition of the Treasury on the 31st of October, 1848, the items constituting the several funds, the amount received and disbursed of each fund during the fiscal year, the ordinary expenditures of the past year, and an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the present year, closing Oct. 31st, 1849:

NO. 1.—GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS AT THE TREASURY.

There was remaining in the Treasury, at the close of		
the last financial year, provided all warrants audited		
to that time had been paid, the sum of,	3427,981	21
There was received during the financial year, ending 1848, as follows, viz.:	October	31,
On account of Revenue of 1839, the sum of	\$225	00
On account of Revenue of 1843, the sum of	294	
On account of Revenue of 1845, the sum of	235	
On account of Revenue of 1846, the sum of	762	
On account of Revenue of 1847, the sum of	375,022	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1845, the sum of	961	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1846, the sum of	36,661	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1847, the sum of	217	
On account of sales of Revised Statutes,	312	
On account of Incidental Receipts, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	248	
On account of Estates without Heirs,	104	00
On account of Common School Fund, (five per cent.		
Scrip,) derived from Bank profits,	70,245	80
On account of collections of Suspended Debt by Agent	,	
of State, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	94,883	73
On account of Bank Tax Fund derived from the seve-	,	
ral Branches of the State Bank,	3,301	66
On account of interest on loans of Indianapolis Fund,		47
On account of damages on sales of land mortgaged to		
Treasury Fund,	6	14
On account of advertising sales of lands mortgaged to		
the Treasury Fund,	2	00
On account of sales of Saline lands in Orange and		
Washington counties,	821	31
On account of interest on loans of Treasury Fund,	65	15
On account of interest on sales of Saline lands in		
Orange, Washington, and Brown counties,	312	95
On account of interest on loans of Saline Fund, · · · ·	1,785	99
On account of loans of Saline fund refunded,	2,517	00
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged		
to the Saline fund,	68	83
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands mort-		
gaged to the Saline fund,	13	00
On account of loans of University fund refunded,	4,300	
On account of interest on loans of University fund,	3,611	48
On account of sales of University lands in Gibson and		
Monroe counties,	1,090	18

On account of interest on sales of University lands, · · On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged,	788	03
to the University fund,	113	14
gaged to the University fund,	17	75
On account of loans of Bank Tax fund refunded,	1,012	
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands be-	502	
longing to Bank Tax fund,	2	00
On account of interest on loans of Surplus Revenue	0	
fund	318	
On account of Surplus Revenue fund refunded,	300	00
On account of interest on loans of Congressional Town-		
ship fund, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	115	22
On account of tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal,		
East of Tippecanoe, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36,627	50
On account of water rents on Wabash and Erie Canal,		
East of Tippecanoe, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	750	00
On account of incidental expenses of Wabash and		
Erie Canal West refunded,	396	74
On account of tolls on Wabash and Eric Canal West,		
prior to July 1st, 1847,	296	02
On account of water rents on Northern Division of		
Central Canal,	1,288	63
On account of tolls on New Albany and Vincennes	- /	
Road, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,596	19
On account of subscription by Bondholders for the con-	-,	
struction of Wabash and Erie Canal, by Trustees, · ·	407,960	63
On account of tolls and water rents from whole line of	0.4.**	0.0
Wabash and Erie Canal, by Trustees,	84,731	93
On account of sales of lands E. and W. of Tippeca-		
noe, by Trustees,	4,776	47
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal lands in Vin-		
cennes District, by Trustees, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31,933	06
On account of Scrip issued for Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal East of Tippecanoe, by Trustees,	42,907	06
On account of interest on Scrip issued for Wabash and		
Erie Canal East, by Trustees,	7,071	20
On account of Scrip issued for Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal West, by Trustees, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13,135	00
On account of interest on Deposites in New York, by		
Trustees, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8,511	15
Total receipts from November 1st, 1847, to Oct. 31st,		
1848, inclusive,	245 200	26
To which add balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1847,		
TO WHICH and Dalance on Hand Ivov. 18t, 1047,	427,981	21
Total,	1,673,287	57

EXPENDITURES.

There were audited, during the financial year ending Oct. 31st 1848, the following sums, viz:

On account of Probate Judges,	$5,\!425$	00
On account of conveying convicts to State Prison and salary of Warden,	0.000	0.0
On account of new State Prison,	3,086	
On account of salaries of Supreme and Circuit	2,867	33
$\mathrm{Judges}, \cdots \cdots$	$13,\!891$	57
On account of State House,		23
On account of Specific Appropriations,	3,705	08
On account of Public Printing and Binding,	$6,\!063$	64
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	1,574	58
On account of pay and mileage of members of the		
last General Assembly, including pay of clerks,		
door-keepers, and other officers,	$34,\!234$	35
On account of State Library, including salary of Li-		
brarian, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,090	16
On account of salaries of President and Professors of		
State University, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,759	00
On account of salaries of Adjutant and Quarter		
Master General,	862	61
On account of Stationery and Fuel,	4,429	10
On account of salaries of Executive Officers,	$3,\!550$	00
On account of Contingent Fund,	323	70.
On account of Presidential Electors of 1844,	6	50
On account of expenses of Governor's Circle,	22	87
On account of Governor's House,	194	81
On account of distribution of laws and journals of		
last General Assembly,	308	78
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	11,765	83
On account of Education of the Blind,	$9,\!353$	37
On account of Lunatic Asylum,	$15,\!897$	53
On account of Saline Fund distributed,	4,658	
On account of Bank Tax Fund distributed,	6,062	95
On account of Surplus Revenue Fund distributed,		
principal and interest,	448	
On account of Three per cent. fund distributed,	482	80
On account of incidental expenses of Treasury		
Notes,	279	00
On account of five per cent. Treasury Notes re-		
deemed and cancelled,	$56,\!400$	00
On account of interest on five per cent. Treasury		
Notes redeemed and cancelled,	14,317	58
On account of expenses in the collection of the Sus-	0	
pended Debt,	3,416	48

On account of six per cent. Treasury Notes redeem-	
ed and cancelled,	70,580 00
On account of interest on six per cent. Treasury	
Notes redeemed and cancelled,	26,788 60
On account of quarter per cent. Treasury Notes re-	
deemed and cancelled, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28,750 00
On account of interest on State Bonds cancelled, · ·	$5,\!800\ 00$
On account of incidental expenses of State Agents,	17,126 03
On account of salaries of State Agents,	2,766 66
On account of interest on the State Debt,	$262,\!330\ 00$
On account of redemption of two and a half per	
cent. State Stock, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17,850 00
On account of State Bonds cancelled,	20,000 00
On account of payments under joint resolution by	
State Agent, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,578 18
On account of interest refunded to Lawrenceburgh	
and Indianapolis Rail Road Company,	$153 \ 75$
On account of Revenue of 1846 refunded,	742 06
On account of Revenue of 1847 refunded,	40 24
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1845 refunded,	82 83
On account of sales of Saline lands refunded,	$633 \ 62$
On account of interest on loans of Saline fund re-	
funded,	21 00
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands	
mortgaged to Saline fund,	$22 \ 15$
On account of loans of University fund,	4,138 00
On account of sales of University lands refunded,	48 00
On account of interest on loans of University Fund	
refunded, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11 20
On account of interest on sales of University lands	
refunded, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76 92
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands	
mortgaged to University fund,	53 88
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	
to Bank Tax fund, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$25 \ 00$
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands	
mortgaged to Bank Tax fund,	14 17
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands	
mortgaged to Treasury fund,	2 50
On account of costs of advertising sales of lands	
mortgaged to Surplus Revenue fund,	2 50
On account of loans of Congressional Township	
fund, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	250 00
On account of interest of Congressional Township	
fund distributed,	85 26
On account of repairs of New Albany and Vincen-	
nes Road, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,330 67

On account of incidental expenses of New Albany		
and Vincennes Road,	1,265	52
On account of construction of Northport Feeder,	4,030	
On account of incidental expenses of Northport	-,	
Feeder,	259	55
On account of damages on Northport Feeder,	970	
On account of repairs on Wabash and Erie Canal		
East, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41,112	14
On account of incidental expenses of Wabash and	,	
Erie Canal East,	3,420	73
On account of damages on Wabash and Erie Canal	,	
East.	2,965	00
On account of water rents of Wabash and Eric Ca-	,	
nal refunded,	721	00
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip East,		
cancelled, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$14,\!165$	45
On account of interest on Wabash and Erie Canal		
Scrip East, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,119	94
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal West,	11,077	00
On account of repairs on Wabash and Erie Canal West,		
West,·····	29,023	18
On account of incidental expenses of Wabash and		
Erie Canal West,	$4,\!951$	72 -
On account of damages for right of way of Wabash	1040	
and Erie Canal West,	1260	14
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip, West	01.40*	0.0
of Tippecanoe, cancelled,	31,425	00
On account of repairs on Northern Division Central	15 000	
Canal, Canal, Canal, Canal	17,906	.99
On account of incidental expenses of Northern Di-	972	50
vision of Central Canal,	912	30
On account of General Expenses of Trustees of Wa-	15 027	49
bash and Erie Canal,	15,037	44
On account of expenses of Land Office of Wabash and Erie Canal lands in Vincennes District,	1,854	85
On account of expenses of Land Office for Canal	1,004	00
lands East and West of Tippecanoe,	893	22
On account of ordinary expenses of Wabash and	000	~
Erie Canal, entire line,	6,178	07
On account of Coal Creek Division of Wabash and	0,170	•
Erie Canal,	4,159	50
On account of ordinary repairs of Wabash and Erie	1,100	
Canal,	14,364	47
On account of extraordinary repairs of Wabash and	1 2,000	
Erie Canal,	7,072	14
On account of expenses of surveys and locating	,,	
Wabash and and Erie Canal,	3,606	70
,		

On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal between Coal Creek and Terre Haute,	61,840	00
On account of expenses of superintending Wabash	,	_
and Erie Canal,	3,032	10
On account of salaries and office expenses of toll	0,002	10
collectors,	1,797	50
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal South of	1,757	30
Terre Haute,	400	00
On account of interest to subscribers of \$200,000	433	
On account of interest to subscribers of \$800,000,	16,000	00
W-4-1		
Total amount audited from Nov 1, 1847, to Oct. 31,	# • • • • • • •	
1848, both days inclusive, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$979,191	48
STATE OF THE TREASURY.		
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of Oct., 1847,	\$427,981	21
Amount of receipts at the Treasury on account of		
all funds during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1848,	1,245,306	36
	\$1,673,287	57
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on all	" / /	
accounts during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, as		
above, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	979,191	48
<i>abo.</i> 0,		
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of Oct., 1848,	\$694,096	09
Datance in the Heastly on the olst of Oct., 1040,		

The above statement of the receipts and expenditures during the past year presents apparently a very prosperous condition of the finances of the State, and shows a very large balance in the Trea-To avoid misapprehension however it is proper to state, that this balance, like the balances which have been reported as in the Treasury at the close of each of several of the last years, is almost wholly unavailable in meeting the demands upon the Treasury. A large portion of it, amounting to \$401,644 27, consists of a balance in the hands of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, over which the Treasury Department has no control. Of the residue, \$90,401 76 consist of six per cent. Treasury Notes and interest, \$31,929 79 of quarter per cent. Treasury Notes and interest, \$73,128 68 of five per cent. or Bank Scrip and interest, \$50,861 52 of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip east and interest, about \$25,000 of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip west, and \$8,133 49 of funds in the hands of the Agent of State in New York-leaving in the Treasury, available for ordinary expenditures, about \$12,999 58. amount, it is supposed, will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures until receipts shall be realized from the revenue of 1848 now in process of collection, and portions of which, it may be reasonably expected, will be forwarded to the Treasury early in the

ensuing month.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that the receipts at the Treasury, arising from the taxes of 1847 and the delinquencies of previous years, have equalled the highest expectations. More of them, it is true, have consisted of Treasury Notes (six per cent. and quarter per cent.) than was anticipated; but still all the ordinary demands upon the Treasury have been promptly paid in currents funds, and a large amount appropriated to the payment of the interest on the public debt. During the past year, as well as during the preceding one, a considerable amount of old claims has been presented and discharged, and it is believed that there are now scarcely any outstanding demands upon the Treasury of an ordinary character, save what may be due to judiciary and other officers for the last quarter, and which, as previously stated, the Treasury

sury is prepared to meet.

It may be proper, in this connexion, to state, that the interest on the State Debt has, thus far, been promptly met at the several periods when it became due, viz., in July, 1847, and in January and July, 1848. At an early period of the last session of the General Assembly, an act was passed authorizing the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State to borrow from the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana a sum not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the instalment of interest falling due the 1st of January, 1848. This object was accomplished without difficulty, the Banks cheerfully furnishing the amount required, on notes drawn by the officers of State before mentioned. These notes were paid at maturity out of the revenues of 1847. Early in the month of June last, it became necessary to make provision for the semi-annual interest becoming due the 1st of July. Making an estimate for, and setting aside the means necessary to meet, the ordinary expenditures of the State government, it was ascertained that the amount remaining in the Treasury, including a balance in the hands of the Agent of State, would leave a deficiency of about \$40,000 in meeting that interest. On full and free consultation among themselves, and with the officers of the State Bank, and others deeply interested in the preservation of our State credit, it was deemed advisable again to borrow the balance requisite to pay that instalment of interest. Although there was no law authorizing the loan, the Banks willingly tendered the amount on notes drawn as above, and thus the July interest was also promptly paid, leaving the Treasury indebted to the amount of \$40,000, which falls due the first of January, 1849. In relation to the instalment of interest which will become due on the first of January next, it is proper to remark, that, although the current funds which will be derived from the State revenue of 1848 and the delinquencies of previous years, will be more than sufficient to meet the debt due to the Banks on

account of the July instalment of interest, and the whole of the ensuing January instalment, yet, inasmuch as the larger portion of the amount derivable from those sources will probably not be realized at the Treasury until the settlements with the County Treasurers late in February, it cannot be safely assumed that the receipts at the Treasury, up to the first of January, will do more than pay the ordinary expenses and discharge the debt of \$40,000 due atthat time to the Banks. To meet the January interest therefore will require another temporary loan, which, should the Legislature deem it proper to authorize it, may, it is supposed, again be obtained from the Branch Banks, payable after the settlements shall be made by the Treasurers. This matter, however, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly, whose province it will be to determine the best course of policy to be pursued in view of the credit of the State and the best interests of all concerned. That there will be a deficiency in the revenues of the State (allowing for a large amount of Treasury Notes which will undoubtedly again come into the Treasury) to pay the whole of the interest for July, 1849, after discharging the amounts due for July, 1848, and for January, 1849, is quite certain; but the probable amount of this deficiency will be more appropriately stated, in a subsequent part of this report, in an estimate of the resources and liabilities of the State.

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The ordinary expenses of the State Government for the year ending October 31st, 1848, have been as follows:

Amount audited on account of Probate Judges, · · · · ·	\$5,425	00
Amount audited on account of State Prison,	3,086	
Amount audited on account of salaries of Judges, · · · ·	13,891	
Amount audited on account of State House,	505	23
Amount audited on account of Specific Appropriations,	3,705	08
Amount audited on account of Public Printing,	6,063	
Amount audited on account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	1,574	
Amount audited on account of Legislature,	34,234	
Amount audited on account of State Library,	1,090	16
Amount audited on account of Militia, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	862	
Amount audited on account of Stationery and Fuel,	4.429	10
Amount audited on account of Executive Officers,	3,550	00
Amount audited on account of Contingent Fund,	323	
Amount audited on account of Governor's Circle,	22	87
Amount audited on account of Distribution of Laws,	308	78
Amount audited on account of Governor's House,	194	81
Amount audited on account of Presidential Electors,	6	50
		

Total, \$79,273 98

The estimate of last year for <i>ordinary</i> expenses of 1848, was,		00
Showing a deficiency in the estimate of last year,	\$7,373	98
The actual expenditures properly denominated ordinary for the year 1847, were	\$90.762	00 98
Decrease in the expenditures of 1848,	\$11,488	02

It will be seen, by the foregoing statement, that the ordinary expenditures during the last year, although very considerably less than the year preceding, exceed the estimate made in last year's report upwards of seven thousand dollars. The excess of the expenditures over the estimates will be found principally in the Legislative, Probate, Stationery and Fuel, and State Prison accounts, almost all the other accounts being within, and most of them below, the esti-The increase of the Legislative account was caused principally by an adjournment, in the early part of the winter, on account of the sudden appearance of the Small Pox, in a very malignant form, in one of the leading Public Houses where many Members were boarding. The Probate account exceeds the estimate in consequence of the presentation of old claims, in one case extending over a period of five or six years, which for some cause (probably under the apprehension that if demanded when due they would be paid scrip,) were never presented for payment until during the The Stationery account was increased by the unusually large size of the Local Acts and the Journals. The State Prison account was enhanced by the increase in the number of convicts conveyed to the State Prison, a considerable number being from remote But for these unexpected causes, which of course could not be foreseen, the expenditures would have been less than the estimates, and, notwithstanding those occurrences, they are very considerably below those of the previous year. It is confidently believed that the old balances, which had been accumulating for years, are now nearly all discharged, and the expenditures of the current year will therefore consist of little else than such as legitimately belong to it.

STATEMENT

Of the several appropriations, the amount expended, and the balance of each appropriation unexpended, on the 31st of October, 1848:

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Legislative.

Appropriation for 1848,	5	00
raid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1046, 34,234 35	37,010	10
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$7,010	10
$Executive\ Of ficers.$		
Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1848, 2,303 03 Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 3,550 00	\$4,700	00
raid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 5,330 00	5,853	03
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$1,153	03
Judicial Officers.		
Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 14,346 18	\$15,000	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 13,891 57	28,237	75
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$13,237	75
Public Printing.		
Balance Oct. 31, 1847,	\$7,599 8,000	
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	\$15,599 6,063	
Balance unexpended, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$9,536	30

Probate Judges.

Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 4,698 00	\$4,500	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 5,425 00	10,123	00
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$5,623	00
State House.		
Appropriation for 1848,	\$500	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 505 23	857	94
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$357	94
$egin{aligned} Specific & Appropriations. \end{aligned}$		
Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 5,197 74	\$5,000	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 3,705 08	8,902	82
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$3,902	82
Prosecuting Attorneys.		
Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 424 67	\$1,000	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 1,574 58	1,999	25
Appropriation overdrawn, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$999	25
State Library.		
Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 511 89	\$800	00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 1,090 16	1,602	05
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$802	05

$\label{eq:Adjutant} Adjutant\ and\ Quarter master-General.$

Appropriation for 1848, Amount overdrawn up to Oct. 31, 1847, 625 13	\$500 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 862 61	1,487 74
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$987 <u>74</u>
Governor's House.	
Appropriation for 1848,	\$200 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, 194 81	394 81
Appropriation overdrawn, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$194 81
Governor's Circle.	
Appropriation for 1848,	\$100 00
2 4.4. 2 4	51 30
Balance unexpended, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$48_ 70
Stationery and Fuel.	
Appropriation for 1848,	\$2,500 00
	13,141 39
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$10,641 39
State Prison.	
Balance October 31, 1847, Appropriation for 1848,	\$325 96 2,500 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	\$2,825 96 3,086 00
Appropriation overdrawn,	\$260_04

Governor's Contingent Fund.

Balance Oct. 31, 1847,	\$1,071 500	
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	1,571	
Balance unexpended, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$1247	87

The foregoing statement shows the amount of appropriations overdrawn and the unexpended balances of the last and previous years. It is respectfully suggested that the General Appropriation Bill of the present session be framed with reference to these balances, or that some legislative recognition of them be made, which will either provide for them or authorize the Auditor to credit the accounts respectively so as to balance them previous to Nov. 1st, 1847. In strictness of law no moneys can be drawn from the Treasury unless specifically appropriated, and these large overdrawn balances, which have been accumulating for years, have never been provided for in any of the appropriations made from time to time by the General Assembly. This subject was presented in the last annual report from this office, but in the General Appropriation Bill for 1848 provision was only made for the probable expenses of the year 1848, leaving the old balances unprovided for.

The amounts which will probably be needed to meet the ordina-

ry expenditures of 1849 alone, may be estimated as follows:

On account of Logislature	
On account of Legislature,	\$30,000
On account of Judiciary,	14.500
On account of Executive Officers,	5,000
On account of Public Printing, (including Binding,)	6,000
On account of Probate Judges,	,
On account of Specific Armen : 1:	4,500
On account of Specific Appropriations,	$3,\!500$
On account of Stationery and Fuel,	2,500
On account of State Prison	3,000
on account of Contingent Fund	500
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	500
On account of Distribution of Laws, &c.,	
On account of State Liberty	450
On account of State Library,	800
on account of Milling	200
on account of State House	200
on account of Governor's House	
On account of Governor's Circle,	200
On account of Transported	100
On account of Transportation of Public Arms,	100
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ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1848.

The estimated resources of the State, applicable to the ordinary expenditures of the government for the current year, and to the payment of the interest on the State Debt, may be stated as follows, viz:

Amount of State taxes of 1848 from County Treasurers, \$407,000

Amount of delinquent taxes of 1847 and previous years, Amount of revenue from Branches of State Bank,	40,000 5,000		
Amount of revenue from Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, about	5,000		
Amount from miscellaneous sources,	5,000		
	\$462,000		
From which deduct for ordinary expenditures, \$72,000 On account of Deaf and Dumb, Lunatic, and			
Blind Asylums, 50,000 On account of Treasury Notes and interest			
which will probably come into the Treasury this year,			
On account of costs of collections and deductions,			
On account of balances of Trust Funds in the			
Treasury, say 10,000	256,000		
Leaving in the Treasury the sum of · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$206,000		
The amount which will probably be needed to pay the interest on the State Debt for the current year may be stated thus:			
For January interest and exchange, For July interest and exchange,	$$95,000 \\ 95,000$		
	\$190,000		
To which add for amount due the Banks for interest of July, 1848,	40,000		
	\$230,000		
Balance in the Treasury according to the previous estimate,			
Probable deficiency to meet the interest for			
July, 1849,	\$230,000		

The foregoing estimates, it is believed, will be found to approximate the true amounts of the receipts and expenditures of the State

for the present year, provided there be no extraordinary demands upon the Treasury, and provided the amount of Treasury Notes paid in for revenue shall not exceed the sum stated. It will be observed that the balance of current funds in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, amounting to upwards of \$12,000, is not computed in the foregoing estimate. That there will be demands upon the Treasury for considerable amounts, growing out of acts passed during the last winter for the relief of individuals who performed contracts on the public works, is quite probable. Information indeed has already been received at this office, that an award, and afterwards a judgment, for about \$14,000 was obtained during the summer by Messrs. J. & E. Beard, of Lafayette, which however is understood to be pending in the Supreme Court. If the judgment be affirmed, the balance in the Treasury will of course be subjected to a reduction of that amount.

SETTLEMENTS WITH THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

The following exhibits will show the settlements, in detail, with the several County Treasurers for the collections of the State revenue of 1847 and previous delinquencies, in alphabetical order:

ADAMS COUNTY.

No settlement has been made with this county, and no money has been paid into the Treasury.

ALLEN COUNTY.

To amount on the Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	8,076 25 94 98 1,416 86
By Delinquencies allowed, 2,487 25 By erroneous assessments, &c., 106 50 By Treasurer's per centage, 249 00 By Treasurer's mileage, 24 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 6,721 34	\$9,588 09
PARTHOLOMINA COUNTRY	\$9,538 09
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.	
To amount on the Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	6,288 70 91 71 589 10
By Delinquencies allowed, 962 74 By costs of Printing, 37 00 By Treasurer's per centage, 242 18 By Treasurer's mileage, 6 72 By amount paid to the Treasury, 5,720 87	\$6,969 51
Market Name of the Control of the Co	\$6,969 51

BENTON COUNTY.

To amount on the Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		554 43 2 91 17 17
By Delinquencies allowed, By errors in adding Duplicate, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	91 57 4 94 36 86 14 40 426 74	\$ 574 51
BLACKFORD COUNTY.		\$574 51
To amount on the Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		1,220 73 16 20 255 56
		\$1,492 49
By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By deductions for Volunteers, By amount paid to the 'Treasury,	405 18 19 37 58 45 16 00 3 41 990 08	\$1,492 49
BOONE COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To Delinquencies collected before receipt of Duplicate, To State's portion of Delinquencies of 1846 collected,		4,805 93 7 63 50 47 808 69
By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By payments of Delinquencies at State Treasury, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	1,120 54 35 17 171 82 16 05 4 16 4,324 93	\$5.672 72 \$5,672 72
DROVING GOLINEAU		50,012 12
BROWN COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,		1,106 65 4 78 300 00
By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By 'Treasurer's per centage, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	312 58 27 42 56 61 4 63 8 00 1,003 19	\$1,411 43 1,412 43
Overpaid, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$1 00
CARROLL COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,		5,002 68 18 89 528 32
•		\$5,550 07

By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	1,304 59 24 63 170 25 12 00 4,037 60	
CLARKE COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies of 1846 collected,		6,433 55 55 56 240 61
By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By amount refunded by Board of Commissioners, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	990 37 42 76 244 89 16 54 18 72 5,416 44	\$6,729 72 \$6,729 72
CASS COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	•••••••••	4,897 01 2 25 .853 61
By Delinquencies allowed, By amount of overcharges, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By costs of Printing, By erroneous assessments, &c., By amount paid to the Treasury,	1,153 76 10 33 189 58 11 20 21 89 40 48 4,415 63	\$5,842 87
		\$5,842 87
CLAY COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To Delinquencies collected before Duplicate was made out, To State's portion of Delinquencies of 1846 collected,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,932 21 29 86 89 95 392 00
By Delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By erroneous Taxes refunded, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	685 75 40 85 138 46 13 68 11 20 2,554 08	\$3,444 02 \$3,444 02
CLINTON COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, 'To Delinquencies collected before Duplicate was made out, To State's portion of Delinquencies of 1846 collected,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,826 91 28 229 53 139 42
By Delinquencies allowed, By Treasurer's per centage, By erroneous assessments, By erroneous Taxes refunded, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	823 44 204 07 1 15 16 00 6 72 4,144 76	\$5,196 14 \$5,196 14

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To Delinquencies collected before Duplicate was delivered, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected on duplicate,		1,908 1 24 1 49 9 185 4	.9 1
By Delinquencies allowed, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By erroneous assessments, By amount paid to the Treasury,	422 77 98 25 20 00 12 44 1,614 26	\$2,167 S	
DAVIESS COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate		3,803 4 21. 350 671 4	72 05 13
By delinquencies allowed By erroneous assessments By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage. By amount paid to the Treasury,	915 52 1 68 156 61 16 00 3,761 43	\$4,851 \$4,851	
DEARBORN COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected on duplicate,		11,730 92 150	30
By delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By erroneous taxes refunded, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	963 77 180 98 25 00 395 14 13 92 10,394 51	\$11,973 \$11,973	
DECATUR COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies of 1846 collected,		7,428 40 403	09
By delinquencies allowed, By erroneous taxes refunded, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By deduction for Volunteers, By amount paid to the Treasury,	696 16 20 00 301 04 7 52 9 16 6,838 09	\$7,871 \$7,871	
DE KALB COUN'TY.			
To amount of Duplicate,		48	76 - 69 80 99
		\$2,722	24

By Treasurer's per centage,	62 45 42	
,		
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
	4 005 48	
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies of 1846 collected,	4,895 47 62 12 606 84	
	\$5,564 43	
-7	60 78 000 60 97	
	\$5,564 43	
DUBOIS COUNTY.		
The second of Dealises	0.000 =0	
To amount of Duplicate,	50.86	
	\$2,160 97	
By delinquencies allowed,	3 14 5 77 5 66 5 80 5 60	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$2,160 97	
ELKHART COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate	4,981 80	
To amount assessed by Treasurer	9 78	
To State's portion of delinquencies of 1846 collected,	994 18	
	\$5,985 76	
By delinquencies allowed,		
By Erroneous Assessments, &c		
By Treasurer's per centage	7-81 2-39	
	. 00	
By amount paid to the Treasury,		
	<u>\$5,985</u> 76	
FAYETTE COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	34 33	
•	\$7,964 03	
By Treasurer's per centage,	8 10 8 85 44 96	
	4.100.00	

FLOYD COUNTY.

m cn r	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	6,518 32 30 47 217 99
By Delinquencies allowed, 575 60 By Erroneous Assessments, 17 49 By Treasurer's per centage, 328 67 By Treasurer's mileage. 21 60 By amount paid to the Treasury, 5,823 43	\$6,766 78 \$6,766 78
HOWNELLY GOVERN	•-,
FOUNTAIN COUNTY	
To amount of Duplicate,	7,867 27 351 42
By Delinquencies allowed, 1,379 84 By costs of Printing 10 91 By Γreasurer's per centage, 295 19 By Treasurer's mileage 12 00 By amount paid to the Treasury 6,520 75	\$8,218 69 \$8.218 69
FULTON COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer To State's portion of Delinquencies collected	1,674 72 18 35 238 12
By Delinquencies allowed. 200 83 By Erroneous Assessments. 12 09 By Treasurer's per centage. 81 61 By Treasurer's mileage, 14 88 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,621 78	\$1,931 19 \$1,931 19
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer. To State's portion of Delinquencies collected.	10,707 23 130 43 43 50
By Delinquencies allowed, 556 23 By Erroneous Assessments, 41 44 By Treasurer's per centage, 402 66 By Treasurer's mileage, 11 20 By amount paid to the Treasury, 9,869 63	\$10,881 16 \$10,881 16
GIBSON COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	5,015 07 77 74 96 08
By Delinquencies allowed, 132 37 By Erroneous Assessments, 31 00 By Treasurer's per centage, 233 57 By Treasurer's mileage, 24 80 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4,767 15	\$5,183 89 \$5,183 89

GRANT COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		57 33 18
By Delinquencies allowed, 695 20 By Erroneous Assessments, 31 46 By deductions for Volunteers, 14 99 By Treasurer's per centage, 155 80 By Treasurer's mileage, 12 00 By costs of Printing, 13 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2.920 63	\$3,843	
GREENE COUNTY.	\$3,843	05
To amount of Duplicate To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,952 12 713	22
By Delinquencies allowed, 1,180 88 By Treasurer's per centage, 151 27 By Treasurer's mileage, 12 80 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,332 39	\$4,677 \$4,677	
HAMILTON COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	5,495 2 1,082	94
By Delinquencies allowed, 1,492 26 By Erroneous Assessments, 64 17 By Erroneous Taxes refunded, 28 65 By costs of Printing, 14 62 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 13 59 By Treasurer's per centage, 183 40 By Treasurer's mileage, 3 96 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4,780 32	\$6,580 \$6,530	
HANCOCK COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,774 15 673	99
By Delinquencies allowed, 928 44 By Erroneous Assessments, 68 22 By costs of Printing, 15 89 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 4 77 By Treasurer's per centage, 179 26 By Treasurer's mileage. 3 20 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,264 39	\$4,46 4 \$4,46 4	
HARRISON COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected, To error in adding Duplicate of 1847,	5,122 219 919	99
	\$6,262	15

- 			
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Taxes refunded, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By deductions for Volunteers, By amount paid to the Treasury,	873 29 10 31 215 52 19 20 20 56 5,123 27	\$ 6,262	
HENDRICKS COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6,753 49 925	56
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, &c,. By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By deductions for Volunteers, By amount paid to the Treasury, 6	636 10 20 79 270 08 3 20 27 68 5,770 90	\$7,728 \$7,728	
HONDY COUNTRY		ÇIŢIĞS	
HENRY COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9,944 25 879	27
By Illegal Assessments, By costs of Printing, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage,	,283 08 32 74 72 78 313 52 8 80 1,137 84	\$10,848 \$10,843	
HOWARD COUNTY.			
To amount of the Duplicate. To amount assessed by the Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,217 13 457	53
By delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's Mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury, 1.	509 13 33 32 58 31 10 00 ,078 06	\$1,688 \$1,638	
HUNTINGTON COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate,		3,730 30 658	66
By delinquencies allowed, By erroneous assessments, By delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	592 62 21 66 4 22 136 93 19 20 645 61	\$4,420 \$4,420	

JACKSON COUNTY.

Sy Delinquencies allowed,	To amount of Duplicate,		4,168 72 293	38
To arrount of Duplicate, 747 12 To amount assessed by Treasurer, 6 51 To State's portion of delinquencies collected, 80 00 By Delinquencies allowed, 137 14 By Erroneous Assessments, 13 59 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 5 65 By Treasurer's per centage, 44 57 By Treasurer's mileage, 18 50 By amount paid to the Treasury, 614 19 Say 33 64 JAY COUNTY. To amount of Duplicate, 23 35 By Erroneous Assessments, 33 68 By Erroneous Assessments, 35 68 By Erroneous Assessments, 35 68 By Treasurer's per centage, 110 87 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2,612 53 JEFFERSON COUNTY. To amount of Duplicate, 110 87 By Treasurer's per centage, 112 15 By State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 640 49 Erroneous Assessments, 36 68 By Treasurer's per centage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's per centage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessments, 405 16 By Erroneous Assessment, 405	By Erroneous Assessments, &c, By Treasurer's per centage, By Creasurer's mileage, By Costs of Printing.	80 60 186 81 11 80 24 03 3,515 87		
Section Sect	JASPER COUNTY.			
By Delinquencies allowed, 137 14 13 59 13 59 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	To amount of Duplicate,		6	51
To amount of Duplicate. 2,776 13 To amount assessed by Treasurer. 28 35 By State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 581 44 By Delinquences allowed, 610 84 By Erroneous Assessments, 35 68 By Treasurer's per centage, 110 87 By Treasurer's mileage. 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2,612 53 To amount assessed by Treasurer. 112 15 By State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 640 49 By Delinquencies allowed, 2,673 10 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Treasurer's mileage, 13 76 By Treasurer's mileage, 405 16 By Treasurer's mileage, 13 76 By amount paid to the Treasury, 11,093 64 To amount of Duplicate, 3,669 07 To amount assessed by Treasurer, 11 93 To State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 456 89 To error in adding Duplicate, 3466 89	By Erroneous Assessments, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage.	13 59 5 65 44 57 18 50		
Sy Delinquences allowed, 610 84	JAY COUNTY.			
By Delinquences allowed, Sessments, Sessme	To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, By State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		23	35
To amount of Duplicate, 13,532 38 To amount assessed by Treasurer, 112 15 By State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 640 49 Spy Delinquencies allowed, 2,673 10 By Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 By Treasurer's per centage, 405 16 By Treasurer's mileage, 13 76 By amount paid to the Treasury, 11,093 64 JENNINGS COUNTY. To amount of Duplicate, 3,669 07 To amount assessed by Treasurer, 11 93 To State's portion of Delinquencies collected, 456 89 To error in adding Duplicate, 34	By Erroneous Assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage.	35 68 110 87 16 00		
By State's portion of Definquencies collected, 640 49 S14,285 02	JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
By Delinquencies allowed, 2,673 10 89 Erroneous Assessments, 99 36 99 36 89 Treasurer's per centage, 405 16 89 Treasurer's mileage, 13 76 89 amount paid to the Treasury, 11,093 64 11,0	To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, By State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	••••••	112	15
To amount of Duplicate,	By Erroneous Assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage.	99 36 405 16 13 76		e
To amount assessed by Treasurer,	JENNINGS COUNTY.			
	To amount assessed by Treasurer,		11	93
	- ,	-	\$4,133	

By Delinquencies allowed, 781 20 By Erroneous Assessments, 15 07 By Treasurer's per centage, 166 50 By Treasurer's mileage, 10 24 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,165 22	\$ 4,138 23
JOHNSON COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	7,131 88 20 17 176 24
By Delinquencies allowed, 628 74 By Erroneous Assessments, 17 60 By costs of Printing, 9 50 By deductions for Volunteers, 3 74 By Treasurer's per centage, 280 42 By Treasurer's mileage. 3 20 By amount paid to the Treasury, 6,385 09	\$7,328 29 \$7,328 29
KNOX COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	5,655 39 15 76 1,381 51
By Delinquencies allowed,	\$7,052 66 \$7,052 66
· KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, By amount assessed by Treasurer, By error in adding up Duplicate, By State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,939 22 34 23 99 782 25
By Delinquencies allowed, 1,063 51 By Treasurer's per centage, 132 99 By Treasurer's mileage, 20 60 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,540 19	\$4,756 69 \$4,756 69
	\$4,700 U.S
LAGRANGE COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,386 35 2 16 610 51
By Delinquencies allowed, 730 99 By Erroneous Assessments, 52 03 By Treasurer's per centage, 115 38 By Treasurer's mileage, 32 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,068 62	\$3,999 02 \$3,999 02

LAKE COUNTY.

_			
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, By State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		1,114 1 124	65.
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, &c, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	190 08 89 86 63 80 30 40 866 47	\$1,240	61
		\$1,240	61
LAPORTE COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, By State's portion of delinquencies collected,		6,164 79 163	61
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	601 68 20 21 09 229 97 23 04 5,532 62	\$6,407	
		\$6,407	01
LAWRENCE COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		6,628 39 706	4 6
By Delinquencies allowed, By costs of Printing, By illegal sales refunded, By Treasurer's per centage. By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	934 06 61 80 8 93 299 56 14 40 6,055 90	\$7,374 \$7,374	
MADISON COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate,		5,113 37 1,037	95
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	1,081 08 29 12 180 59 7 04 4,891 02	\$6,188 8 \$6,188 8	
MARION COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate,		13,727 9 12 0 1,366 5	07
	la la	\$ 15,106 5	66

By Delinquencies allowed, 2,426 32 By Erroneous Assessments, 25 70 By Treasurer's per centage, 415 37 By amount paid to the Treasury, 12,239 17	\$15,106 56
MARSHALL COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	1,794 94 24 74 353 53
By Delinquencies allowed, 376 38 By Erroneous Assessments, 20 66 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 82 05 By Treasurer's per centage, 78 98 By Treasurer's mileage, 17 92 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,597 22	\$2,173 21 \$2,173 21
MARTIN COUNTY.	* -1
To amount of Duplicate,	1,458 41 2 00 322 39
By Delinquencies allowed, 567 20 By Traeasurer's per centage, 68 47 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,130 83	\$1,782 50
	\$1,782 50
MIAMI COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To additions to Duplicate of 1847, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	2,984 34 145 04 10 64 454 13
By Delinquencies allowed, 311 50 By Erroneous Assessments, 30 05 By Treasurer's per centage, 136 77 By Treasurer's mileage, 14 08 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 2 51 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,099 24	\$3,594 15 \$3,594 15
MONROE COUNTY.	φοίου 1 10
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To States portion of Delinquencies of 1846 collected,	5,219 56 21 60 474 25
By Delinquencies allowed, 646 28 By Erroneous Assessments, &c, 83 35 By Treasurer's per centage, 218 83 By Treasurer's mileage, 8 32 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4,758 63	\$5,715 41 \$5,715 41
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate,	10,664 92 31 68 425 22
	\$11,121 82

By Delinquencies allowed, 724 28 By Erroneous Assessments, 38 02 By Erroneous Taxes refunded, 7 00 By Treasurer's per centage, 395 32 By Treasurer's mileage, 7 20 By amount paid to the Treasury, 9,950 00	
	\$11,121 82
MORGAN COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	6,484 89 35 57 1,214 18
By amount of Delinquencics allowed, 880 98 By Erroneous Assessments, &c, 75 86 By Erroneous Taxes refunded, 28 00 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury 1 77 By Treasurerts per centage, 246 49 By Treasurer's mileage. 4 80 By amount paid to the Treasury 6,496 74	\$7,734 64 \$7,734 64
NOBLE COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected.	2,620 42 25 93 406 80
By Delinquencies allowed,	\$3,053 15 \$3,053 15
OHIO COUNTY.	
To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	2,990 04 10 11 179 30
By delinquencies allowed, 390 08 By Erroneous Assessments &c, 83 By Treasurer's per centage, 154 66 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2,517 88	\$3,079 45 \$3,079 45
ORANGE COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate,	5,483 75 21 54 429 31
_	\$5,934 60
By Delinquencies allowed, 331 37 By Erroneous Assessments &c, 43 79 By Treasurer's per centage, 243 69 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 5,299 75	\$5,934 60
	20,1002 00

OWEN COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		4,433 33 30 687 36
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, &c, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	936 77 65 73 2 05 193 17 8 32 3,952 84	\$5,158 88 \$5,158 83
PARKE COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,		7,670 73 115 81 1,433 01
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, &c, By deductions for Volunteers, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	465 50 278 15 - 21 90 305 22 10 40 8,138 43	\$9,219 60 \$9,219 60
PERRY COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		2,030 97 6 80 93 90
20 onto a point of 20 in quoi occou,	_	
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Taxes refunded, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage By amount paid to the Treasury,	192 95 2 75 117 70 24 64 1,793 63	\$2,131 67 \$2,131 67
PIKE COUNTY.	6	
To amount of Duplicate,	•••••••	2,341 36 36 24 263 45
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Taxes refunded, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	378 89 1 50 2 84 147 95 22 40 2,087 47	\$2,641 05 \$2,641 05
PORTER COUNTY.		
TORTER COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,		2,044 00 27,33 182,52
		\$2,253 85

By Delinquencies allowed, 329 1 By Erroneous Taxes retunded, 11 9 By Treasurer's per centage, 97 7 By Treasurer's mileage, 25 9 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,789 1	93 77 9 2
POSEY COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate. To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	· 31 57 · 749 71
By amount of Definquencies allowed, 1,041 6 By Erroneous Assessments, &c, 71 5 By Treasurer's per centage, 211 1 By Treasurer's mileage. 32 0 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4,934 9	1 8 0
PULASKI COUNTY	
To amount of Duplicate,	· 757 31 · 70 29
By Delinquencies allowed, 341 3 By Treasurer's per centage, 33 2 By Treasurer's mileage. 16 0 By amount paid to the Treasury, 437 0	23 h)
PUTNAM COUNTY.	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
To amount of Duplicate,	 8,753 58 53 85 558 25
By Delinquencies allowed, 1 202 0 By Erroneous Taxes refunded, 55 8 By Treasurer's per centage, 330 1 By Treasurer's mileage, 6 4 By amount paid to the Treasury, 7,771 2	\$9,365 68 5 7 4 0
RANDOLPH COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	· 4,526 94 · 22 04 · 572 01
By Delinquencies allowed, 1,125 6 By Erroneous Assessments, 18 8 By costs of Advertising, 22 5 By Treasurer's per centage, 163 9 By Treasurer's mileage, 12 8 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,771 2	7 0 6 0

RIPLEY COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate,		5,305 49 55 00 199 22
By Delinquencies allowed, By costs of Printing, By Erroneous Taxes refunded, &c, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, By amount paid to the Treasury, By Balance due,	917 51 12 50 21 23 217 83 12 48 4 43 4,372 58 1 00	\$5,559 71 \$5,559 71
RUSH COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,		11,540 71 108 43 148 00 49
By Delinquencies allowed, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	774 52 420 00 6 40 10,596 71	\$11,797 63 \$11,797 63
SCOTT COUNTY.		\$11,151 OD
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		2,234 99 2 06 266 94
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage. By amount paid to the Treasury,	450 89 2 25 110 30 16 00 1,924 55	\$2,503 99 \$2,503 99
SHELBY COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,		7,315 09 151 38 547 07
By Delinquencies allowed, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	1,206 91 276 26 4 16 6,526 21	\$8,013_54 \$8,013_54
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,993 37 1 21 610 56
		\$5,605 14

By Delinquencies allowed, 746 97 By costs of Printing, 8 10 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 6 01 By Treasurer's per centage, 169 15 By Treasurer's mileage, 23 20 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4,651 71	\$5,605 14
SPENCER COUNTY.	
SI ENOEM COON II.	
To amount of Duplicate,	3,435 25 129 62 663 19
By Delinquencies allowed, 676 91 By Erroneous Assessments, &c. 97 19 By Treasurer's per centage, 144 64 By Treasurer's mileage, 26 40 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,282 92	\$4,228 06 \$4,228 06
CHI LIVAN COUNTY	
SULLIVAN COUNTY,	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, By State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,682 40 26 00 487 00
By Delinquences allowed, 1,068 85 By error in adding Duplicate, 25 00 By costs of Printing, 26 00 By Treasurer's per centage, 156 72 By Treasurer's mileage, 17 60 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2,901 32	\$4,195 49 \$4,195 49
STEUBEN COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate,	1,952 81 347 31
By Delinquencies allowed, 505 32 By Illegal Assessments, &c, 81 88 By costs of Advertising, 29 40 By Treasurer's per centage, 76 00 By Treasurer's mileage, 32 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,575 32 By Balance due, 20	\$2,300 12 \$2,300 12
SWITZERLAND COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	4,034 39 131 44 87 40
By Delinquencies allowed,	\$4,253 23 \$4,253 23

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate,		11,458 63 132 33
To State's portion of delinquencies and costs collected,		1,874 24
By Delinquencies allowed, By Erroneous Assessments, By lands forfeited to State at sale of 1848, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage. By amount paid to the Treasury,	2,925 51 36 50 491 28 357 35 10 88 9,643 68	\$13,465 2) \$13,465 20
mind IV COLLYBY		
TIPTON COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate		883 46 7 48 221 86
By Delinquencies allowed,	181 15 24 03 69 57 73 32 6 40 763 33	\$1,117 80 \$1,117 80
UNION COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate		4,498 97 11 90 44 69
By Delinquencies allowed, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury,	163 89 233 78 11 20 4,141 69	\$4,555 56 \$4,555 56
VANDERBURGH COUNTY.		
To amount of the Duplicate, To amount assessed by the Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected,		6,063 22 18 64 174 59
By delinquencies allowed, By erroneous taxes refunded, By Treasurer's per centage, By Treasurer's Mileage, By amount paid to the Treasury, By Balance due,	487 18 58 227 18 30 24 5,516 17 10	\$6,261 45 \$6,261 35
VERMILLION COUNTY.		
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of delinquencies collected,		5,447 39 4 63 467 65
•		\$5,919 67

By Delinquencies allowed, 580 69 By Treasurer's per centage, 230 68 By Treasurer's mileage, 13 62 By amount paid to the Treasury, 5.094 68	\$5,919 6 7
VIGO COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	9,685 25 88 93 406 18
By Delinquencies allowed, 812 35 By Erroneous Assessments, 27 69 By Taxes refunded, 1 60 By costs of Printing, 7 00 By Treasurer's per centage, 357 69 By Treasurer's mileage, 11 36 By amount paid to the Treasury, 8.962 67	\$10,180 36 \$10,180 36
WABASH COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate,	4,704 48 70 30 444 99
	\$5,219 77
By Delinquencies allowed, 408 91 By Erroneous Assessments, 13 50 By costs of Printing, 5 98 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 3 45 By Treasurer's per centage, 190 46 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 60 By amount paid to the Treasury, 4.581 47	\$5,219 77
WARREN COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3.611 85 50 36 213 05
By Delinquencies allowed,	\$3,875 26 \$3,875 26
WARRICK COUNTY.	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	3,448 18 57 83 114 92
By Delinquencies allowed, 173 28 By Erroneous Assessments, &c 40 30 By Treasurer's per centage, 184 44 By Treasurer's mileage, 28 80 By amount paid to the Treasury, 3,194 11	\$3,620 93
	\$ 3,620 93

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	8,956 132 155	56	
By Delinquencies allowed, 402 65 By Erroneous Assessments, &c. 48 14 By Treasurer's per centage, 373 40 By Treasurer's mileage. 16 00 By amount paid to the Treasury, 8,405 01	\$9,245 \$9.245		
WAYNE COUNTY.			
	1~ 000	0.1	
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	17,006 96 587	03	
By Delinquencies allowed 1,593 62 By Erroneous Assessments, &c. 43 36 By Treasurer's per centage, 554 26 By Treasurer's mileage. 10 08 By amount paid to the Treasury, 15,488 69	\$17,690 \$17,690		
· ·			
WELLS COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate	2,382 33 658	12	
By Delinquencies allowed, 631 30 By Erroneous Assessments, 81 19 By Treasurer's per centage, 121 15 By Treasurer's mileage, 16 16 By amount paid to the Treasury, 2,224 85	\$3,074 \$3,074		
WHITE COUNTY.			
	1,666	0.1	
To amount on the Duplicate To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected To error in adding Duplicate,	5 356	74	
	\$2,036	51	
By Delinquencies allowed, 309 98 By erroneous assessments, 45 20 By Delinquencies paid at State Treasury, 1 10 By Treasurer's per centage, 85 50 By Treasurer's mileage, 15 20	\$2,000	, 51	
By amount paid to the Treasury,	\$2,036	5 51	
WHITLEY COUNTY.			
To amount of Duplicate, To amount assessed by Treasurer, To State's portion of Delinquencies collected,	2,112 223	2 45 39 3 13	1
	\$2, 335	97	

By Delinquencies collected, 263 11 By Erroneous Assessments, 7 14 By Treasurer's per centage, 93 47 By Treasurer's mileage, 23 25 By amount paid to the Treasury, 1,944 00	\$2,335 97
	\$2,333 91

STATE DEBT.

The debt of the State is properly divisible into two kinds, viz.: Foreign, or that owing for the sale of State Bonds; and Domestic, or that which was created by the issue of Treasury Notes and loans from the Common School fund derived from Bank dividends or profits, and such small balances of the several Trust funds as may remain in the Treasury at the close of each financial year.

The foreign or public debt is as follows:

Bonds issued for Internal Improvement System,	\$3,900,000 1,727,000
paid by the State Bank,	1,023,000
Bonds issued for 4th instalment of Surplus Revenue,	294,000 456,000 221,000
Bonds, (7 per cent.,) issued to pay interest on Bonds,	36,000
Making,	\$12,657,000
BONDS REDEEMED AND CANCELLED.	
From this amount should be deducted for Bonds redeemed at the Treasury, and cancelled up to Oct. 31, 1848, as follows, viz.:	
Surplus Revenue Bonds,	
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds,	
Internal Improvement Bonds by Noble,	
Irregular Bonds cancelled, as not sold,	1,609,000
Total,	\$11,048,000
BONDS SURRENDERED BY HOLDERS UNDER ACT OF JANUARY 19TH, 1846, AND SUPPLE	EMENTARY ACT

BONDS SURRENDERED BY HOLDERS UNDER ACT OF JANUARY 19TH, 1846, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ACT FOR FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

There was surrendered under the act refered to, prior to first July 2d, 1547, the following amount of bonds of the denomination of 1000 each, viz.:

678 Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds,	\$678,000 5,662,000 300,000 68,000 719,000 18,000
Total surrendered by subscribers prior to July 1, 1847,	\$7,445,000

The amount surrendered by non-subscribers in same period, is as follows, viz.:

277 Nabash and Erie Canal Bonds, 353 Internal Improvement Bonds, 28 Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds, 27 State Bank Bonds, 3 seven per cent. Bonds,	\$277,000 353,000 28,000 27,000 3,000
Total surrendered prior to July 1st, 1847,	\$8,133,000 11,048,000
Leaving outstanding July 1st, 1847,	\$ 2,915,000
BONDS SURRENDERED FROM JULY 1ST. 1847, TO 1ST JAN. 1848 BY SUBSCRI	BERS.
	6164 500
164 Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds,	\$164,500 478,000
478 Internal Improvement Bonds,	16,000
16 Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds,	3,000
3 Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds,	52,000
Total subsequent to July 1, 1847, by subscribers,	\$713,500
The amount surrendered by non-subscribers in same period is as follows, viz.:	
7. III. 1 1 I I C 1 D 1	54,000
54 Wabash and Eric Canal Bonds,	146,000
146 Internal Improvement Bonds,	2,000
1 Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Bond,	1,000
8 Bank Bonds,	8,000
1 7 per cent. Bond,	1,000
Total surrendered between July 1st, 1847, and Jan. 1st, 1848, The amount of Bonds outstanding on July 1st, 1847,	\$925,500 2,915,000
Leaving amount of Bonds outstanding Jan. 1st, 1848,	\$1,989,500
BONDS SURRENDERED FROM JAN. 1, 1848, TO JULY 1, 1848.	
41 Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds,	\$41,000
45 Internal Improvement Bonds,	45,000
2 Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds,	2,000
4 Bank Bonds,	4,000
7 seven per cent. Bonds,	7,000
better per count zonac,	
The amount of Bonds outstanding Jan. 1st, 1848,	\$99,000 1,989,000
Leaving outstanding on 1st July, 1848,	\$1,890,000
activity or activity server,	<u></u>
RECAPITULATION.	
The public debt of the State on the 1st of July, 1847, was,	\$11,048,000 9,158,000
Leaving as above still outstanding,	\$1,890,000
Douring at above built outstandings	

By reference to the Report of this Office, made last year, it will be seen that the Public Debt was stated at \$11,065,000, instead of \$11,048,000 as above. Reference was then made to a seeming discrepancy between the statement of my predecessor in 1845, and that assumed in the report of last year—and as reference was had in the report of 1845 to the report of the Office in 1843, it was supposed that the statement of 1843, which gave the amount at \$11,065,000 was cor-

rect and that the variation of the report of 1845 from that of 1843 was accidental. A comparison, however, shows that the report of 1843 should have stated the amount at \$11,048,000 instead of \$11,065,000.

STATE'S HALF OF PRINCIPAL OF BONDS SURRENDERED.

The amount of the State's half of Bonds surrendered, the principal and interest of which are chargeable to the State Treasury, is as follows:

Amount surrendered by subscribers to loan of \$800,000, prior to July 1st, 1847,	\$3,722,500
Amount surrendered by non subscribers, prior to July 1st, 1847,	344,000
Amount surrendered by subscribers subsequent to July 1st, 1847, and before	357,000
January 1st, 1848,	337,000
fore Jan. 1st, 1848,	106,000
Amount surrendered by non-subscribers from Jan. 1st, 1848, to July 1st, 1848,	49,500
Total up to July 1st, 1848,	\$4.579,000

For this sum, 5 per cent. stock was issued by the State Agent at the respective periods above stated.

STATE'S HALF OF INTEREST AND ONE PER CENT. OF PRINCIPAL ON BONDS SURRENDERED.

The amount of the State's half of the interest on Bonds surrendered, and one per cent. of the principal of Bonds surrendered, chargeable to the Treasury, and for which amounts two and one-half per cent. stock is issued, the interest on which to commence in 1853, is as follows, viz:

· ·		
Amount on Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July 1st. 1847,	121,852 5	50
Amount surrendered by subscribers subsequent to July 1st. 1847,	1	
Amount surrendered by non-subscribers between 1st January, 1848, and 1s July, 1848.	t	
Amount of State's one-half of coupons surrendered by subscribers, Amount of State's one-half of coupons surrendered by non-subscribers,	7,950 (00
Total up to July 1, 1848, and for which State two and one-half per cent. Stock ha	s	_
issued, Deduct from the above, the amount of two and one-half per cent. Stock redeemed	\$1.642.617 5	
received on suspended debt by M. G. Bright, Agent,		
Total outstanding July 1st, 1848,	§1.622,617 5	50

ONE-HALF OF PRINCIPAL OF BONDS SURRENDERED, CHARGEABLE TO WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The one-half of the principal of State Bonds surrendered, chargeable to the Wabash and Eric Canal, and payable only out of the means to be realized from that work and for which 5 per cent. Canal Stock has been issued to the holders at the respective dates of surrender, is as follows, viz:

Amount surrendered by subscribers, prior to July 1st, 1847,	\$3,722,500 357,000
Total surrendered by subscribers to loan, for which preferred Canal Stock has been issued up to July 1st, 1848,	\$4,079,500
Amount surrendered by non-subscribers, prior to the 1st July, 1847,	\$344,000 106,000 49,500
Amount surrendered by non-subscribers for which deferred Canal Stock has issued up to July 1st, 1848,	\$499,500

ONE-HALF OF THE INTEREST ON BONDS SURRENDERED, CHARGEABLE TO WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The amount of one-half of the interest on Bonds surrendered by subscribers and non-subscribers, chargeable to the Wabash and Erie Canal, for which stock has been issued at the respective periods of surrender, is as follows, viz:

Amount surrendered by subscribers prior to July 1st, 1847,	\$1,106,725 00 98,950 00 7,950 00
Total up to July 1st, 4848	\$1,213,625 00
For which sum, Special Preferred Canal Stock has been issued.	
Amount surrendered by non-subscribers prior to July 1st, 1847,	\$101,212 50 30,587 50 13,725 00 1,325 00
Total up to July 1st, 1848, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$146,850 00

For this amount. special deferred Canal Stock has been issued by the State Agent.

RECAPITULATION.

State's one-half of principal of Bonds surrendered State's one-half of interest on Bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with one-half of the coupons added,	\$4,579,000 00
Total of State's half up to July 1st, 1848,	£6,221,617 50
Canal's one-half of principal of Bonds,	\$4.579,000 00 1,351.200 00 9,275 00
Total of Canal's one-half up to July 1st. 1848,	\$5,939,475 00

STATE STOCES.

The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to July 1st, 1848, is as follows, viz.:

5 per cent. State Stock, \$4,579,000 00 2½ per cent. State Stock, 1,642,617 50 5 per cent. Preferred Canal Stock, 4,079,500 00 5 per cent. Deferred Canal Stock, 499,500 00		
5 per cent Preferred Canal Stock	5 per cent. State Stock,	\$4,579,000 00 1,642,617 50
	5 per cent Preferred Canal Stock	4,079,500 00
2½ per cent. Special Preferred Canal Stock, 1,213,625 00 2½ per cent. Special Deferred Canal Stock, 1,213,625 00 146,850 00 146,850 00	21 per cent Special Preferred Canal Stock	1,213,625 00
Total of Stocks issued to July 1st, 1848,	·	

Of the foregoing, the State is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. State Stock, at the rate of four per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the $2\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. State Stocks, will draw interest at that rate. The remaining Stocks are thrown upon the Canal and their redemption, principal, and interest, depends upon the receipts from the Canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

The amount of interest paid by the State, through their Agency in the city of New York, at the respective periods when due, from 1st of July, 1847, to 1st of October, 1848, both dates inclusive, is as follows, viz.:

Dividend No. 1.—Interest due July 1st, 1847.

\$81,320 00 78,600 00
\$2,720 00
2,290 00
430 00 160 00
\$270 00
\$90,59) 00 85,775 00
\$4,815 00 4,035 00
\$7-0 00
\$91,580 00 89,910 00
\$1,670 00

The foregoing statements exhibit the operations of the Agency at New York, from 1st July, 1847, to October 1st, 1848.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly, [See General Acts of 1848, Chap. VII,] proper books have been procured and accounts opened in this office, which will effectually pre-

vent any confusion in the accounts as kept by this office and the State Agency at New York.

Bonds have been properly cancelled and the surrender of each properly noted.

Registers of the several stocks growing out of the arrangement of our public debt, have been procured and so arranged as to show subsequent Transfers. Forms of Reports from the Agency to this office, have been agreed upon by which the interest paid to each stockholder is reported, and receipts and disbursements are reported in detail by the Agent, and properly checked by this office.

DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

Six per cent. Treasury Notes outstanding on 31st Oct., 1847,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$342,790 70,580
Amount on hand to be cancelled,		272,210 62,740
Estimated interest on all outstanding 6 per cent. Treasury Notes,		209,470 91,000
One-fourth per cent. Treasury Notes outstanding Oct. 31, 1847, Amount cancelled in 1848,	\$60,100 28,750	303,470
Amount cancelled III 1946,		31,350
		\$334,820

Five per cent. Bank Scrip outstanding Oct. 31st, 1847,	98 5 400
278, Amount on hand not cancelled,	585 555
To which add for estimated interest on all outstanding Bank Scrip, 61.	030 ,420 283,450
Making the total of Domestic Debt, on 31st Oct., 1848, But as provision is made for the redemption of the 5 per cent. Treasury No	tes.
by the Common School Fund derived from Bank profits through the Sink Fund Commissioners, this amount should be deducted,	ing 283,450
Leaving to be met by State Revenue alone, the sum of,	\$334,820

NO. 2.—UNIVERSITY FUND.

The Receipts and disbursements on account of this fund during the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1848, have been as follows, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand 31st Oct., 1847	7, -	-	-	-	-	\$3,186	75
Loans refunded,			-	-	-	4,300	44
Interest on loans,		-	-	-	-	3,611	48
Sales of lands (principal,) -		-	-	-	-	1,090	18
Interest on sales of lands by pu	rchasei	rs,	-	-	-	788	03
Damages on sales of lands mor	tgaged	to fu	ınd,	-	-	113	14
Cost of advertising refunded,	-	-	-	-	-	17	7 5
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,107	77
. EXPE	NDITURE	es.					
Loans made to borrowers, -	-	-	-	-	_	\$4,138	00
Interest on loans refunded,	-	-	-	-	-	11	20
Professors' salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	00
Sales of University lands refun	ded,	-	~	-	-	48	00
Interest on sales of lands refund		- ·	-	-	-		92
Costs of advertising Delinquen		-	-	-	-		88
Balance on hand 31st Oct., 184	1 8,	-	-	-	-	5,029	77
						\$13,107	77

LOANS OF FUND.

The amount	outstanding	on	loan	on the	31st	of	Oct.,		
1847, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$58,539	36

During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1847, loans have been refunded to the amount of,	4,300	44
Leaving the sum of, During the year ending October 31, 1848, new loans	\$54,238	92
were made to the amount of,	4,138	00
Making the outstanding loans at the close of the financial year, 1848,	\$58,366	92

The items in the expenditures, of \$11 20 and \$48 00, were refunded to purchasers of land in the reserved township in Monroe county, under an act of the last Legislature, approved, Feb. 16, 1848, on account of a deficiency in the amount of land sold to them by the State.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

There has been received during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1848, for interest on loans from borrowers, the sum of, The amount of interest received from purchasers of	\$3,611	48
lands through the Commissioners for same period the sum of,	788	03
Total interest received during the year, There have been audited and paid during the year end-	\$4,399	51
ing Oct., 31, 1848, for professors' salaries,	3,750	00
Leaving,	\$649	51
count at close of last year, the sum of,	826	83
Making,	\$1,476 88	
Balance of interest unexpended on 31st of Oct., 1848,	\$1,388	22

Since the close of the year, however, the salaries due the President and Professors for the quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1848, have been audited, amounting to \$925, which reduces the actual balance on hand to \$463 22.

NO. 3.—SALINE FUND.

The receipts and expenditures of this fund for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1848, have been as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand Oct. 31s Principal of sales of Saline Interest on sales of lands, Loans refunded, Interest on loans, Damages on sales of lands	e land - - - s mor	ls, - -	- - - ed to f	- - - - - und,	-	-	\$4,079 821 312 2,517 1,785 68	31 95 00 99 83
Costs of advertising refund Total,	ded,	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,598	11
	EXPE	NDITUI	RES.					
Amount distributed under	act o	f Jan	nuary	13, 18	45,	-	4,658	79
Costs of advertising, -	_	-	-	-	-	-	22	15
Principal from sales of lan	ids re	$\operatorname{fund}\epsilon$	ed,	-	-	-	633	62
Interest on loans of fund r	efund	ed,	_	-	-	-	21	00
Balance on hand Oct. 31,	1848,	-	-	-	-	-	4,262	55
							\$9,598	11
	LOAN	ACCO	UNT.					
There were outstanding financial year, ending O There has been refunded do ber 31, 1848, the sum of	ct., 3 luring	1, 184	17,	-	-	-	\$30,086 2,517	
Making the outstanding lo cial year, 1848, -	ans a -	t the	close	of the	fina -	n- -	\$27,569	62

Apportionment and distribution of Saline Fund for 1848, under act of January 12, 1845, up to October 31, 1848.

Number.	Counties.	No. of Polls.	$egin{aligned} \mathbf{Amount} \\ \mathbf{Apportioned}. \end{aligned}$	No. of Warrant,	Amount Distributed.
1	Adams,	656	\$22 30		
2 3	Allen, Bartholomew,	1913 1938	65 04 65 89	2992 2884	\$65 04 65 89
4	Benton,	120	4 ('8		
5 6	Blackford, Boone,	305 1500	10 37 51 00	3013 2868	10 37 51 00
7	Brown,	511	17 37		
$\frac{8}{9}$	Carroll, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1619 1426	55 04 48 48	2874	55 04
10	Clarke,	2379	80 88		
11 12	Clay, Clinton,	1009 1561	34 30 53 07	2951	53 07
13	Crawford,	821	27 91		
14 15	Daviess, Dearborn,	1313 2745	44 64 93 33	2932 2938	44 64 93 33
16	Decatur,	2045	69 53	2800	69 53
17 18	De Kalb, Delaware,	994 1529	33 79 51 98	2771 3016	33 79 51 98
19	Dubois,	885	30 09		
20 21	Elkhart, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · Fayette, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	168∋ 1608	57 12 54 67	3008	57 12
22	Floyd, · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1574	53 51	2850	53 51
23 24	Fountain, · · · · · · · Franklin, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1945 2436	66 13 82 82	3074 3078	66 13 82 82
25	Fulton,	703	23 90	2833	23 90
26 27	Gibson, Grant,	1440 1133	48 96 38 52	2914	60 45
28	Greene, ·····	1468	49 91	2775	49 91
29 30	Hamilton, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1673 1206	56 88 41 00	2994 3018	56 88 41 00
31	Harrison,	1914	65 07		
32 33	Hendricks, Henry,	1924 2578	65 41 87 65	2844 2963	65 41 87 65
34	Howard,	549	18 66	2894	18 66
35 36	Huntington Jackson,	831 1477	28 25 50 21	3063 3042	28 25 50 21
37	Jasper,	391	13 29		
38 39	Jay, Jefferson,	740 28 7 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2856 2887	25 16 97 81
40	Jennings	1453	49 40		
$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 42 \end{array}$	Johnson, Knox,	1658 1550	56 37 52 70	2927 2918	56 37 52 70
43	Kosciusko,	1367	46 47	2787	46 47
44 45	Lagrange, Lake,	1256 500	42 70 17 00	3080	17 00
46	Laporte,	2025	68 85	2813	68 85
47 48	Lawrence,	1841 1573	62 59 53 48	2922	53 48
49	Marion,	3181	108 15	2793	108 15
50 51	Marshall,	692 755	23 52 25 67	3032	25 67
52	Miami	1208	41 07		
53 54	Monroe,	1440 2400	48 96 81 60	2830 2980	48 96 81 60
55	Morgan,	1831	62 25	2905	62 25
56 57	Noble,	1027 750	34 91 25 50		
58	Orange,	1572	53 44		
59 60	Owen, Parke,	1576 2196	53 58 74 66	2828 2819	50 58 74 66
61	Perry,	849	28 86		1

Apportionment and distribution of Saline Fund for 1848, under act of January 13, 1845, up to October 31, 1848.—Continued.

Number.	Counties.	No. of Polls.	Amount Apportioned.	No. of Warrant	Amount Distributed.
$\frac{-}{62}$	Pike,	877	\$29 S1	2853	\$29 81
63	Porter, ·····	786	26 72	2811	26 72
64	Posey, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1814	61 67		
65	Pulaski, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	52	11 96	2022	00.40
66	Putnam	2456	83 50	2822	83 50
67	Randolph,	1778	60 45	2944	60 45
68	Ripley,	1844	62 69	2910	62 69
69	Rush,	2507	85 23	2941	85 23
70 ~1	Scott, ·····	780	26 52	2957	26 52
71 ~2	Shelby,	1346	62 76 38 72	2859	62 76
72	Spencer,	$\frac{1139}{779}$	26 43	2773	20, 42
73	Steuben,	1593	54 33	273 2735	26 48 54 33
74 75	St. Joseph,	1320	44 88	3027	44 88
$\frac{75}{76}$	Sullivan, Switzerland,	1520	51 68	3521	44 03
77	Tippecanoe,	2567	87 27		
78	Tipton,	232	9 58	2777	9 53
79	Union,	1130	38 42	2111	13 33
80	Vanderburgh,	1468	49 91	2780	49 91
81	Vermillion,	1427	48 51	3163	48 51
82	Vigo, · · · · ·	2003	68 27	2929	68 27
83	Wabash,	1408	47 87	2900	47 87
84	Warren	993	33 93	2864	33 93
85	Warrick,	1219	41 44		00 33
86	Washington,	2313	78 64	3046	108 64
87	Wayne,	3841	130 59	2895	130 59
88	Wells,	562	19 10	2315	19 10
89	White,	531	18 05		
90	Whitley,	709	24 10	3066	24 10
		l	\$4,418 83		\$3,310 16
A	mount not yet distributed	of appportionm	ent of 1848,	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,108 67
	Total, · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$4,418 83

Apportionment of Saline Fund of 1847, not called for up to October 31, 1848.

No.	. Counties.	Amount.
10 13 23 24 37 49 50 63 80	Clarke, Crawford, Fountain, Fountain, Jay, Marshall, (including 1846,) Martin, Posey, Vanderburgh,	\$76 50 26 33 67 14 78 90 24 36 53 93 25 63 60 33 48 20
	 	\$466 33

NO. 4.—BANK TAX FUND.

This fund is derived from the twelve and one-half cents on each share of stock in the State Bank other than that held by the State, according to the 50th section of the Bank charter.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the several Brazethe 31st of October, 1847, amount The amount received during the year	Bank up \$35,869				
1848, is as follows, viz:					
From Lawrenceburgh Branch Bank	, -	\$296	75		
From Indianapolis Branch Bank,	-	292	12		
From Terre Haute Branch Bank, -	-	225	25		
From Bedford Branch Bank, -	_	129	41		
From South Bend Branch Bank,	-	200	00		
From Richmond Branch Bank	-	271	87		
From New Albany Branch Bank,	_	217	75		
From Evansville Branch Bank, -	-	390	76		
From Vincennes Branch Bank, -	_	181	25		
From Madison Branch Bank, -	_	345			
From Lafavette Branch Bank, -	_	269	37		
	_	324			
	_				
a join alatonight City Dienton setting				3.301	66
				-,3 3 2	
Total receipts from Branches to	Oct.	31, 1848		\$39,170	75
a compare the state of the stat		,	,		===
From Fort Wayne Branch Bank. From Michigan City Branch Bank. Total receipts from Branches to	Oct,	157	50	3,301 \$39,170	

The receipts and expenditures of this fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1848, have been as follows, to-wit:

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1847, Amount from Branch Banks as ab Amount of loans refunded, Amount of interest on loans, Amount of costs of advertising ref		-	- - -	\$3,849 3,301 1,012 502	66 89
Total,		-	-	\$8,668	83
EXPENDI	TURES.				
Amount Distributed under act of J Amount of costs of advertising, Amount of Damages on delinquen Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1848,		-	, - -	\$6,062 14 25 2,566	$\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 00 \end{array}$
Total,	-			\$8,668	83

APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF BANK TAX FUND FOR 1848.

The amount apportioned for 1848, and the amount distributed to each County with the number of Polls in each County as the basis of distribution, is as follows, to-wit:

.					
Number.	Counties.	Number of Polls.	Amount apportion'd.	Number of Warrant.	Amount distribut'd.
1	Adams,	656	28 86		
2 3	Allen,	1.913	84 17	2,993	84 17
4	Benton,	1,938 120	85 27 5 28	2,885	85 27
5	Blackford,	305	13 42	3,014	13 42
6	Boone,	1,500	66 00	2,869	66 00
7 8	Brown,	511	22 48	2 224	** 20
9	Cass	1,619 $1,426$	71 23 62 74	2,875	71 23
10	Clarke, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,379	104 67		
11	Clay,	1,009	44 39		
12 13	Clinton,	1,561	68 68	2,952	68 63
14	Crawford, Daviess,	821 1,313	36 12	0.022	57 77
15	Dearborn,	2,745	57 77 120 78	2,933 2,939	120 78
16	Decatur,	2,045	89 98	2,801	89 98
17 18	De Kalb,	994	43 73	2,772	43 73
19	Delaware,	1,529	67 27	3,017	67 27
20	Elkhart,	885 1,680	38 94 73 92	3,009	73 92
21	Fayette,		70 75	3,003	10 02
22	Floyd, ·····	1,574	69 25	2,851	69 25
23 24	Fountain, Franklin,	1,945	85 58	3,075	85 58
25	Fulton,	2,436 703	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,079	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 & 18 \\ 30 & 93 \end{array} $
26	Gibson,	1,440	63 36	2,834	30 33
27	Grant, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.133	49 85	2,915	49 85
28 29	Greene, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	64 59	2,776	64 59
30	Hancock, ·····	1,673 $1,206$	73 61 53 06	2,925	73 61
31	Harrison,	1.914	84 21	3,019	53 06
32	Hendricks, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.924	84 65	2.845	84 65
33	Henry, ······	2,578	113 43	2.964	113 43
35	Howard,	549	24 15	2,890	24 15
36	Jackson,	$831 \\ 1,477$	36 56 64 98	3,064	$36 56 \\ 64 98$
37	Jasper, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	391	17 20	3,043	01 30
38	Jay, ····	740	32 56	2,857	32 56
39 40	Jefferson, Jennings,	2,877	126 58	2,888	126 58
41	Johnson,	1,453 1.658	63 93 72 95	2,928	72 95
42	\underline{K} nox, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,550	68 20	2.919	63 20
43	Kosciusko, ·····	1,367	60 14	2,788	60 14
44 45	Lagrange,	1,256	55 26	0.001	22.00
46	Laporte,	$\frac{500}{2,025}$	22 00 89 10	3,081	22 00 89 10
47	Lawrence,	1,841	81 00	2,814	65 10
48	Madison,	1,573	69 21	2,923	69 21
49 50	Marion,	3,181	139 96	2,794	139 96
51	Martin,	692	$\begin{array}{c c} 30 & 44 \\ 33 & 22 \end{array}$	2 022	22 00
52	Miami,	$\frac{755}{1,208}$	53 15	3,033	33 22
53	Monroe, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.440	63 36	2,831	63 36
54 55	Montgomery,	2,400	105 60	2,981	105 60
56	Morgan, Noble,	1,831 1,027	80 56	2,906	80 56
57	Ohio,	750	45 18 33 00		

APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF BANK TAX FUND FOR 1848.

Continued.

Number.	Counties,	Number of Polls.	Amount apportioned	Number of Warrant.	Amount distributed
8	Orange,	1,572	69 16		
9	Owen,	1,576	69 34	2,829	69 34
0	Parke	2,196	96 62	2.820	96 62
1	Perry,	849	37 35		
$2 \mid$	Pike,	877	38 58	2,854	38 58
3	Porter,	786	34 58	2,812	34 58
4	Posev,	1,814	79 81	1	
5	Pulaski,	352	15 48		
6	Putnam,	2.456	108 06	2,823	108 06
7	Randolph,	1.778	78 23	2,945	78 23
8	Ripley,	1.844	81 13	2.911	81 13
9	Rush	2,507	110 30	2,942	110 30
0	Scott,	780	34 32	2,958	34 32
1	Shelby,	1.846	81 22	2.860	81 22
2	Spencer,	1.139	50 11	,	
3	Steuben,	779	34 27	2,774	34 27
1	St. Joseph,	1,598	70 31	2,786	70 31
5 1	Sullivan,	1.320	58 08	3.028	58 08
6	Switzerland,	1,520	66 88		
7	Tippecanoe,	2,567	112 94		
3	Tipton,	282	12 40	2,778	12 40
9	Union,	1,130	49 72		
	Vanderburgh,	1,468	64 59	2.781	64 59
1	Vermillion,	1,427	62 78		
2	Vigo,	2,008	88 35	2.930	88 35
3	Wabash,	1,408	61 95	2.901	61 95
1	Warren,	998	43 91	2,865	43 91
5	Warrick,	1,219	33 63	,	
5	Washington	2.313	101 77	3.047	101 77
7	Wayne,	3,841	169 00	2,895	169 00
3	Wells,	562	24 72	2,816	24 72
)	White,	531	23 36		
	Whitley,	709	31 19	3,067	31 19
			-	·	
- 1	1		85.818 58		\$4,156 40

APPORTIONMENT FOR 1846 AND 1847 UNDRAWN.

Counties.	Amount	
Clarke,	. 70 42	
Crawford	9.1 9.1	
Franklin,	. 72 64	
Jav	. 22 42	
Marshall	. 123 52	
Marshall,	. 23 57	
Posey, ····		
Vanderburgh,		
Amount undrawn.	· \$436 75	

BANK TAX FUND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned for the year 1845, \$1,74	7 89
Amount apportioned for the year 1846, 22,3	4 43
Amount apportioned for the year 1847, 4,0"	1 04
Amount apportioned for the year 1848, 5,8	.8 58
Total apportioned, \$33,98	81 94
Deduct for amounts undrawn as follows, viz: Balance undrawn of apportionment of '46-7, \$436 75	
Balance undrawn of apportionment for 1848, 1,598 25	
	5 00
Total drawn by the several counties up to Oct. 31, 1848, \$31,94	6 94
OUTSTANDING LOANS.	
TILL A LANGE AND	
The amount outstanding on loan on the 31st October, 1847, was \$13,00 The amount refunded during the financial year ending	7 06
	2 89
Total outstanding Oct. 31, 1848, \$12,0	24 17

NO. 5—COUNTY SEMINARY FUND DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

The amount of this fund on hand Oct. 31, 1848, \$445 40

No further distribution during 1848 has been made.

NO. 6.—SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

The receipts and disbursements of this fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1848, are as follows, to-wit:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1847, Amount of loans refunded during the year, Amount of interest on loans,	-		300	00
Total,	-	-	\$1,562	37

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of principal and interest distributed to Lake and De Kalb counties,	\$448 71 2 50 \$1,111 16
Total,	\$1,562 37
INTEREST RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.	
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1847,	\$301 69
Oct. 31, 1848,	318 92
Total,	\$620 61
DISBURSED.	
	••••
Amount of interest distributed to De Kalb, Amount of interest distributed to Lake,	\$130 57
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1848,	$\begin{array}{c} 140 \ 57 \\ 349 \ 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Total,	\$620 61
LOANS OF SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.	
The amount outstanding on loan at the close of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1847, The amount refunded during the past year ending	\$5,879 45
Oct. 31, 1848, is	300 00
Total outstanding of loans Oct. 31, 1848,	\$5,579 45
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DE KALB	COUNTY.
$\stackrel{\cdot}{Receipts}.$	
Balance of interest due Oct. 31, 1847,	\$130 58
One-third of principal (\$541 76) due Oct. 31, 1847, One-third of receipts of 1848 principal and interest,	180 55
(\$616 42,) less the expenses incurred by advertising,	205 48
Total,	\$516 61

Disbursements.

1 1 C 1 1 C 1 1 1 C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ø190 E9
Amount of one-third of interest of 1847 paid county,	\$130 58 177 57
Amount of one-third of principal due 1847, and paid, Balance due De Kalb county Oct. 31, 1848,	208 46
Dalance due De Raib county Oct. 51, 1040,	~00 10
Total,	\$516 61
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WELLS COU	JNTY.
Delenge of interest on hand Oat 21 1847	\$131 07
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1847,	180 55
Amount of one-third of principal and interest for 1848,	100 00
less the expenses incurred,	205 47
—	
Total due to Wells Oct. 31, 1848.	\$517 47
	Arm C
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAKE COU	NTY.
Receipts.	
1000 provi	
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1847, -	\$142 05
Amount of one-third of principal up to Oct. 31, 1847,	180 55
Amount of one-third of principal and interest for 1848,	
less the expense of advertising,	$205 \ 47$
M . 4 - 1	\$500 O7
Total,	\$528 07 ======
D: /	
$oldsymbol{D} is bursements.$	
Amount of interest of 1847 paid county,	140 57
para court,	
Balance due Lake county Oct 31, 1848,	\$388 50
NO. 7.—CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUN	D.
n reprints	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance of Principal on hand Oct. 31, 1847, -	\$489 33
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1847,	16 80
Amount of interest on loans during the financial year	11 7 00
ending Oct. 31, 1848,	115 22
Total,	\$630 35
1 Olai,	

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of loans of fund, Amount of interest distributed, Balance principal and interest on	- - hand Oct. 31	- - , 1848,	\$250 00 85 26 295 09
Total,			\$630 35
LOAN AC	CCOUNT.		
Amount of loans outstanding Oct. Amount of loans during 1848,	31, 1847.		\$849 73 250 00
Total on loan Oct. 31, 1848 Amount of principal not loaned O		 -	\$1,099 73 248 33
Total amount of Fund,			\$1,348 06
ACCOUNT WITH CONGRESSIONAL TOWN		, RANGE N	то. 13 е. ім
Rece	ipts.		
Amount of interest due on \$910 fund belonging to said township Amount of interest due for 1847, Amount of interest due for 1848,			\$658 88 54 60 54 60
Total,			\$768 <u>08</u>
Expend	litures.		
Amount paid to township to Oct. Amount paid to township during Amount paid to township during Balance of interest due township	1847, - 1848, -		\$634 45 63 70 54 60 16 33
Total,			\$768_08
ACCOUNT WITH CONGRESSIONAL TOWN	and the second	RANGE NO.	5 WEST, IN
Rece	ipts.		
Amount of interest due on \$438 (fund belonging to said township)6 the portion		\$316 12

Amount of interest due Amount of interest due	for 1847, for 1848,		-	-	26 26	08 ¹ 08			
Total, -			-	-	\$368	28			
	${\it Expend}$	itures.				•			
Amount paid to township Amount paid township Balance of interest due	during 184	8, -	-	- - S,	\$260 30 77	66			
Total, -			-	-	\$368	28			
NO. 8.—'	THREE PI	ER CEN	T. FUI	ND.					
Balance in the Treasur October, 1847, - Amount paid to countie			ies on 3 - -	1st - \$	\$1,094 482				
Balance in Treasury O	ct. 31, 1848	3, -	-	-	\$611	49			
The following counties have not applied for the portions to which they are respectively entitled, viz:									
Daniel country					\$96	56			
Fountain county, -			_		**	56			
Huntington county, Steuben county,	-					56			
	-					56			
Vanderburg county, Tipton county,	_		_	-		56			
Tipton county,	-								
Balance due counties (Oct. 31, 184	8, -	-	-	\$482	80			
NO. 9.—COMMON	N SCHOOL SINKING	L FUNI FUND	DERI'	VED F	ROM				
The amount of this fu 31, 1847, is - Amount received in 5				- \$46	37,587	60			
terest on Scrip, durin			P	- 7	0,245	80			
Total up to Oct	. 31, 1848,		-	- \$58	37,833 	40			

NO. 10.—INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

There was outstanding on loan of this fund on 31st of October, 1847,	\$483 50 \$485 00 83 47
SALE OF LOTS IN INDIANAPOLIS.	
The balance due for lots sold under act of 1839 on 31st of October, 1847, was Since which no payments have been made by purchasers.	\$1,843 75
Leaving the amount due Oct. 31, 1848,	\$1,843 75
NO. 11.—TREASURY FUND. The amount of loans of this fund outstanding Oct. 31, 1837, was	\$4,387 72 \$4,387 72 65 15
The interest received on this fund during 1846, is	
NO. 12.—FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT I HEIRS.	KNOWN
The balance of this fund in Treasury and unclaimed up to 31st October, 1847, was The amount received during 1848,	\$2,802 89 104 00
Amount in Treasury Oct. 31, 1848,	\$2,906 89

NO. 13.—HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RECEIPTS.

There was received from revenue on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1847, the sum of, - - \$31,365 33

There was received and set apart from the revenue of 1847, the sum of	10,670 1,004 6,000	00
Total receipts,	\$49,039	33
EXPENDITURES.		
There was audited on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, the sum of There was audited on the same account during the	\$33,140	
year ending Oct. 31, 1848, the sum of Balance in Treasury Nov. 1, 1848,	15,897 1	$\frac{53}{00}$
	\$49,039	33
NO. 14.—DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM RECEIPTS. There was received on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, on account of revenue, &c	\$17,191	75
RECEIPTS. There was received on account of this fund up to		00
There was received on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, on account of revenue, &c. There were received and set apart during the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, from revenue of 1847,	\$17,191 16,005	00
There was received on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, on account of revenue, &c There were received and set apart during the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, from revenue of 1847, From delinquent revenue of 1846,	\$17,191 16,005 502	00
There was received on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, on account of revenue, &c There were received and set apart during the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, from revenue of 1847, From delinquent revenue of 1846,	\$17,191 16,005 502	00 00 75
There was received on account of this fund up to Nov. 1, 1848, on account of revenue, &c There were received and set apart during the year ending Nov. 1, 1846, from revenue of 1847, From delinquent revenue of 1846, EXPENDITURES. The whole amount audited on account of this fund to	\$17,191 16,005 502 \$33,698	00 00 75 83

NO. 15.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of receipts on account of this fund to Nov. 1, 1847, was The amount received and set apart on account of rev-	\$9,077 90
enue of 1847, was	10,670 00 200 80
EXPENDITURES.	\$19,948 70
The whole amount audited on account of this fund to Nov. 1, 1847, Amount audited during the year ending Oct. 31,	\$7,528 44
1848,	9,353 37
Balance unaudited Oct. 31, 1848,	3,066 89
	\$19,948 70
FIVE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.	
Amount outstanding Oct. 31, 1847, Amount redeemed at Treasury during the financial	\$334,985 90
year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	\$56,400 00
Amount in Treasury not cancelled,	\$278,585 00 56,855 00
Leaving outstanding Oct. 21, 1848,	\$221,730 00
SIX PER CENT, TREASURY NOTES.	
Amount outstanding Oct. 31, 1847, Amount redeemed by revenue of 1846, and cancelled	\$342,700
January, 1848,	70,580
Balance, Amount now on hand to be cancelled, being the amount reported by the Treasurer as paid for reve-	\$272,210
nue of 1847,	62,740
	\$209,470

QUARTER PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.

ARTER PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.	
ng Oct. 31, 1847, \$100,000 by revenue of 1846, and cancelled 28,7	
\$71,2	 50 =
-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND. WORKS ABANDONED.	
6000 100	~ ^
Crawfordsville road, \$339,183 ianapolis road 73,142	
lianapolis road, 73,142 14,288	
ed on works abandoned, - \$426,615	07
WORKS SURRENDERED TO COMPANIES.	
White Water Canal.	
penditures over receipts up to date a Company, by an act approved Jan. atted to \$1,092,175	13
ON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.	
nt expended on this work prior was \$1,624,603 no expenditure has been made by	05
received on account of this work	
1847, including the stock set apart vidends, was 66,032	55
itures over receipts, \$1,558,570 in stock during the	50
credit of the State in	
ust dividend, 1,127 00 	04
ditures over receipts to July 31,	11
\$1,555,311	41

STATE'S STOCK ACCOUNT.

The amount of stock set apart to the State, on the	
books of the Company, being for rents up to	
March 1, 1847, and dividends to August 1, 1847,	
as reported at the close of the last financial year,	
was	\$14,013 05
Amount of rent of road for year ending Feb. 1848,	1,152 04
Amount of semi-annual dividend on \$14,013 05 Feb.	,
1, 1848,	980 00
Total amount to credit of the State,	\$16,145 09

The Directors of the Rail Road Company, at their session in November, 1847, authorized an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company to the amount of \$120,000. At the same time they gave a preference to stockholders to subscribe for the new stock at par. each stockholder being permitted to take an additional share for every four shares then held; or, if they should not desire to increase their stock they were permitted to sell the privilege to others. right to subscribe, or to dispose of the right to do so, extended to the 10th of January, the money to be paid by the 15th of the same At an early day of the last session the subject was presented to the Legislature in a communication from this office, but the recess prevented any action until after the 10th of January. the latest period for making the subscription. For the purpose of saving the right of the State, the Auditor and Treasurer took the responsibility of subscribing, on the part of the State. for the new stock to which by the arrangement she was entitled. On the day before the last day when the payment was required to be made for the stock to prevent its forfeiture, a bill authorizing it to be taken was postponed indefinitely in the Senate. The officers above named embraced the opportunity which a few hours afforded to sell the privilege of subscribing, and found a purchaser at \$3 55 per share, realizing to the State Treasury the sum of \$248 50.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company in August last, another large increase of stock was authorized, and the preference again given to stockholders to take it at par, pro rata, as in the former case. By this latter increase the State has a right to subscribe for 107 shares, or to sell its right to do so for the best price it will bring; and this right, so far as the State is concerned, is extended, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, to the first day of February next. The extension of time was made for the purpose of giving the Legislature an opportunity to take action in reference to it, and I respectfully recommend the subject to your consideration. The par rate of stock is fifty dollars to the share, and the value of stock in the market I believe is about fifty-eight or sixty dollars to the share.

No account of the receipts and expenditures of the Company has been furnished this office for the last year.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

Expenditures.

The total amount expended by the State, prior to July 1st, 1847, so far as reports were made to this office on the 31st of October, 1847, was The amount of expenditures prior to July 1, 1847, but audited during the financial year ending Oct. 31, 1848, is as follows, to-wit:	\$3,004,930	
On account of repairs,	41,112	
On account of incidental expenses,	$3,\!420$	
On account of damages for right of way,	2,965	
On account of tolls refunded,	721	
On account of interest on scrip redeemed,	2,119	24
Total of expenditures prior to July 1, 1847,	\$3,055,268	97
Receipts.		
The total amount of receipts by the State, prior to July 1, 1847, so far as reports were made to this office on the 31st of Oct., 1847, was The amount of receipts prior to July 1, 1847, but paid into the Treasury during the financial year ending Oct. 31, 1848, is as follows, viz.:	\$1,137,234	33
Amount of tolls,	36,627	50
Amount of water rents,	750	
Total receipts up to July 1, 1847, - The excess of expenditures over receipts when	\$1,174,611	83
work was transferred to Trustees, amounts to -	1,880,657	14
Total,	\$3,055,268	97

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WEST.

Expenditures.

The amount expended on this work by the State, prior to July 1, 1847, so far as reports were made to this office on the 31st of October, 1847, was - \$1,198,978 50. The amount of expenditures prior to July 1, 1847, but audited during the financial year ending Oct. 31st, 1848, is as follows, viz.:

On account of construction, - \$11,077 00 On account of repairs, 29,023 18 On account of incidental expenses, - 4,951 72 On account of damages, 1,260 14	46,312 04
Total expenditures by State prior to 1st of July, 1847,	\$1,245,290 54
Receipts.	
Total amount of receipts by the State prior to July 1, 1847, so far as reports were made to this office on 31st Oct., 1847, is The amount of receipts prior to July 1, 1847, but paid into the Treasury during the financial year	\$526,154 8 5
ending Oct. 31, 1848, is as follows, viz.: On account of incidental expenses refunded, \$396 74	
On account of tolls, <u>296 02</u>	692 76
Total receipts up to July 1, 1847, The excess of expenditures over receipts, when the	\$526,847 61
work was transferred to Trustees, amounts to -	718,442 93
	\$1,245,290 54
COST OF CANAL EAST AND WEST OF TIPPECANOE WHEN STRUSTEES JULY 1, 1847.	SURRENDERED TO
Whole cost of Canal East,	\$3,055,269 01 1,245,290 54
Total,	\$4,300.559 55
Deduct for total receipts on Canal East, \$1,174,611 83 Deduct for total receipts on Canal Want	
West, <u>526,847</u> 61	1,701,459 44
Total of excess of expenditures up to July 1, 1847, at which time the work was surrendered into the hands of the Trustees, The amount expended on the Eel River Crosscut Canal, Southern Division of Central Canal, and Wabash and Ohio Canal, up to July 1, 1847, (which being included in the extension of the Canal, South, from Terre Haute to the Ohio River, are here added,) was as follows, viz.:	\$2,599,100 11

Total cost of Eel River Crosscut Canal, Total cost of Southern Division of Central Canal, Total cost of Wabash and Ohio Canal,	$\begin{array}{r} 436,\!189 \;\; 88 \\ 575,\!646 \;\; 49 \\ 9,\!169 \;\; 94 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Making the total expenditures, above all receipts, on the whole line of Canal from the Ohio State line, East of Fort Wayne, to the Ohio River at Evansville, up to the time of surrender to Trustees,	\$3,620,106 42
WORKS RETAINED BY THE STATE.	
NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD.	
Expenditures.	•
The amount expended on this work up to Oct. 31, 1847, was	\$692,920 28
On account of repairs of road, On account of incidental expenses,	2,330 67 1,265 52
Total cost of work up to Oct. 31, 1848,	\$696,516 47
Receipts.	
The amount received from this work on account of tolls up to Oct. 31, 1847, is Amount of receipts for tolls during the financial year ending October 31, 1848, is	\$23,715 15 3,596 19
Total of receipts up to Oct. 31, 1848,	\$27,311 34
The Report of M. Reily the Superintendent, from	m 1st of May

The Report of M. Reily, the Superintendent, from 1st of May, was not received in time to enter into the above statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1848. The above statement embraces only the final account of the late Superintendent, John Frazier, and the 1st quarter of Mr. Reily's account.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL CANAL.

Expenditures.

The amount expended on this work up to the 31st of Oct., 1847, - - - - - \$863,209 88

The amount expended during the year ending Oct. 31, 1847, is as follows, viz.:	
On account of repairs,	17,906 55
On account of incidental expenses,	972 50
Total cost of this work to Oct. 31, 1848, -	\$882,088 93
$\it Receipts.$	
The amount of water rents received up to Oct. 31,	
1847, was	\$13,720 13
ing Oct. 31, 1848,	1,288 63
Total of receipts up to Oct 31st, 1848,	\$15,008 76

The amount reported as expended for repairs is mostly the same referred to in the report of this office of last year, (page 59,) as having been drawn out on requisition to repair a heavy breach in the canal, made during the winter of 1847, which of course necessarily appears in the report of the present year. As this work is placed entirely under the control of a Superintendent, the business of this office is confined to the duty of auditing his accounts to be made quarterly to this office.

ERIE AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Expenditures.

The amount expended on this work as reported Oct. 31, 1847, was	\$155,449	10
The amount expended on this work during the financial year ending 31st October, 1848, is as		
follows:		
On account of construction of Northport Feeder,	4,030	23
On account of incidental expenses of Northport	,	
Feeder,	259	55
On account of damages for right of way for North-		
port Feeder,	970	00
Total armandad on this result on the Oct 21 1040	6160 700	0.
Total expended on this work up to Oct. 31, 1848, -	\$160,708	31

The foregoing expenditures on the Northport Feeder were authorised by an act approved Jan. 19, 1846, (Local Laws of 1846, Chap. 94,) and were directed to be paid in such land Scrip as had been issued on the Wabash and Erie Canal East of Tippe-

canoe. Of this amount \$3,777 55 were paid in Scrip, according to the provisions of the act referred to. The residue, \$1,482 22, was paid in current funds, in pursuance of an act approved Feb. 12, 1848, (Local Acts 1848, page 314.) It is understood that the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal contend that they are not liable to redeem that portion of Scrip which was paid out after the 1st of July, when they took possession of the Canal. That is a question between the Trustees and the Legislature, which it is hoped will be amicably arranged. The Scrip was paid out because the law required it, and admitted no other kind of payment.

How far the object of the appropriation, (the rendering of the water power available,) has been attained, is unknown to this office. No rents however have been reported from this source.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

Scrip issued by Canal Commissioners.

By reference to the books of this office it appears that there are two kinds of this Scrip—the one issued in 1840, 1841, and perhaps 1842, by the Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal, with which the officers of State had nothing to do; and the other issued by the officers of State.

It appears by reference to the books of the Board of Internal Improvements that the issue by the Canal Commissioners was as fol-

lows, to-wit:

Amount of certificates issued by Jesse L. William No. 1 to 7097,	- \$82,198 04
Amount issued by Stearnes Fisher, Commissioner No. 7098 to 7214,	7,711 01
Making the total by Commissioners, - By reference to a copy of the Register of this Scrip kept by the Commissioners, it appears that there was redeemed of this Scrip up to Oct. 31, 1848	e
the sum of	- 84,219 82
Leaving outstanding of this Scrip, provided the cancellations have been correctly made from year to year on the Register, and provided the copy of the Register on file embraces all thus issued	n y
the sum of	- \$5,689 <u>23</u>

Scrip issued by State Officers.

There was issued by M. Morris, Auditor, and G. H. Dunn, Treasurer, Scrip numbered 1 to 20262, of the denomination of \$5 each, making the sum of

\$101,310 00~

There was issued by H. J. Harris, Auditor, and R. Mayhew, Treasurer, Scrip numbered 20263 to 61262,	205,000 00
Total issued by State officers, There have been redeemed at the Treasury the following sums, (which include the \$84,219 82 of old Scrip issued by the Canal Commissioners as	\$306,310 00
above,) viz.: Amount redeemed as per Warrant, No. 6487, : \$33,452 11 Amount redeemed as per Warrant, No. 6490, 31,419 68	
Amount redeemed as per Warrant, No. 6707, 44,017 76 Amount redeemed as per Warrant, No. 7914, 100 00	
Amount redeemed per Warrant, No. 793, 90,537 92 Amount redeemed per Warrant, No. 1370, 90,464 85	
Amount redeemed per Warrant, No. 2891, 14,165 45 Total amount redeemed, \$304,157 77	
Take the amount reedeemed of issue by Canal Commissioners, 84,219 82	219,937 95
Leaving outstanding of the issue by the State officers alone, the sum of	\$6,372 0 5 5,689 2 3
Total outstanding Oct. 31, 1848,	\$92,061 28

It will be seen by an examination of the report of this office of last year, that the amount then reported as outstanding differs from the statement here given. That statement, it will be seen, was a continuation of the statement of my predecessor without questioning its correctness.

It appears, however, that the error which has led to this discrepancy was committed in 1844, in the Auditor attempting to mingle in the same account the Scrip issued by the Canal Commissioners, with that issued by the officers of State. Up to that time the accounts of the Scrip of the Canal Commissioners were kept on the Internal Improvement books of the office, and not upon the books of the office proper, but were then, perhaps without due reflection as to the effect upon the Scrip account of the State officers, brought on the

books of the office proper, and made part of the Scrip account of the office.

WADASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP WEST.

Amount outstanding at close of 1847, Amount cancelled during the financial		- endi	- no	\$113,045
Oct. 31, 1848,	-	-	-	31,425
Balance outstanding Oct. 31, 1848,	~	-	-	\$81,620

NO. 17. — WABASH & ERIE CANAL FROM STATE LINE TO OHIO RIVER, UNDER SUPERINTENDENCE OF TRUS-. TEES.

RECEIPTS.

The following receipts on account of the Canal have been reported by the Trustees during the financial year ending Oct. 31, 1848, and embrace the receipts from July 1, 1847, to 1st of April, 1848, viz:

On account of tolls and water rents, - - 84,731 93
On account of lands east and west of Tippecanoe, - 4,776 47
On account of lands in Vincennes district, - - 31,933 06

Total of receipts from canal and lands, - \$121,441 46

EXPENDITURES.

There has been expended on the whole line of canal by the Trustees, as reported to this office, during the financial year ending Oct. 31, 1848, being the expenses from July 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848, as follows, viz:

On account of general expenses of Trust,	-	-	15,037	42
On account of expense of superintendence,	-	-	3,032	10
On account of ordinary expenses of canal,	-	-	6,178	
On account of salaries of toll collectors,	-	-	1,797	
On account of ordinary repairs of canal,	-	-	$14,\!364$	
On account of extraordinary repairs of canal,	-	-	7,072	
On account of surveys and locating canal,	-	-	3,606	
On account of Coal creek division of canal,	-	-	5	00
On account of construction of canal between	Coal			
creek and Terre Haute, * -	-	-	61,840	00
On account of construction of canal between	Cov-			
ington and Coal creek,	-	-	$4,\!154$	50

On account of expenses of canal south of Terre		
Haute,	433	00
On account of expenses of land office for lands		
east and west of Tippecanoe,	1,854	85
On account of the expenses of canal land office		
within the Vincennes district, /-	893	22
On account of interest paid January 1st, 1848, to		
Bondholders who subscribed \$800,000 for com-		
pletion of canal,	16,000	00
Total of expenditures,	136,268	
From the expenditures take the receipts as above, -	$121,\!441$	46
Showing a deficit in means of canal of	\$14,827	51

This deficit has been met by the Trustees from advances by bondholders made by the subscription of \$800,000, which together with all future advances, as well as the one-half of the bonds surrendered, is chargeable to the canal. A much larger sum than the above deficit has been advanced by that portion of our creditors who subscribed \$800,000 for the completion of the canal, a large amount of which on the first day of April, (up to which time this statement is made,) was in the hands of the Trustees. A detailed statement of the whole receipts from every source, as well as of the expenditures on every account, will be found in the following abstracts from reports number 1 and 2 of the Trustees to this office.

ABSTRACT FROM REPORT NO. 1 OF TRUSTEES:

The amount of the receipts and expenditures by Trustees from July 1st, 1847, to Oct. 1st, 1847, was as follows, viz:

July 1st, 1847, to Oct. 1st, 1847, was as follows, viz:		
Receipts.		
Amount from subscribers to loan of \$800,000, No. 5821, 26 Amount from Tolls, No. 5822,	36,450 36,406	00 73
Total, \$30	2,856	73
Expenditures.		
Amount of general expenses of Trust, per No. 3216, Amount of land office expenses in Vincennes district,	808	50
No. 3217,	229	20
1		

200 00

6,178 07

west of Tippecanoe, No. 3218,

Amount of ordinary expenses of canal, No. 3219,

Amount Balance								$5 \\ 295{,}435$	$\frac{00}{96}$
Total,	-	-	-	_	-	 -	-	\$302,856	73

ABSTRACT FROM REPORT NO. 2 BY TRUSTEES.

The amount of receipts and expenditures by Trustees from Oct. 1st, 1847, to April 1st, 1848, with balance on hand at close of last report, as reported to this office, is as follows, viz:

Receipts.

1		
The balance in trustees hands at close of last report,	005 495	0.6
Oct. 1st, 1847,	295,435	
Amount for tolls and water rents, No. 5823, -	48,325	
Amount for lands east and west of Tippecanoe, No. 58	524, 4,776	47
Amount for lands in Vincennes district, No. 5825,	31,933	
Amount from bondholders, No. 5826,	141,510	
Amount for interest on deposites, No. 5827,	8,511	15
0	\$530,492	47
		===
Expenditures.		
On account of general expenses of trust, No. 3221,	14,228	92
On account of ordinary repairs of canal, No. 3222,	14,364	
On account of extraordinary repairs of canal, No.		
3223,	7,072	14
On account of expenses of surveys, No. 3224,	3,606	70
On account of construction between Coal creek and	,	
Terre Haute, No. 3225,	61,840	00
On account of construction between Covington and	,	
Coal creek, No. 3226,	4,154	50
On account of expenses of superintendence. No. 3227,	3,032	
On account of salaries of toll collectors, No. 3228,	1,797	
On account of land office east and west of Tippeca-	-,	
noe, No. 3229,	1,654	85
On account of land office in Vincennes district, No.	2,002	
3230,	664	02
On account of expenses of canal south of Terre Haute,	301	•
No. 3231,	433	00
On account of interest paid subscribers to loan of		
\$800,000 to complete canal, No. 3232,	16,000	00
Balance in hands of Trustees on 1st of April, 1848,	401,644	

\$530,492 47

Total,

TOLLS OF WABASII AND ERIE CANAL.

The following is the amount of tolls and water rents received at each toll collector's office on the Wabash and Erie canal from October 1st, 1847, to October 1st, 1848, viz:

Fort Wayne office, for October 1847, Fort Wayne office, for November, 1847, Fort Wayne office, for December, 1847, Fort Wayne office, for January, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for February, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for March, 1848. Fort Wayne office, for April, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for May, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for June, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for July, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for August, 1848, Fort Wayne office, for September, 1848,		6,084 54 4,390 13 147 90 000 00 000 00 502 57 3,567 65 4,746 26 3,984 92 3,829 35 5,284 28 8,242 16	
Total,			\$40,779 76
La Gros office, for October, 1847, La Gros office, for November, 1847, La Gros office, for December, 1847, La Gros office, for January, 1848, La Gros office, for February, 1848, La Gros office, for March, 1848, La Gros office, for April, 1848, La Gros office, for May, 1848, La Gros office, for June, 1848, La Gros office, for July, 1848, La Gros office, for August, 1848, La Gros office, for September, 1848,		2,004 51 751 06 25 58 000 00 000 00 253 58 1,068 10 731 47 789 85 255 73 640 76 2,316 58	
Total,			\$8,837 22
Logansport office, for October, 1847, Logansport office, for November, 1847, Logansport office, for December, 1847, Logansport office, for January, 1848, Logansport office, for February, 1848, Logansport office, for March, 1848, - Logansport office, for April, 1848, - Logansport office, for June, 1848, - Logansport office, for July, 1848, - Logansport office, for August, 1848, Logansport office, for September, 1848,		3,078 78 1,369 74 20 63 00 00 00 00 364 50 2,329 13 2,197 26 1;549 83 1,334 37 2,311 51 3,673 26	
Total,	-		\$18,229 01

Lafayette office, for October, 1847, - Lafayette office, for November, 1847, Lafayette office, for December, 1847, Lafayette office, for January, 1848, - Lafayette office, for February, 1848, Lafayette office, for March, 1848, - Lafayette office, for April, 1848, - Lafayette office, for June, 1848, - Lafayette office, for July, 1848, - Lafayette office, for August, 1848, - Lafayette office, for September, 1848,	- 2, -	016 866 284 911 894	73 06 00 29 93 05 35 81 28 83 99	,	
Total,	-	-	-	\$58,138	20
Covington office, for October, 1847,		705	87	9	
Covington office, for November, 1847,	- :	284	86		
Covington office, for December, 1847,	-	10	88		
Covington office, for January, 1848,	-	00	00		
Covington office, for February, 1848,	-	00	00		
Covington office, for March, 1848, -	-	00	00		
Covington office, for April, 1848, -	- :	185	66		
00,	- 1,5	224	06		
Covington office, for June, 1848,	- 1,	548	25		
Covington office, for July, 1848, -	- 1,6	092	31		
Covington office, for August, 1848,		330			
Covington office, for September, 1848,	- 2,	368	40		
Total	_			20750	50
Total,	-	-	-	\$8,750	<u> </u>
Total during the year ending Oct. 1, 184	8, -		-	134,734	83
Total during the year ending Oct. 1, 184			-	122,922	
Increase of tolls from Oct. 1st, 1847, to (Oct. 1,	184	8, _	\$11,812	02

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

Tabular Statement No. 1, accompanying this Report, will show, in a condensed form, the settlements with the County Treasurers on account of the revenue of 1847. With the exception of the amount due from the Treasurer of Adams county, who has made no settlement, and from whom nothing has been received, the entire amount collected has been paid into the Treasury, save \$11 30, which arose out of inaccuracies in the settlements in two or three counties. This result is exceedingly gratifying, and gives evidence of promptness and fidelity on the part of the County Treasurers which cannot fail to secure to them the commendation of the Legislature and of the public. In relation to the Adams county revenue,

it may be appropriate here to state, that a difficulty occurred last fall between the Board of Commissioners and the Treasurer of the county, in relation to some requirements of the Board with which he refused to comply, and which resulted in his removal, and the appointment of a successor, to whom the books of the Office were The old Treasurer obtained possession of the books again by writ of replevin, and it is understood proceeded to the collection of the taxes. Information has been received from him that he has on hand a considerable amount of State revenue which he professes to be willing to pay over, but that the Auditor of the county, refusing to recognize him as the Treasurer, would not make settlement with him, and that his counsel had advised him to withhold the payment of the money until the suit pending, involving his right to the office, shall be determined. In any event, the State cannot finally be the loser, because, even if the Treasurer fail to make the payment, and the sureties fail also, there is a section of law (Rev. Stat. page 234, Sec. 160) which makes the counties respectively responsible to the State for any loss which may be sustained by the default of any County Officer.

The amounts reported last year to be due from the Treasurers of Marion and Fayette counties, have been paid. There has also been paid, during the last year, on the judgment against James A. Kindle, late collector of Madison county, and his sureties, for revenue of 1843, the sum of \$294 51; and also on the judgment against William Johnson, former Collector of Sullivan county, and his sureties,

on account of revenue of 1839, the sum of \$225 00.

The Tabular Statement above mentioned shows the following collections for State purposes, viz:

Of Assessments for 1847,	-	٠.		-	-	_		\$392,768	
Of Assessments for 1846,	-	-		-	-	-		36,708	52
Total Collections,	-	-		-	-		-	\$429,476	56
From which deduct as fol	lov	vs, v	viz:						
Treasurer's per centage,		-	_		\$1	7,629	38		
Costs of Printing,		-	-			422	90		
Treasurer's Mileage, -		-	_			1,337	39		
Payments at State Treasury	ν,	-	_			252	34		
Exemptions to Volunteers,	, ,	-	_			108	41		
Erroneous Assessments, &c	••	-	-			3,004	$\frac{2}{9}$ 5		
Total deductions,		-	-		-	-	-	\$22,754	67
Leaving due to the S	Stat	e T	rea:	sui	ry,	_	-	\$406,721	89
Of this amount there have l	bee	n p	aid,		\$40	6,711	59		
From which deduct overpay	$m\epsilon$	ent,		-		1	00		
				-				406,710	59
Leaving due the sun	n of	2	_		_	_ (١.	\$11	30

In the last Annual Report from this office, the attention of the Legislature was directed to a difficulty growing out of the ambiguity of an act approved Jan. 13, 1845, entitled "an act defining the duties of county Treasurers in certain cases." It may be found on page 6, general acts of 1845, and reads as follows: "That hereafter, when any road tax shall have been worked out according to the provisions of the laws now in force, no county Treasurers shall charge or receive any per centage on the same." It is not understood alike throughout the State, nor is the action under it uniform. On its face it would seem to mean that Treasurers should not be allowed to charge any fees on the collection of road receipts, and perhaps this is the more general interpretation given to the act; but it is not uniformly so understood, and I believe the Treasurers in some counties still charge their fees on that kind of collections as if it were money. In such instances, as was remarked last year, the act is construed as extending relief to the tax payer who works out his road tax from the penalty attached to the non-payment of taxes. It is a small act, but its bearing is very important, inasmuch as the road tax in many counties is large. It affects very materially the interests of the County Treasurers, and operates somewhat to the detriment of the State Treasury. If the fees are not charged on road receipts it throws a larger burden upon the collection of the State tax. The propriety of compelling Treasurers to collect road receipts or certificates without compensation is not very obvious to my mind; but if it be proper to do so, it is respectfully recommended that the law be made so plain that it may be understood alike by all, and that the action under it may be uniform.

By Tabular Statement No. 2, will be seen the amount charged on the duplicates for 1847 in each county (except Adams, from which no return has been received) for state, county, road, school, and township purposes, and the amount returned delinquent on each account, and also the whole number of polls, and the number returned delinquent in each county. This statement shows that the

taxes assessed for 1847 were as follows, viz:

Amount of State Tax, Amount of County Tax, Amount of Road Tax,	_	-	- - -	- - -	-	\$461,994 44 354,470 22 144,514 20
Amount of School Tax, -	-	-	-	-	-	14,317 60
Amount of Township and other	er T	axes,	-	-	-	17,442 92
Total amount for 1847,	-	-	-	-		\$992,739 38
Delinquencies of former years,		-	-	-	-	152,190 00

Total charged on duplicates for 1847, \$1,144,929 38 Of this assessment the following sums have been re-

turned delinquent.

Amount of State Tax delinquent, - \$68,048 63 Amount of County Tax delinquent, - 53,337 70

Amount of Road Tax delinquent, - 19,134 76 Amount of School Tax delinquent, - 1,507 42 Amount of Township Tax delinquent, 3,072 71	
Total, \$145,101 22	
Add delinquencies of former years still unpaid, 47,767 29	4
Total amount returned delinquent,	\$192,868 51
Amount for all purposes collected on the duplicate	
for 1847,	\$952,050 87 810,522 43
Increase in last year's collections,	\$141,538 44

This exhibits better collections and a smaller proportionate delinquency than any previous year. The rate of delinquency in the taxes assessed for 1847 is but \$14 73 on the hundred dollars, or a little over one seventh; while the rate of delinquency on the assessment of 1846, as shown by last year's Report, was \$17 on the hundred, or a little over one sixth. The rate of delinquency on the whole amount placed on the duplicates of 1847 is \$16 84 on the hundred, while the rate of delinquency on the whole amount charged in 1846 was \$20 77. By comparing this table with one of similar character accompanying my last Annual Report, it will be observed that there is a general improvement throughout the State on the collections, and that there are now but few very large delinquencies. The rate of delinquency in each county, either on the assessments of 1847, or on the whole charge, may readily be ascertained from this statement. The average rate of delinquency in fourteen counties, embracing Gibson, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Warrick, Washington, Vanderburgh, Dearborn, Vigo, Rush, Orange, Miami, Montgomery, Floyd, and Wayne, is but \$6 50 on the hundred dollars; and the average rate of delinquency in three counties, comprising Gibson, Union, and Fayette, is but \$3 06 on the hundred. It affords me sincere pleasure to present so favorable an account of the collections during the past year, as it gives evidence not only of an increasing degree of prosperity among our rapidly augmenting population, but also of their willingness to meet, with commendable promptitude, the public obligations imposed upon them by our laws.

The columns in this table showing the whole number of polls, and the number returned delinquent, do not present quite so favorable an aspect as the columns relating to the property. The whole number of polls (leaving out Adams) appears to be 128.519, and the number returned delinquent 32,007, or a little over one fourth. Whether this is more or less favorable than former years I have not the data at hand to determine, as no exhibit of delinquent polls has

heretofore been presented. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that the proportional delinquency is less than it was last year, and probably less than has been usual. For obvious reasons, the delinquency may be expected to be greater on polls than on property. The proportional delinquency is much increased by the number of delinquents in counties in which are located large towns, and this arises from the fact that there are generally many transient citizens who may be in such places when the assessment is made, and gone at the time of making collections. Some of the counties, it will be perceived, show a very small number returned delinquent, while at least three counties show a delinquency of more than half the number assessed. Several County Treasurers have suggested that if they were allowed mileage (to be paid by the delinquent) they could appoint deputies and collect a considerable portion of this species of taxes, which under the present regulations is entirely lost. subject is referred to the consideration of the Legislature.

Tabular Statement No. 3, will show the amount of taxes placed on the duplicates for 1848 in the several counties of the State, with the exception of Spencer, from which no return has been received. Estimating that county according to the return of last year, the taxes assessed for 1848 would be as follows, viz:

Amount assessed for State purposes,	-	-	-	\$488,627	44
Amount assessed for County purposes,	-	-	_	391,695	00
Amount assessed for Road purposes,	-	-	-	$154,\!270$	93
Amount assessed for School purposes,	-	-	-	$22,\!845$	28
Amount assessed for Township and other	er pu	rposes	s, -	$17,\!550$	96
1	-	_			
Total amount assessed for 1848,	-	-	-	1,074,989	61
To which add delinquencies of former y	ears	place	d		
on the duplicates of 1848,	_	-	-	135,795	25
,			_		
Total charge on duplicates of 1848,		-	S	31,210,784	86
3	'	0			

The probable amount of State revenue which will be paid into the Treasury on account of collections on the duplicates of 1848, may be estimated as follows, viz:

Amount of assessments a	s abov	e,	-	- ' -	\$488,627 4	4
Probable delinquency, -	-	-	-	\$80,000		
Treasurer's per centage,	-	-	-	20,000		
Treasurer's mileage, -	-	-	-	$1,\!362$		
Costs of printing,	-	-	-	500		
Other deductions, -	-	-	-	2,000		
		0			$103,\!862\ 0$	0

Amount received from Treasurers on account of rever	nue
of 1848,	\$384,765 44
Amount of delinquencies which will be collected, -	40,000 00
Add tax on individual stock in the State Bank, -	5,000 00
Also tax on individual stock in Madison and Indian	ap-
olis Rail Road Company, about	5,000 00
Total receipts from revenue of 1848	\$434 765 44

By Tabular Statement No. 4, will be seen the number of acres assessed, the value of lands, improvements, town lots and buildings, corporation stock, and personal property, for 1848, with the increase and decrease on personal property and on the total value of all taxables compared with 1847, and the number of polls in 1848 compared with that of 1847, in all the counties of the State, except Spencer, from which no return has been received. Estimating the county not returned as it was last year, the taxables for 1848, as compared with those of 1847, will be as follows, viz:

	land assessed		-	-	-	-	16,623,091
Acres of	land assessed	in 1847,	-	-	-	-	16,654,961
	1	Decrease,	-	-	-	-	31,870
Value of	lands in 1848,		_	_	_	- 5	358,290,434
	lands in 1847,		-	-	-	-	58,094,332
	Increase,		-	_	-	-	\$196.102
	improvement		-	-	-	- Ç	324,088,074
Value of	improvement	s in 1847,	-	-	-	-	23,484,757
		Increase,	-	-	-	-	\$603,317
Value of	town lots and	buildings in	1848,			- 8	\$14,392,136
Value of	town lots and	buildings in	1847,	-	-	-	13,909,047
		Increase,	-	-	-	-	\$483,089
Value of	corporation st	ock in 1848,	_	-	_	_	\$130,170
	corporation st		-	-	-	-	153,178
		Decrease.	_	_	_	_	\$23,008

Value of personal property in 18	48, -	-	-	- \$3	2,072,895
Value of personal property in 18		-	-	- 2	8,916,746
Increase,	-	-	-	- \$	3,156,149
Value of all taxables in 1848,	_	_	_	\$12	8,960,986
Value of all taxables in 1847,	-	-	~		4,610,441
Increase,	-	-	÷	- \$	4,350,545
Polls returned in 1848,	_	_	_	_	136,265
Polls returned in 1847,	-	-	-	-	130,071
Increase,	-	-	-	-	6,194

This Table, which, to the credit of the County Auditors, contains returns from every county in the State but one, presents a most gratifying increase, both in the amount of taxable property and polls—an increase far exceeding that of the year previous, and greatly beyond the estimate made in the last Annual Report from this Office, upon which was based a calculation for the payment of the interest on the State Debt. The apparent decrease in the number of acres of land probably results from errors made in adding up the columns in the duplicates. The value of lands has increased nearly \$100,000, and there having been no general valuation of real estate since 1846, the number of acres assessed must have increased in order to produce the additional amount of valuation. The increase in the value of improvements, town lots and buildings, and especially personal property, is very considerable, and affords encouraging proof that these sources of wealth are rapidly accumulating. period at which many of the returns were received, and the pressing duties of the Office since their reception, have prevented a comparison of all the items of taxation with the returns of the preceding year, but the table under consideration will exhibit a comparison of the personal property, the total taxables, and the polls, which constitute the most important columns. By an examination of the increase and decrease in the columns alluded to, it will be seen, that, although the counties generally present a decided improvement in respect to all the items in relation to which a comparison is instituted, there are nevertheless a few, which, instead of showing an increase, actually show a diminution. Taking into consideration the general prosperity that pervades the State, and the undoubted fact that the population is multiplying with unusual rapidity, this diminution in a few of the counties, as well as the small increase in some others, is most likely caused by a negligent assessment of the property. The manner in which the assessments of personal property are made in many counties naturally leads to an unequal assessment of this character of property, and it is a gratifying token of disinterested honesty on the part of the tax-payers that the returns show so favorable a result as they do. There is no question that a thorough and searching assessment would very considerably increase the amount of personal property returned, and place it more nearly upon an equality with lands and other property, which from their nature cannot escape the observation of the assessor.

An act passed during the last session of the Legislature, "authorizing the appraisement of lands in Monroe and Irvin townships in Howard county," has had the effect of reducing the valuation of the lands of those two townships from \$143,881 to \$73,512, and the improvements from \$21,619 to \$16,280, whilst the number of acres of land assessed is respectably increased. Whether the previous valuation was too high or the latter is too low is a question which I have no means of determining, but it certainly presents a singular discrepancy of opinion between the former and the latter appraiser. The fact that the polls in that county have increased 216 in number since 1847, and that the personal property returned this year exceeds the return of last year nearly 33 per cent., indicate beyond doubt a good degree of prosperity, and but forthis reduction in the value of a portion of her lands, her total valuation of taxables, instead of being reduced \$11,490, would have shown a most flattering increase.

On the whole, the facts developed by a comparison of these several tables with those of the preceding years, are, it is believed, calculated to demonstrate, that the present rate of taxation, with a full assessment of the property of the State, will be sufficient (in the absence of another pecuniary pressure, the recurrence of which it is hoped is quite remote so far as Indiana is concerned,) to gradually absorb our domestic indebtedness, support the State government upon economical principles, and, by the aid of temporary loans from time to time, in anticipation of the receipts of the revenue, discharge as it shall fall due so much of the interest on our foreign debt as by the late arrangement with our creditors devolves upon the State Treasury. And these important ends being attained, and our State credit consequently re-established on a solid basis, possessing as we do in a high degree all the elements of wealth and comfort, there can be no reasonable doubt, that, with industry and frugality on the part of the people, and prudence and wisdom on the part of those who make and those who administer the laws, Indiana must rapidly progress in the fulfilment of her natural destiny, and become one of the most populous, influential, and prosperous members of the confederacy. Respectfully submitted, DOUGLASS MAGUIRE,

Auditor of State.

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TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 1,

Exhibiting the Settlements with County Treasurers for the Revenue of 1847.

	胺요요요작용하는요용은프용당성;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Number.
	Allen. Allen. Allen. Allen. Bartholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholomew. Bentholome. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Berown. Bellinia. Berown. Bellinia. Berown. Bentholom.	Counties.
\$392,768 04	######################################	Collected for 1817.
\$36,708 52	在我们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们的证明,我们们们的证明,我们们们的证明,我们们们们可以证明,我们们们们可以证明,我们们们可以证明,我们们们们可以证明,我们们们可以证明,我们们们可以证明,我们可以证明,可以证明,我们可以证明,我们可以证明,我们可以证明,可以证明,我们可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,可以证明,	Collected for 1816.
\$429,476 56	110 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Total collected.
31,269 38	ĸĸĸĿĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸ	Trensurers' Fees.
\$422.90		Costs of Printing
\$1.337 39	######################################	Treasurers' Mileage.
§252 34	15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Paid at State Deducted for Treasury. Volunteers.
\$108 41	8 9 99 H 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Deducted for Volunteers.
\$3,004 25	සමසමසම සහ මැ. සම දැස් වැස්වේ සම්ප්රවේදයින් සම්ප්රවේදයින් ප්රවේඛයේ සම සම්ප්රවේදයින් සම්ප්රවේදයින් සම්ප්රවේදයින් අතුරුදියින් සම සම සම සම දැස් වැස්වේදයින් සම්ප්රවේදයින් සම්ප්රවේදයින් ප්රවේඛයේදයින් සම සම්ප්රවේදයින් සම සම්ප්රවේද	Assess- ments, &c.
\$22,754 67	BEERERERERERERERERERERERERERERERERERERE	Total Deductions,
\$406,721 89	1	Amount due the State.
\$406.711 50		Amount l'and.
\$11 30	1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Amount still due.
\$ 1 00	100	Amount overpaid.

TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 2.

Showing the Tuxes placed on the Duplicate for 1847, and the amount returned Delinquent; also, the whole number of Polls, and the number returned Delinquent.

-			1				-		1		1		- Taran				
Number	Counties.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tux.	School Tax.	Township and other Taxes	Former De- linquencies.	Total Taxes.	State Defin- quency.	County De- linquency.		School De- linquency.	Township and other De- linquencies,	Former De- linquencies still unpaid	Total Delina	Whole No. of Polls.	Delinquent Polls.
2 3	Adame,	No return. 8,171-23	9,101-01	do 603-27	373 77	2,718 90	7,387 61	28,355 82	2 187 25	2,110 09	2,786 86	88 26	~10 or				
4 5	Benton,	6,512 82 557 34	4 073 77 389 72	1.319 77 398 05		21 18	2,158 76 64 61	13,986 30 1,309 72	962 74 91 57	761 75 63 55	66 96 30 24		718 37 76	2,790 55 1,195 72	11,281 38 2,985 01	1,913 1,928	932 661
6	Boose,	$\frac{1,269.53}{4.841.03}$	801 50 3,156 12	1,233 16 1,317 41	9.3 46	1,074=45	1,263 12 2,972 96	5,722 76 12,403 98	105 18	288 93 680 14	269 01 235 67		321 co	21 58 183 38	209 91 1,467 50	120 305	35 146
8	Carroll,	1,111 43 5,021 75	1,216 71, 3,713 77	1.335 39	76.50		1,122 54 2,953 97	3,450 68	1,120 54 312 58	295 63	223 62	9 37		1,075 13 295 75	3,120 85 903 96	1,5an 511	601 227
10	Clarke,	4,978-93 6,389-11	8,325 51 4,713 40	1,038 00			3,740 87	13.131 38 18,560 87	1,305-59 1,153-76	806 56 1,740 78	163 42	17 88 57 90		1,369-85	3,723550 3,115-86	1,619 1,496	836 718
12	Clay, Clinton,	3,052 02 5,056 7 2	1,613 91 2 615 11	541 41 1,332 31	49.00	74.50	903-68 1,641-39	12,109 66 7 005 53	990-37 685-75	528 46 322 17	2 43 81 10	3 98	11 00	110 71 702 66	7,961 97 1,842 66	2,379 1,0c9	835
14	Grawford,	1,9%2 28 4,180 11	2,275 77 4,523 27	474 61	≅ 39		397 58 1,045 83	9,692-35 5,786-83	823 11 422 77	157 04 155 83	113 06 53 04	31 33 41		1 16 528 51	1.456.33	1,561 821	410 555
16	Dearborn,	11.829 CG 7,468 17	9 93 1 34	3.756 93	453 63	886 75	2,029 93 704 20	10,732 34 27,558 51	915 52 963 77	891 85 796 67	979 76	× 17 45	30 80	579 97 -18 97	1,460-56 2,387-34	1.313	360 588
17	De Kalb, Delawate,	2,369 25	3,005 87 1,959 16	181 53 7,461 75		21 97 976 91	1,114 69 2,351 27	11,795 53 15,118 31	696 16 557 31	262 31 336 27	28 46 1,660 95	1 93	185 96	128 97	2,060 49 1,417 83	2.745 2,045	756 453
19	Onbois,Elkhart,	4,957 59 2,080 59	5,021-22 2,690-18	3,210 60 258 E9			7,364 10 678 27	20,586 51 5,707 93	633 57 378 11	587 91 499 02	259 32 34 43			311 05 1,273 61	2,481 54 2,731 41	994 1,529	403 380
21	Fayette, · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 991 58 7,909 90	3.557 72 7.906 12	3,997 20 1,170 65	647 63	744 94 . 33 5 ·	2,533 80 90 18	16,472 87 17,110 35	1,152 65 288 10	615 66 2 8 10	661 68 16 85	131 78	126 93	379-83 302-76	1,291 42 2,994 46	885 1,680	25년, 693
23	Floyd, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,548 79 7.867 27	7.370 63 1.345 H	864-26 1,697-86			649 63 1,642 38	17.963 34	575-60	502.51	32 80	79 20	5 (80		595-05	1.608 3.574	256 483
25	Franklin,	10,796 22	5.945 77 2 671 80	3,128 55 1,565 12	159 22		144 30	15,785 3 1 20,171 06	1,379 F4 556 23	827 06 338 63	127 49 80 45	29 17		59 31	2,363 ≥6 1,034 62	1,945 2,436	898 136
- I	Gibson,	5,093 81 3,316 90	3,540 15 2,983 12	2,131 50			1,080 30 279 00	7,153 61 8,911 96	200-83 132-37	298 97 91 13	189 63	13 71		68 08 52	771 21 234 02	703 1,440	94 85
99	Greene,	1,131 01 5,553 60	4.087 51 3,866 79	3,252 54			1,234 09 3,869 59	9,706-86 12,108-14	695-20 1.180-88	615 96 1,168 98	305-87	78		2,7 3 77	1,622 81 5,053 63	1,133 1,168	12
-51 I	Hancock,	3,966 01 5,696 17	2,751 58	338 35			1,920 09 1,978 79	17,788 81 9,034 73	1 1992 26 928 44	1,026 30 630 60	727 89 101 37	46 20		2,490 27 1,026 18	5,782 94	1 673 1.206	671 729
32 1	Jendricks,	6.802 95	4,828 82 2,864 (0	1,393 07			3,646 19 2,292 99	14,171 18 13,518 22	873 29 636 10	728-28 308-72	85 56	18 73		2,356 41	2,688 61 3,957 98	1,911	491 661
일 1	Howard,	9,969 37 1,363 30	1.101 70 1,249 33	2,050-66 195-59			932 28 1,775 93	17.107 19 4,584 15	1,283 08 509 13	630 58 173 7 5	157 87 63 93	27 40		709-92 18-21	1.759 03 2.117 14	1,924 2,578	357 763
36	lackson,	3,876 10 4,301 89	4.750 01 3,590 90	2,986 70 1,085 66	250 22	314 14	3.012 84 2,298 19	15,190 01	592 62	697 43	447-98	39-25	‡5 90	754 49 713 60	1,801 30 2.536 78	549 831	999 195
38 j	asper,	753 64 2,961 80	1,158 92 2,727 72	76 30 3.033 31			291 38	11,276 G1 2,280 21	705 03 137 14	570-79 164-36	118 34 7 97			L,863-34 63-88	3,287 50 373 35	1,177 391	405 105
40 3	efferson,	13,748 53 3,803 83	8,037 32 1,815 60	3,248 82 ,685 43			1,871 13 3,782 62	11,057 (°0 28,824 51	610 84 2,673 10	510-90 1,347-17	516 02 426 91	58 9G		311 66 2,489 88	2,068 38 6,937 39	$\frac{740}{2,877}$	266 L584
12 1	folinson,	7.219 83 5,876 76	1,604 60 4,105 35	912 15	117 20	151 51	968 16 241 43	7,494 59 13,095 21	781-20 628-71	396 13 517 82	35 70 23 95	14 52	8 90	291 42 32 25	1,143 35 1,217 28	1,453 1,658	610 157
15 F	Kosciusko,	4,142 33 3,446 06	2,575 16	1,265 89 4,626 76	263 06	303-84	4,780 06 2 537 22	16.028 06, 11,451 37	1.318 43 1,063 51	926 40 624 07	208 17 759 13	09 45	60 67	2,347 95. 537 56	4,831 25 3,084 69	1,550 1,367	810
46	ake,	1,162 71	6.210 80 1.956 06	5,262 47	1,059 69	239 72	2 679 16 810 43	18.920 70 3,951 93	730 99 190 08	935 07 299 68	317 90	146-51	28 52 1 51	281 05 553 25	2,142 87	1,256	597 185
10 1	Jawrence,	6,273 24 .7,371 65	6,268 62 3,073 03	1,654 15			740-53	15,534 40 10,447 68	601 6≾ 934-06	601-69 119-63	92 96	25 18		117 71	1,011 59	596 9,025 1,817	93 449
45 [3	dation.	5,403 85 13.740 ¢6	3,801 62 7,566 96	3.377 83 2,578 73			3.611 49 3,585 75	16,345 G1	1,081 08	739 - 7	502 18 282 70	6 40		1,121 34	1,353 69 3,450 87	1,573	656 679
50	Murchalt,	1,928 63 1,517 85	3,126 7) 2,342 28	1,9 8 09	22 31 .		2 019 08	27,471 49 9,014 81	2,426 32 376 38	589 67	112 67	1 13		286-02 593-90	4,448 37 1,973 75	3,181 692	1,673 191
53	lonroe,	3,210 70 5,357 68	2,224 05 4,082 03	1,981 87	384 82 .		945 34 1,612 77	4,835 47 9,423 23	567 20 311 50	823 17 225 66	131 18	15 87		363 12 154 39	1,758 49 838 60	755 1,208	444 301
55	dentgemery,dergan,	10,820 91 6,720 46	4,106 03 4,687 53	1,508 41			1,855 51 916 87	11,295 27 17,776 61	646 28 724 28	' 539-98 393-33	30 S7	34		$\frac{1,120}{438}$ $\frac{47}{74}$	2.306 73 1,587 56	1,440 2,400	415 582 ·
50 1	Noble,	2 687 55 2.924 31	3,033 63 1,930 51	6 326 87		59 41 1.357 19	3,877 25 2,646 42	15,344 65 16,051 66	880-98 455- 7 9	615-82 475-18	1,002 59	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200 71	1,438 01 245 76	2,934 81 2,380 03	1,831 1,027	624 224
50	Prange,	5 645 83 1 866 78	3,173 10	489 45		168 69	548 97 779 93	6,399 79 10,081 30	390 08 331 37	227 64 199 80			12 60	197 86 223 18	878 50 765 43	750 1,572	266 248
a H	arke,	8,535 18 2,659 03	5,835 11	2,131 51			1,778 74 2,131 03	10,539 52 J8,825 86	936 77 465 50	731 63 318 68	83 34	33		1,180 87 550 18	2,819 27 1,418 03	1,576 2,196	621 301
63 I	tkc, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,501 05	2,358 41 1,792 17			66 28	510 85 895 07	5,161 98 5,188 29	192 95 378 89	244 02 259 20	2 96		1 61	347 23 645 07	788 80 1,2-3 16	849 877	196 280
15	orter,	6,010 45 2,088 25	6,352 57 3,315 49	733 49 526 74	135 49		798 75 1,141 19	13,895 26	1.041 63 329 13	1.075 93 445 63	102 14 67 37			46 49	2,266 19	1,814	653
17 I	utnam,	757 31 8,507 43	1,132 73 6,734 80	367 51		173 94	909 97 1,956 c6	7,207 16 3,341 46	341 32	451 99	163 31		67 02	374 68° 590 20	1,229 89 1,613 81	786 352	159
$_{69} + I$	Randolph,	4,626-66 5,39a-22	5,013 30 3,070 89	3,604 34 1,408 35	. 211 03	1 61	2.526 22	17.498 29 16,013 16	1,202 05 1,126 61	1,010 69 971 97	649-28	28 11		1,025 64 930 47	3,238 35 3,706 44	2,456 1,778	793 761
71 1	fueli, ·····	11,669 63 2,249 20	8,775 45 2,205 24	194 (7			479-62 566-98	10,439 36 21,438 26 5.916 07	917 51 774 52	554 55 669 70	138 49 23 56	11 69		108-90 221-76	1,723 71 1,701 23	2,507	625 477
72 1 73 1	helby,	7,753 57 3,727 43	3,659 13 4,422 26			120 33	895 16 706 24	14,460 80	450 89 1,206 91	495 51 508 58		.,	11 18	295 49 49 16	1,252 52 2,031 98	780 1,846	$\frac{306}{674}$
7.1	St. Joseph,	1,972 81 4,994 58	3,079 19 4,399 37	5,404 08	657 58	343 89	1,723 12 2,442 61	9,872 81 43.900 16	676 91 505 32	762 37 653 61	1,110 03	121 64	73 12	447 51 384 41	1,886 79 2,548 13	1,139 779	982 282
76 6	Sullivan,	3,633 40 4.201 09	3,493 10 2,400 82	3,214 94 475 24		1,185 03	1,862 00 1,432 (2	17.281 72 9,428 11	746 97 1,068 85	510 22 941 32	399 04 104 76	235 30 85 03	130 42	451 65	2,051 95 - 2,651 61	1,598 1,320	461 208
78	Pippecanoe, Pipton,	11,799 26 921 01	12,313 55		13 01	528 19 5,131 70	141 75 · 4,473 67	8,098 74 37,139 25	316 99 2.925 51	216 74 3,021 00			21 47	44 06	657 87 7,461 42	1,520 2,567	306 1,587
10 1	Union,	4,536 07 6,126 85	802 93 1.899 78	892 32	67 22		830 18 45 95	3,266 49 7,441 34	181 5 168 89	156 76 61 07			303 20	203 75 7 61	669 15 240 15	282 1,130	76 169
82	Vermillion,	5,630 07 9 914 63	8,155 11 3,539 33	890 78 779 98	2 75		518 75 995 46	15,691 49 10,947 58	487 18 580 69	570 28 259 06	43 64				1,101 10	1,468 1,427	383 135
81	Wabash,	4,844 44	4.951 34 4,003 85	1,558 80 3,532 50	290 62		632 75 1,137 85	17,347 59	812 35 408 91	339 62	52 27 293 26	3 96		468 94 138 09	1,384 51 1,316 29	2,008	603
86	Warrick,	3,662 21 3,536 21	2,027 11 2,450 75	1,013 58 3 73	60 66	160-87	456 53 227 43	13,729 31 7,380 96	466 60	331 00 158 64	79 29	26	11 24	67 48 152 78	1,139 33 808 81	1,408 998	175 241
88	Washington, Wayne,	9,168 49 17,102 97	2,482 21 . 9,483 81 .	1,777 65	293 99		399 43 1,239 70	6,305 54 12.284 12	873 28 402 65		49.51	2 88		27 23 196 20 -	332 04 774 69	1,219 2,313	106 278
90	Wells,	2,415 67 1,773 19	2,708 81 2,156 co	2,524 87 . 1,019 74			2 553 76	29,974 96 10,208 11	1,593 62 631 30	9°9 18 683 25	43 51 583 40		,	174 30 414 39	2,808 92 2,312 34	3,841 562	1,315 213
	Whitley,	2,119 64	2,956 82	4,603 22		560 70	915 ₺7 1,369 ₺2	5,917 39 11,610 20.	309 93 268 11	330 57 341 03	141 27 324 13	10 82	52 99	113 71 151 76	906 35 1,138 02	531 709	190 - 153
	8	461,994 44	\$354,470 22 s	144,514 20	\$14,317 60 8	17,442 92 \$	152,190 00 \$1	,144,929 38 \$	68,048 63	53,337 70 8	\$19,134 76	\$1,507 42	\$3,072 71 \$4	7,767 29 8	192,868 51	128,519	32,007

TABULAR STATEMEMENT NO. 3.

Showing the assessment of Taxes for 1847, for State, County, Road, School, Township, and other purposes.

Total Taxes.	8,678 23 46,438 23 13,206 11	1,419 62	3,168 63	16,762 45	7,62 73	5,978 58	28,061 12	12,598 56	16,230 11	18,627 4:	20,387 6	21,557 9	7,029 0	10,775 8	22,244 6	13,502,0	13,021 5	5,635 6	14,562 5	2,619 4	11,212 8	7,592 8	16,093 3	19,142	5,660 4	9,855	28,136 0	5,815	10,762 3	18,139	13,572 6	7,076 8	7,675 0	5,024 3	1,993	12,734 9	19.926.9	14,706	169,01	5,999 6	00/101	13,119 30	8,932	39,712	7,870	17,996 71	19,117 3	7.343 2	9,902	33,82	2,830	11,513 2
Previous Delinquencies.	11,281 38	198 81 987 79	3,084 7,76 %	3,115 86	1,424 19	785 94	1,634 52 690 03	507 19 2.458 08	2,968 30	2,738,38	395 45	1,629 22 43 43	653 68	1,360 45	3,997 83	1,981 66 2,791 49	1,374 57	1,625 68	2,193 05	375 63	2,105 ±6 5,345 42	1,064 87	4,676 57	2,672 27	1,180 33		1,816 70	1,584.36	766 98	902 73	2,148 81			1,676 84	775 85	398 35	1,635.45		2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	965 60	TF OCC	2,302 91	1,500 13	6,394 45	678 52 53 53 53 53 53	636 26	98 209	157 54	326 19	580 56		1,062 88
Township and other Taxes.	3,063 15	353 65			26 26	065 93	1,015 71	308 77		772 48	OC 97								796 98					32.03					017 00	20170	518 35	881 58			:					573 01		360 65	9	5,129 60	46.00				272 90			382 13
School Tax.	302 21 5.H 54 49 59		388	414.27		CI 9bb	1,490 87	75 96 1,105 68	175 54	929 35	2,938 94	144 85	48 98	29 06		23 70 43 69	18 35	35 40	194 77		- 32 - 32 - 32 - 32 - 32 - 32	104 03	TO OCT	1,652 60	1.175 90	0.0	100	28 93	20M G3	196 75	1,587 71			87 73	300.00	CS 90T -		189 26	# F ::	114 of	10 111	1,876 75	200	GF 16	138 36		429 53	320 95	191 71	370 33	48 65	193 03
Rond Tux.	9,467 58 30,481 13 1,811 33		10 000 T	7 63 5 7 63 5 7 63 5 7 7 7 8		479 25		7,453 04		4,315 57	988 58	3,186 90	1,560 70	2,086 89	3,191 87	330 47	1.515 80	485 00	2,885 90	86 05	2,341 30	720 13	859 43	5,348.28	255 95 1,643 95	3 961 14	13 808 1	1,923 82	2.076 70	1,520 03	6,346.26	833 73		2,103 db	4.7 06.9	38.65	2421.33	3,511 70	3,530 95	573 G	110	3,111 43	188 66	3,419 89	1988	840 56 201 50	1,546 58	5386 17	1,042 23	3,587.52		4,633 95
County Tax.	2,883 48 12,435 35 3,335 50	1,219 31	2 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7,062 69	1,7775 922	2,598 33	8,887 45	2,2.0 77	4,864 32	4,461 76	8,336 03	6,161 81	3,125 81	3,619 01	9,242 17	5,484.29	2,906 93	1,926 60	4,235 69	1.301 81	19,652 10	3,456 40	4,222.87	3,923 05	7,933 96	2,983 28	9,927.26	2,473 22	3,857 co 3,463 M	4,329.75	2,930 18	3,117 57	3,043 53	2,520	5.057 30	5,802 50	7,372.83	6,156.14	8,283.89	1,667 11		4,600 75	2,078.50	71 NSC 21	1,839 75	5,878 55 5,878 55 5,85 585 50	6,334 60	2,811 16	4,168 86	867,6	20 00 kg	2,975 76
State Tax.	2,711 31 8,629 68 6,541 28	\$166 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966 1966	1,183 01	5,131 41	3,047.92	2,115 96	12,330 67	2,576 39	4,998 00 2,288 53	5,409 88	7,728 62	11,632.96	1, 442 32 5, 50 15	3,619 04	5,812 78	5,484.29	7,205 84	1,386 60	4,450 72	855 94	16,415 35	3,934 13 7,443 05	6,334 47	3,607 13	6,319.73	7,032 45	14,890 90	1,596 18	5,756.99	11,150 54	2,747 14	3,065 88 5,819 53	4,631.55	2,249 71	25,030 25	0,812 50	810 33 9,219 68	25 0H8,4	12,425 82	25,250 92 25,260 93		5,411 9.	3,885 22	12,394 17	4,558 22	99 17679	10,206 79	3,593 29	3,900 66	18,496 73	1,715 76	2,365 62
Counties.	dams,	lackford,	FOWD,	nss,	ny,	nawford,	earborn,	ecatur,	elaware,	khart,	oyd,	canklin,	lton,	rant,	amilton,	ancock,arrison,	endricks,	oward,	untungton,	sper,	fferson,	nnings,	nox,	agrange,	aporte,	ndison	arion,	arsnan	iami,	ontgomery,	oble,	ange,	Wen,	iry,	Ke,	sey,	utaski,	andolph,	prey,	elby,	encer,	Joseph,	lltvan,	ppecanoe,	non,	nderburgh,	200,	arrick,	arfich,	nyne,	life,	urthey,

TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 4.

Showing the number of Acres of Land assessed for 1848, the value of Lands, Improvements, Town Lots and Buildings, Corporation Stock, and Personal Property, with the Increase and Decrease on Personal Property, and the total value of Taxables, compared with 1847; to which is added the number of Polls assessed for 1848 and 1847, with the increase and Decrease.

-										-			-				
Number	Counties.	Acres assessed in 1848.	Value of Lands.	Value of Im- provements	Value of Town lots & Buildings.	Value of Corporation Stock.	Value of personal property.	Increase	Decrease.	Value of all Tuxables in 1848.	Value of all Taxables in 1817.	Increase.	Declease.	Polls in 1818	Polis in 1817	Increase	Decrease,
		193,024	595,300	15,636			111,095	26,868		718,431	637,056	31,378		711	656	88	
5	Adams,	359,780	1,052,519	313,705 311,963	621,763		383,301		28,661 23,524	2.311,308	2,339,036	2,272		2,093	1,913	18+	
3	Bartholomew,	231,736	\$605,603	311.963 16.65 7	9. ,715		467,598 54,334	8,500	23,534	1,708,928 172,351	1,701,0×0 163,842	7,848		1,886 135	1,938	15	59
4	Benton,	90,941 96,945	101,104 250,237	12,236			51,345	995		355,264	352,911	2,353		322	305	17	
6	Boone,	253,876	701,892	275,737			289,505	15,867		1,329,289	1,292,03			1,525	1,500	95	
7	Brown,	38,362	97,923	7.0365	7,660		77,960 342,724	27,017	[257,508	249.558 1,329,339			516 1.647	511 1,619	35 28	
8	Carroll,	200,679	656,605 651,898	231,979	206,861	6,000	230,457		1,219	1 31/5 97/5	1 339,856	2,379		1,488	1,426	63	
10	Clarke,	2 9,170	6/12,767	158,577	362,800		411,640		13,369	1,625,789	1.623,501	0,388		2,329	2,379		50
11	('lay,	154,251	402,283	106,571			210,635	42,219	4,367	759,241 1,328,063	763,831 1,283,593	45,170	4,590	1,027	1,009	19	
12	Clinton,	237,527 6.1.150	181,931	83,396			176,168	27,884		181,1 0	153,937			891	821	70	
13	Crawlord,	171,874	365,207 1,858,286	996,013			398,111	52,378		1,063,961	991 637	72,324		1,321	1,313	- 8	
15	Dearborn,	193,182	1,854,246	1150,605	534,545 1.33,830	21,170	636,500 527,805	28,500	4,060	3,397,246	392,421 2,100,875			2,8.16	2,745	91	
16	Decatur,	204,721 196,510	837,779 397,197	618,740 92,360	16,115		75,966			2,118,154	559,771	22,127		2,089	2,045 991	117	
17	Delaware.	24.1,322	615,113	328,680	73,675		261,537		30,113	1,279,006	1,313,978		31,972	1,545	1,529	16	
19	Dubnis,	102,460	217,720	148,645	28,689		285,315	3,265		525,184 1,359,368	500,783	18,462		911	885	59 98	
90	Elkhart,	273,966 134,020	659,919 1,380,636	291,674	119,460 200,822		539,305	34,787		2.3 (1.060)	1,306 888 9.337,246	50,120 53,811		1,773	1,680	93	
21	Fayette, Flord,	85.691	565,685	117,075	958,780	70,000	411,226	40,077		2,132,766	1.872,974	949,793		1,811	1,571	210	
23	Fountsin.	216,076	1.242.215	235,990	953,090		376,860	46,130		2,308,155	2,213,620	59,535		3,0.6	1,915	(1)	
31	Franklin,	226,631	1,628,889	516,956 40,523	261,813		781,317 99,191	35,706 12.097		3,186,905	3,115,573	71,032		2,763	2.4.96	327	
25	Fulton,	12h, 106 213,272	579,861	323,193	111,596		527,277	131,759		1,544,927	1,396,919	157,978		1,624	1,110	181	
27	Grunt,	163,533	471,320	159,970	62,865		201,511	35,383		484,696	811,201	11.492		1,369	1,1.0	136	
28 j	Green,	175,140	490,345	209,965	30,517 75,130		325,115	1,753 4,331	·····	1,000,644	999,963			1,522	1,468	51	*****
20	Hamilton,	246,201 190,641	743,995	361,165	37,335		345,472	36,392		1,052,171	1,494,2.04	11,871 41,978		1,730	1,673		
31	Hancock,	268,559		263,648	63,268		264,796	7,396		1,315,845	1,291,910	23,935		2,049	1,914	135	
32	Hendricks,	241,186	755,557 1,217,332	556,544	93,503		191,015 773,394	19,656		1,896,949	1,863,479	32,470		2,020	1,921	96	39
33	Henry,	243,146 37,144	79,212	758,454 18,845			155.698	40,248		269,311	2,815,170 250,801	55,617	11,490	2,546	2,578 519	216	
34	Howard,	220,725	820,630	108,770	86,670		139,150	26,010		1,151,230	1,111,067	40,153	3171-0	992	1831	161	
16	Jackson,	203 182	625,081	121,783			313,704	27,734		1,094,475	1,071,036	2 (439		1,509	1,177	32	
17	Jasper,	34,155 230,750	06,543	95,753 135,510			96,001 105,073	15,865		182,823 781,466	159,262 763,281	23,560 18,185		410	391 740	19	
38	Jny,	184,193	950,661	120,603	1,696,013		1 359,511	671,951		4,726,788	3,991,125	735,663		2,580	2,877	103	
10	Jefferson,	260,460	370,801	246,869	51,070		261,140	3,690		932,880	918,399	14,491			1,453	50	
41	Johnson,	189,800	921,493	502,176	93,481		566,833 466,957	116,617		2,103,983 1,714,412	8,095,632	8,351			1,658	34	
12	Knox,	233,964 278,038	673,005	248,850 152,563			231,630	26,271		1,067,966	1,570,985	143,437 45,661			1.367	37	
14	Kosemsko, Lagrange,	225,554	469,333	206,777			187,098	19,825		911,424	874,924	36,500		1,945	1.2.6		- 11
45	Lake,	59,692	81,355	46,567 258 993	7,991		115,992 329 990	7,118		254,935	235,411	19,534		549	596	/	47
46	Laporte,	251,976 322,606	805,776 719,792	441,957	122,282	1,500	583,676	2,728	28,500	1,631,343 1,870,707	1,629,939 1,845,356	25.351	8,697	1,932	2,025	31	163
48	Lawrence,	254,879	756,730	256,932	72,597		312,237	53,554		1,428,496	1,380,457	48 039	,	1.705	1,573	132	
49	Marion,	340,676	1 556,257	621,021	1.156, 639		798,963	102,245		4,136,880	3,974,735	137,113		3,307	3,181	126	
50	Marshall,	186,360	110,516	36,300	28,535 12,867		130,861 123,823	13,8°1 7,761		320,329	149,797 312,013	25,127		. 816	755	81	
52	Martin,	133,821	317.0%	73,123	115,891	3,000	272,090	115,206		870,818	727,134	143,384		1,651	1,208	416	
5.1-	Mouroe,	155,342	5,29,683	381,157	188,610		458,682	85,138		1,361,102	1,458,076	103,086			1,110	103	
54	Montgomery,	317,579	1,266,645	953,550	155,215		719,910 188,975	11,680		3,127,520	1,769,239	19,655 - 87,903			2,100	162	4
55	Morgan,	217,017	154,354	79.828	11,568		87,629			655,779	619,822	5.957		15031	1,097		. 3
57	Noble,	53,586	359,715	94,955	17/89/20		192,391			836,091	824,732	11,359		. 711	750		
58	Drange,	170,022	561,571	299,713	95,950		58,200 423,310	11,756	30	1,526,463	1,513,652	12,811		. 1,641 1,560	1,572 1,57b	69	16
59	Own,	261,138	374,069 951,871	309,059	92,791		512,181	43,054	3,308	2,168,463	2,113,610	54.853		2.188	1,196		. 8
61	Parke,	75,665	530,309	45,603	41,051		195,839	36,912		517,786	489,219	28,567		. 959	819	110	
50	Pike,	89,082	208,586	118,590	13,575		139,975	21,959		616,753 537,784	591,900 509,430	24,853		. 907 E35	877 786	30	
6.1	Porter,	153,029	306,500	243.510	25,458 177,893		441,316	14,655	5.823	1,459,760	1,461,349	28,354	1,489	1,898	1,811	81	
65	Pulaski,	41,843	110,019	19.114	5,116		55,153			190,423	178,118	11,915		3.b	352		
tei	Patrans,	285,437	1,152,910	595,845	131,810		588,905	12,720		2,462,470	2,425,120	37,350		. 2,113	9 2,456 1,778	148	1.3
67	Randolph,	269,772	687,250	141,855 332,715	41,182 57,410		262,266			1,131,953	1,120,508 1,351,270	14,445 - 84,230			1,811	129	
69	Ripley,	254,645	761,360 1,390,638	1,129,380	113,101		898,510			3,530,929	3,389,661	111,268		. 2,414	2,507		. 63
70	Scott,	94,166	215,659	176,020	29,614		149,686		5.402	571,009	56.7, -06	3,203		. 118	750 1.816	. 28	
71	Shelby,	254,541	978,303	513,677	71,715		650,135			2,213,830	2,079,605	161,225		2,190	1,816	314	
7.3	Spencer,	169,077	317.411	79,131			95.5.19		1.562	492,101	4:4,556	7,515			779	77	
71	St. Joseph,	218,623	691,335	112,885	275,692	18,500	294,895 336,984	32,245	1,	1,393,307	1,332,926	60,351		- 1,681	1,598	. 83	. 49
7.3	Sullivan,	168,129	348,402	212,018	49,929			35,355		677,333	944,789	32,604 48,361		1,271	1,320	927	1
77	Switzerland,	143,016 305,425	1.481.810	229,538 471,598	104,381 677,716		257,211 789,765	50,754 43,490		1,065,419 3,419,889	1,017,058 3,318,548	101,341		2,846	2,567	279	
78	Tipton,	53,235	148,277	30,504	2,903		75,202			257,276	238,496	18,750		. 359	282	77	
79 80	Union,	104,296	691,522	171,944	31,336		352,603		34,275	1,253,404	1,281,224		27,820	1,061	1,130	146	- 66
81	Vanderburg,	137,019 152,562	672,260 517,249	144,345 347,325	582,559 113,495		5 '4,556 556,844	120,340 21,789		1,903,541 1,564,913	1,742,894	160,617 31,231	,	1,614	1,427		. 2
82	Vermillion,		1,305,859	347 32 1	754,892	9,700	536,844 624,700	21,789 8,540		2,895,616	2.871,915	23,701		- 2,008	2,008	30	
83	Wabash,	215,703	787,805	140,196	136,394	2,700	284,579	29,271		1,348,971	1,279,983	68,992		1,503	1,104	95	
85	Warren,	176,209	598,529	131,011	36,989			23,175		1,042,217	1,001,663	37,551 2.163		- 1,032 1,226	1,219	1 7	
bis	Warrick, Washington,	. 144,630	433,788	159,463 651,336	60,375 180,856		232,639 743,578	6,597	5,139	891,265 2,536,672	2,531,000	2,672		. 2,323	2,313	10	
87	Wayne,	253,1~3	1,993,301	1,166,681	45,049	1	1,366,121	166,617		5,170,152	1,956,662	213,490		3,981	3,811	143	
	Wells,	. 199,637 - 92,479	605,772 231,738	18,620 53,148	17,945 12,408		57,8±0 132,815	7,970		700,217 428,117	6-4,76.1 441,591	15,457	16,477	- 630 571	562 531	68	
80																	
89 90	White,		459,004	47,311			55 101			581,931				. 737	709	98	
89 90	White,		459,005	47,311	\$14,341,537		55,191	18,852	1,999	\$128,057,911	\$123,707,366	26,670 \$4,455,020		135,126		6,736	542

APPENDIX.

Names of Borrowers of University Fund during the fiscal year ending
October 31, 1848.

Date of Mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount Loaned.
November 1, 1847, November 12, 1817, November 12, 1847, December 17, 1847, December 20, 1847, December 28, 1817, February 4, 1818, February 9, 1818, February 19, 1848, February 25, 1848, March 11, 1848, April 6, 1848, April 15, 1848, April 24, 1848, August 8, 1848, August 8, 1848, September 18, 1848, October 17, 1848,	Samuel Rouse, Samuel Harding, Thomas Railsback, William Park, William Smith, Leonard Woolen, Samuel T Woollen, Russell White, John Miller, Sylvester Chamberlain, James Snyder, Jesse Oldham, Eli Newlin, John Leffler jr., J. W. Babb and H. Rogers, James Johnson, John Campbell, Thomas D. Walpole, Moses Fergason, John B. Furgason, James Vanblaricum,	
		\$4,138 00

Congressional Township Fund.

Date of Mortgage.	Name of Borrower,	Amount Loaned.
November 17, 1848,	David Wallace,	••••• \$250 00
15D	1)



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FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE

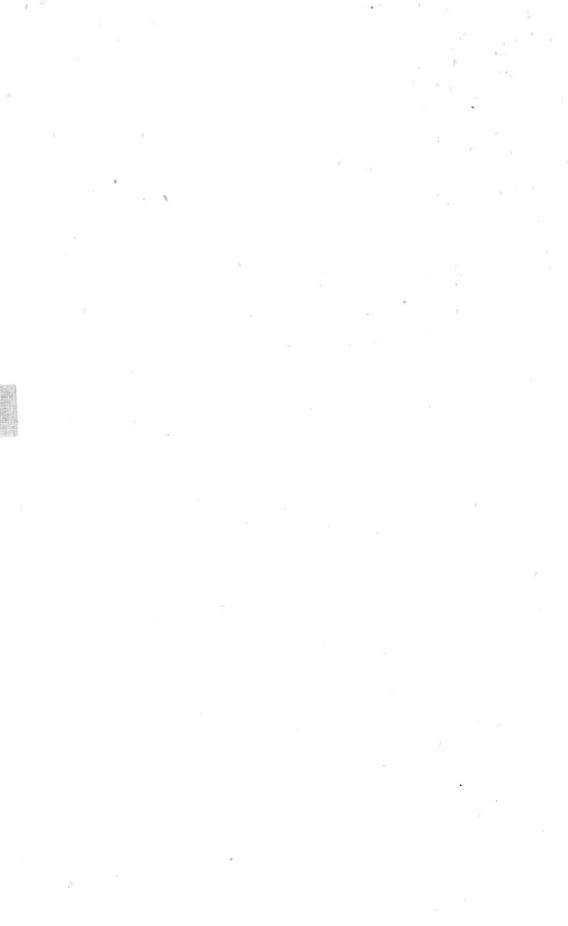
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.

16D1



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES:

REV. PHINEAS D. GURLEY, President of the Board.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, M.D., Physician of the Asylum.

REV. EDWARD R. AMES.
ALFRED HARRISON, Esq.

REV. LOVE H. JAMESON, Secretary of the Board.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JAMES S. BROWN, A. M.

INSTRUCTORS:

WILLIAM WILLARD—First Assistant.

CHARLES AXTELL—Second Assistant.

WILLIAM BREG Jr.—Third Assistant.

MATRON:

MRS. ELLEN BIGGER.



REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Gentlemen:—The Trustees of the Indiana Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully lay before you their Fifth

Annual Report.

The history of this Institution, during the past year, has been marked by a degree of prosperity which must be very encouraging to its friends and benefactors. More than eighty pupils have enjoyed its priceless educational advantages, and their intellectual and moral advancement has been such as to reflect great credit upon their own diligence, and also upon the laborious and untiring fidelity of their teachers. Though separated from relatives and early friends, they regard the Asylum as their adopted home. prize its privileges and its congenial society. When the value of those privileges and the cheering influence of that society are properly understood, they at once see that new and brighter prospects are opening before them: their hopes are enlivened; their ambition is stimulated; their dormant energies are called into action; and, comparing the vacuity of the past with the rich and glowing experience of the present, they feel that, in very truth, they have just begun to live. Their attachment to each other, to the officers of the Institution, and to all who manifest a concern for their welfare, is peculiarly ardent; and, though the tongue refuses to utter their emotions, those emotions through other mediums will find expression:-joyous smiles speak; animated countenances speak; glistening tear-drops speak; earnest claspings of the hand speak, and say, in a language mutely eloquent and impassioned, " We have hearts; we can reciprocate friendship; and to the kindness of our benefactors we are not insensible." We trust the members of the General Assembly, during their stay in the city, will visit the Asylum, and see for themselves that the representation here given of the character, improvement, and contentedness of its inmates, is not over drawn.

It gives us great pleasure to certify to the fidelity and success

with which all the officers at present connected with the Asylum, discharge the duties of their respective stations. They seem pervaded with a proper sense of responsibility touching the important trusts confided to their hands, and give the most satisfactory evidence that the confidence reposed in them by the Board, has not

been misplaced.

Since our last annual report was laid before you, the internal economy of the Institution has been materially changed, and we have abundant reason to believe the change is a very decided improvement upon the former system. The Steward and Housekeeper have been discharged, and the duties belonging to their departments have been assigned to the Principal (hereafter to be called the Superintendent,) and to the Matron. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Bigger have cheerfully consented to assume this augmented labor and responsibility, without additional compensation, and, in so doing, have evinced a sincere and generous devotedness to the interests of the Asylum, which deserves the highest commendation. far under the new system, we can truly say, success has crowned their efforts to a degree that has filled us with mingled gratification and surprise. By economical management and unwearied diligence in the discharge of their appropriate duties, they have reduced the monthly outlay for provisions one half, and greatly diminished several other expenses appertaining to the above mentioned depart-We are glad to be able to state this result, because we know it cannot fail to be quite as gratifying to you as it has been Much might be said in accounting for this remarkable difference between the former and the present systems of internal economy, but it will, probably, meet all your wishes, in the way of explanation, for us to state, in few words, that the superiority of the present over the previous system consists mainly in its greater simplicity, and in committing the making of purchases to a person, who does not work merely for pay, but for a different object; and who, from the very fact that he regards his own position and prospects as permanently identified with those of the Institution, will naturally aim to husband its resources and, by thus securing public confidence in its favor, to place its prosperity upon a firm and enduring basis. Indeed, as a Board, we are, after a full and fair experiment, so well satisfied with the present plan of managing the internal affairs of the Asylum, that we have determined to make it permanent, and have modified our rules and regulations for the government of the officers in their respective departments, so that they shall suit the new system instead of the old one.

The building at present occupied by the inmates of the Asylum, was, in the first instance, rented for only two years. Those two years expired on the 30th of September, and as no other house of suitable size could be procured in the city or its vicinity, we concluded to rent the same building for two years more, though at an increased expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum: so that eight hundred dollars is now the amount of our annual.

rent. This is a large sum to be paid for the use of a building, though, perhaps, when compared with the prices for which other buildings are now renting in the city, it would not be considered unreasonable. It shows, however, the great importance of expediting the erection of a building, suited to the wants of the Asylum, on the site which has been purchased for that purpose. This is an object which the Legislature in their wisdom and liberality provided for at the last session, by raising the assessment for the benefit of the Institution to such a point as would enable the Trustees, besides meeting current expenses, and without asking a special appropriation, to erect a suitable building and have it finished and ready for occupancy in the course of three or four years. Such a building, carefully planned and of sufficient size to accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils, we are happy to inform you, has already been commenced. The foundation a stone-work of surpassing excellence for this section of the country, is completed, and contracts have been made, on very safe and reasonable terms, for brick and lumber to finish the entire structure. It is the intention of the Trustees to urge on the work with as little delay as possible, and they feel confident that with the means that will be at their command under the assessment of last winter, if that assessment is continued for three or four years to come, they can complete the enterprise without embarrassment. This consummation is earnestly to be desired, not simply for the better accommodation of the pupils and officers and the saving of rent, but also to facilitate the erection of work shops where pupils can learn and prosecute various trades tending greatly to their own advantage in after life, and to the immediate pecuniniary benefit of the Institution. Indeed with even the present number of pupils, many of whom are apt at handicraft employments and strong to labor, a very handsome revenue might be realized in the manner referred to, if the conveniences requisite to such a result were at hand. But at present those conveniences are beyond our reach. To erect workshops on rented premises would be manifest folly, and so, of course, the Institution must forego the benefits to be derived from them till a building of its own, and on its own premises, is completed. The considerations, therefore, in favor of prosecuting the building enterprise with as much vigor and dispatch as possible, are very plain and urgent. When this enterprise is perfected, probably one half of the Institution's present revenue will be sufficient to meet all its current expenses.

The expenses of the Asylum during the past year you will learn from the reports made to the Board by the Superintendent, Auditing Committee, and Building Committee, which reports are herewith

submitted.

In conclusion allow us to express the hope that the interest you have hitherto manifested on behalf of the unfortunate deaf and dumb, will know no respite or diminution. In legislating for their benefit you are doing a noble work for humanity and for God;—you are preparing for yourselves an enviable embalmment in the affections of

coming generations;—and you are erecting a monument to the honor of your State, which will be in all coming time among the most precious and unfading evidences of her greatness and glory.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Board of Trustees,

PHINEAS D. GURLEY,

President of the Board.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I present my an-

nual Report.

The circling away of another year, loaded as it has been with blessings, and enriched by so many mementos of the unvarying goodness of our Heavenly Father, calls for a renewed expression of heartfelt, fervent gratitude. The lavorable anticipations with which we closed the last, have been more than realized during the present year. And though our unfortunate charge, unfortunate only in their relations to others, not among themselves, have not passed the year unvisited by the afflicting hand of Providence, still they feel that their joys have far outnumbered their incidental sorrows. out as they are from the commingling of soul with soul through the mysterious modulations of voice, yet, through the vivid and truthful medium of signs, they form among themselves a language, in which feelings the most thrilling and exalted may find expression. Would enthusiasts in search of a primeval state of unalloyed happiness, content themselves with painting its nearest approach on earth, a community of deaf and dumb organized for instruction, might, perhaps, furnish a model. To one entirely unacquainted, or a superficial observer, the situation of even congregated mutes would seem lonely and uninviting. But experience has demonstrated, that none are more social, or receive such unalloyed satisfaction from Isolated from the world around, communion with others as they. unvexed by its exciting scenes or corroding cares, while in the Institution, they number their joyous, happiest days.

Nor is the duty of their care and instruction uninfluenced by considerations such as these. Whatever those may aver who have been unsuccessful in their management, the unanimous testimony of successful teachers establishes the fact, that none are more docile or grateful than they. The teacher to them sustains a two-fold character, the source of knowledge, and, so far as humanity may

grasp such a divine attribute, the former of mind. The mental powers of mutes receive during their course of instruction, and bear through life, the impress of the teacher's thoughts, his opinions, his foibles, or his virtues, with a distinctness almost startling. Such attachments as they form for each other and their devoted instructor, are rarely excelled elsewhere. He scarcely ever approaches a group, but they cluster about him with looks of joy; and he never enters the school-room without being greeted with a circle of smiles. And the man emulous of distinction, and desirous of undying remembrance, can find no more enduring adamant on which to inscribe his name, than to write it in characters of gratitude on the heart of a mute.

The number of our pupils, though large at the time of presenting the last Report, and such as to occasion surprise among those familiar with the progress of similar institutions, has continued to increase, and now amounts to ninety-one. Their improvement in the various branches to which their attention has been directed is gratifying to myself, and I believe satisfactory to your honorable Body.

It affords me much satisfaction to accord to the Assistant Teachers, Messrs. Willard, Axtell, and Breg, their well earned testimony of commendation. Their faithful efforts in imparting instruction, improving the manners and morals of the pupils, and their general interest in sustaining order and discipline, merit your high consideration.

In cases of sickness, we have been much indebted to the skill and unwearied attention of the Physician of the Institution, Dr. Dunlap. For a number of years the pupils have depended upon his prescriptions, when indisposed; and it is but just to say, that while his courteous bearing towards the officers has secured their esteem, his kind and judicious intercourse with the pupils has won their affection and gratitude.

The arrangement of the classes is much the same as last year, with the exception, that the two most advanced classes have been incorporated into one. It is a usual, though not unvaried practice in all institutions of the kind, for a teacher who commences with a class, to continue in charge until the pupils graduate, or are taken, during the last year or two, under the direct care of the Superintendent.

The chief causes which vary this usage are, difference in the experience or qualifications, or the occasional resignation of instructors. This last is much to be regretted, as no kind and successful teacher can vacate his situation without inflicting a material injury on the school. And it is fortunate that your own determination is fixed, to employ no one in this business, who has any ulterior object in view. That a place here should be used by any one as a stepping stone for a future profession, could not be tolerated.

The number of teachers in comparison with pupils is much smaller than would have been recommended, had our accommodations been larger, or our funds more ample. The Legislature having manifested an almost unparalleled liberality in the establishment and support of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, that the burden may not press too heavily on the people, there should be the most rigid, and at the same time judicious economy exercised in their management. These considerations have influenced me in withholding a recommendation for the appointment of an additional instructor. And, as the responsibility of the decision was my own, I have so arranged the classes as to throw the greater part of the additional task upon myself. Still, from former experience, I am fully satisfied, that, had it been necessary to devolve the increased labor on any of the teachers, it would have been most cheer-

fully performed.

The general conduct and deportment of our pupils are deserving of much praise. The question is often asked us, whether it is not more difficult to control them than other pupils. To most an affirmative answer would seem a matter of course. But all teachers of mutes would give a negative reply. It would be impossible to find a school containing equal numbers, where more implicit obedience is rendered to the directions of the teachers than here. And we may safely appeal to any who have witnessed the deportment of our pupils on several public occasions during the past year, in support of the assertion, that they have at such times preserved, to say the least, as orderly and respectful a demeanor, as it was possible to secure in other children. Indeed, so palpable has this been, that in several instances, marked, and even public commendation has been bestowed upon them. In their intercourse with each other, they are almost invariably kind and obliging. pupil is uniformly received with demonstrations of satisfaction, and all vie with each other in rendering the new corner contented and happy. None of that overbearing insolence, so often consequent on superior strength and attainments, exists among them; and every pupil, large or small, intelligent or ignorant, is treated by his companions with respectful deference and kindness.

And, in this connection, it were unjust to pass in silence the uniform attention and sympathy manifested by the citizens of this city for our unfortunate charge. Situated as we are, almost in the heart of the town, had a different spirit been shown, our situation would have been peculiarly unpleasant. Since the commencement of the Institution, we have not to complain of an unkindness, much less an injury, done any of the pupils. In no other community with which I am acquainted, could a more favorable result be anticipated.

In this, however, the citizens of Indianapolis have but acted out the feeling prevalent throughout the State, a feeling strong and deep, as it is noble and exalted, a commiseration with the woes

of the unfortunate.

It may be enthusiasm, but to me, Indiana now seems writing her name in glowing characters, high on the roll of fame. Dispensing as she does a portion of her bounty to the distressed of every class; she is truly "blest," in the language of her Chief Magistrate, "with so much

of the spirit of Him who went about doing good, as has led her people to the adoption of permanent means of relief for the unfortunate Dumb, Blind, and Insane." Such acts as these, when ages have rolled on their ceaseless course, when States and Nations now powerful shall be numbered with the past, when the din and glory of battle and conquest are forgotten, when to be good shall be to be great, and when all things shall be weighed in the scales of justice and mercy; then, if not before, shall acts such as these, in the judgment of an enlightened and christian world, be applauded; and Fame, then christian, shall rear her monuments to those who have blessed mankind!

Financial.—On the 12th of April last, it was thought proper to change somewhat the manner of conducting the Boarding Department, by dispensing with the services of the Steward and House-Keeper, and devolving their duties on the Principal and Matron. This change occasioned no derangement of our internal economy, but, on the contrary, gave unity of action and efficiency of operation to our hitherto complex system of household affairs. Though it has much augmented in number the duties of these officers, it has

rendered their situation, on the whole, far more pleasant.

And, in this connection, it gives me much pleasure to say that our excellent Matron, Mrs. Bigger, has performed her former, as well as her lately assumed duties, in a manner to deserve the gratitude of the entire household. Our modified system owes much of

its success to her judicious and cordial co-operation.

It had long been my opinion, that the operations of the Boarding Department could be conducted, equally as well, on a much reduced scale of expenditure, and I felt much gratified when your honorable Body came to the same conclusion. The duties which were thus assumed nearly double my already numerous cares; but considering the course demanded by the situation of the Asylum, and the limited funds placed at your disposal, I entered upon their discharge with pleasure; and shall feel abundantly rewarded in the increased prosperity of the Institution, and your own approbation.

The result in a financial way has been most gratifying, as will be seen by the accompanying table. (see page 19). This embraces six months and twelve days under the old, and six months and eighteen days under the new system. Adding Steward's board, salary, and unpaid bills to the expenditures of the first period, and comparing them with those of the latter period during the months when all the pupils were here, and there is shown a saving of more than four hundred dollars per month, as the effect of the new plan of operations. And, though the number of pupils has considerably increased the present session, it is confidently believed, that a permanent reduction of not less than three hundred dollars, per month, may be effected.

Under the present arrangement board, including lights, fuel, and washing, has been furnished at about seventy cents per week.

The employment of a large number of officers in such an institu-

tion as this, ought, from very obvious reasons, to be avoided. No more should be employed than are absolutely required to perform necessary duties. A greater number than this, will only tend to embarrass each other, while no advantage is derived to the Institution. And, in this view of the subject, no friend of the Asylum can fail to rejoice at the public sanction which you have given in the code of By-Laws, recently adopted, to the principle that all the time of every officer belongs to the Institution, so far as it can be employed for the benefit of the pupils. While system and order are indispensable in any enterprise, and while officers should have, as far as practicable, settled and well defined duties to perform, still they should manifest a common devotion to the prosperity of the Institution, and allow none of its interests to suffer for want of their attention and labor.

Much may also be saved by a judicious application of the labor of the pupils. It has long been an acknowledged principle in the education of youth, that bodily exercise is absolutely essential to a vigorous action of the mental powers. Accordingly, our pupils labor, when practicable, some three hours daily. In this way, during the past six months, the boys have furnished us a year's supply of wood, at the mere expense of hauling, which is thirty-seven cents per cord. In several instances, labor, essential to the welfare of the establishment, which might have cost from twenty-five to fifty dollars, has been accomplished in three or four days by the boys, without interfering with their studies. And when told, that by so doing they would enable the Trustees sooner to finish the new Asylum, they have manifested the most lively satisfaction. girls also have shown a similar spirit, and during the last six months they have saved at least \$250. This taken together with the labor of the boys, makes not less than \$1000. Since my first connection with the Institution, I have been impressed with the importance of rendering the labor of the pupils available; and although at all times much has been saved in this way, still it was impossible to so fully carry out the design formerly, as at present; and much more will be accomplished, when permanently located in the new buildings.

It is at present a source of surprise to those familiar with our operations, that we are able to accommodate ninety pupils, our present number, in any rented building. Probably this has never before been done. Long before other Asylums had reached our present

attendance, permanent buildings were provided.

The only objection which could, with any propriety, be urged as to the size of our contemplated buildings, is that they are too small. This to a certain extent is true. Our school has more than doubled in numbers during the past two years, and the buildings would scarcely accommodate a like future increase. Still the various parts have been so arranged, that additions may be made when required, without any injury or material change as regards the buildings now to be erected. In arrangement and convenience, they will favor-

ably compare with any in the United States; while in cost they will amount to scarcely more than one third what has been paid for several of the older structures.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, permit me to return to you a tribute of the sincere gratitude, felt by the officers and pupils for the kind interest which you have manifested in them, and in the prosperity of the Institution. Though your gratuitous labors for the Asylum may often encroach on the time due other avocations, still it must be a pleasing reflection, that your names will thus be enshrined in the grateful recollections of our pupils; and, finally, that actions such as these, shall meet the approbation of Him who hath said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Respectfully submitted, JAMES S. BROWN.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis, Dec. 4, 1848.

N. B. Our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the Editors of the following Journals, for the copies which they have gratuitously furnished our pupils. They have derived much pleasure from their perusal, as there is scarcely one of these papers printed far from the homes of some of our scholars:

Western Sun and General Advertiser. Indiana State Journal, (Tri-Weekly.) Richmond Palladium. Tippecanoe Journal. Vincennes Gazette. Indiana American. Indiana State Sentinel, (Semi-Weekly.) Weekly Republican Banner. Decatur Clarion. Logansport Telegraph. Madison Weekly Courier. Wayne County Whig. Fort Wayne Times. Wabash Express. People's Friend. People's Press. St. Joseph Valley Register. Lafayette Courier. Washington Democrat. (Muncie Journal,) Indiana Signal. (Indiana Blade) Indiana Whig. Christian Record. Indiana Telegraph. Danville Weekly Advertiser. Wabash Atlas. Mishawaka Bee. Indiana Tribune. Columbus Gazette. Western Universalist. Independent Universalist.

The following have been sent us from without the State, for which their Editors will please accept our thanks:

Louisville Democrat, (Louisville.) Masonic Review, (Cincinnati.)

To no class of our citizens more than Editors of the public Journals of the State, is this Institution indebted for the degree of popular favor which it enjoys. Their repeated favorable notices of its operations have also diffused a knowledge of its benevolent objects, more extensive than could otherwise have been given.

J. S. BROWN.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE, DEC. 1848.

Names.	Admission.	Support.	County.
Elizabeth F. A. Hanson	Oct. 1844,	Pay,	Fayette,
Elizabeth Hatton,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Hancock,
Mary Jane Hatton,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Hancock,
Henry Tharp,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Marion,
Mary E. Vest,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Marion,
Louisa W. Osborn,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Marion,
Henry Wilson,	Oct. 1844,	State,	Tippecanoe
Maria Livings,	Jan. 1845,	State,	Switzerland
Henry E. Rolfe,	Feb. 1845,	State,	Marion,
Mary Ann Owens,	Feb. 1845.	State,	Switzerland
David Kiser,	Aug. 1845,	State,	Tippecanoe
William Gilmore,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Franklin,
John G. Wickersham,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Tippecanoe
Richard H. Hatton,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Hancock,
Joseph L. Martin,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Kosciusko,
Albert Underwood,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Morgan,
Elias Underwood,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Morgan,
Orlando Osgood,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Dearborn,
Edward Woolverton,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Knox,
Martin M. Hanson,	Oct. 1845,	Pay,	Fayette,
Susanna Hadley,	Oct. 1845,	Pay,	Morgan,
Rebecca Hartman,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Boone,
Francis A. Crumpton,	Oct. 1845,	Pay in part,	Fountain,
William Coots, jr.,	Oct. 1845,	State,	Vanderburg
Mary Ann Daywalt,	Dec. 1845,	State,	Huntington
Mary Talbert,	Jan. 1846,	State,	Hamilton,
Cyrus McCarter,	Jan. 1846,	Pay,	Rush,
Robert F. Hopkins,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Vigo,
Timothy Simmons,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Jennings,
Benajah Nardyke,	Oct. 1846,	State,	White,
Hannah Durbon,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Rush,
Joseph Fellows,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Carroll,
Thomas J. Crumpton,	Oct. 1846,	Pay in part,	Elkhart,
Gideon Kepner,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Fountain,
Andrew Kepner,	Oct. 1846,	State,	Fountain,
William Wolf,	Nov. 1846,	State,	Dearborn,
Jonathan Smith,	Nov. 1846,	State,	Monroe,
Norman Leap,	Nov. 1846,	State,	Switzerland
Joseph Surber,	Dec. 1846,	State,	Marion,
Andrew J. Surber,	Dec. 1846,	State,	Marion,
William Gentry,	Dec. 1846,		Hendricks,

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

Names.	Admission.	Support.	County.
John Gentry,	Dec. 1846,	State,	Hendricks,
James Loyd,	Dec. 1846,	State,	Orange,
Joseph Miller,	Jan. 1847,	State,	Lagrange,
Lewis Ringle,	Feb. 1847,	State,	St. Joseph,
Rebecca Ringle,	Feb. 1847,	State,	St. Joseph,
Allen W. Meharry,	Feb. 1847,	Pay in part,	Montgomery,
Martin Gentry,	Mar. 1847,	State,	Hendricks,
Rachel Day,	May 1847,	State,	DeKalb,
William Ward,	May 1847,	State,	Union,
Michael Swarts,	Sept. 1847,	State,	Floyd,
William Way,	Sept. 1847,	State,	Orange,
Davis Franklin,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Morgan,
Ellen Miller,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Gibson,
John D. Collins,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Shelby,
Elizabeth Leichner,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Dearborn,
Mary Jane Maddox,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Montgomery,
Amos Hadley,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Morgan,
William Romine,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Randolph,
Eleazer Barker,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Decatur,
Mary Jane Barker,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Decatur,
James McFarland,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Miami,
Asher Tanner,	Oct. 1847,	State,	DeKalb,
John Henry Stutz,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Hamilton,
Lafayette Brown,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Fayette,
Abram Winings,	Oct. 1847,	State,	Ohio,
Elizabeth McCoy,	April 1848,	State,	Decatur,
Elizabeth Vanderpool,	April 1848,	State,	Monroe,
William Buchanan,	Sept. 1848,	State,	Switzerland,
John R. Moore,	Sept. 1848,	State,	Montgomery,
Sarah Shimer,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Randolph,
Clinton Shimer,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Randolph,
Daniel W. Sanborn,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Morgan,
Alice Marion,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Marion,
Margaret Owens,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Switzerland,
Mary St. C. Belches,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Jefferson,
Mary Arnett,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Montgomery,
Ruth Pool,	Oct. 1848,	Pay in part,	Clinton,
James Sebring,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Allen,
John W. Senior,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Jefferson,
John H. Goodwin,	Oct. 1848,	State,	Rush,
Emaline Hull,	Oct. 1848,	Pay in part,	Vermillion,
1 A T) 1		_	

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

Names.	Admission.	Support.	County.
Mary Dinsmore, Emanuel Stultz, John D. Covert, Louisa Conant, Catharine Deboy, Elizabeth Deboy, John W. Skiles, Charles Shafer, John McCollum, Ed win N. Bowes,*	Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Oct. 1848, Nov. 1848, Dec. 1848,	State,	Monroe, Hamilton. Wells, Laporte, Wayne, St. Joseph, Marshall, Lagrange, Laporte,
Females, - Males, - Total, -		 	- 31 - 61 - 92

^{*} Admitted December 4th.

A TABLE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES,

Showing the amount expended in the Steward's Department, from October 1st, 1847, to November 1st, 1848.

	Oct. Nov	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	March. 12 days of April.	18 days of April.	May.	June.	July.	July. August.	Sept.	Oct.
Provisions,	136 32 368 97 69 19 58 59	329 52 266 75 78 73 16 41 75 60 16 50	370 24 158 22 71 00 39 48 18 65	389 61 11 38 15 95 15 95 15 95 17 95	320 60 19 43 82 50 16 83 15 25	416 96 285 55 83 00 10 85 13 62 85 85	190 09 27 14 36 23	105 34 16 33 39 50 39 50 39 50 35 50	166 61 13 78 59 46 58 15 8 26 11 25	207 21 24 94 91 10 4 10 20 60 1 25	191 28 6 76 114 00 30 80 20 13 28 43	123 98 24 05 58 00 7 50 49 54 11 91	94 36 16 29 85 00 75 73	184 85 61 88 81 75 13 63 11 25 48 63
	\$933 07 \$783 Expended durin Expended durin Total,	ded during the detd during the Total,	\$657 59 he first po he second	99, dd,	19 19 1	€878 53	\$253 45 \$\equiv \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}\$	\$163 75	#316 76	\$349.20	\$391 40 (\$4,595 98 2,169 46 \$44	\$349 20 \$391 40 \$274 98 \$271 38 - 4,595 98 - 2,169 46 - \$6,765 44		\$401 99

It may be proper to remark, that the months of July and August constitute the vacation, consequently the amount paid out is somewhat less during these two months. The sums expended for wood during the latter period will be more than met by the proceeds of its sale.

EPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Building Committee heretofore appointed by the Trustees of the Indiana Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

would respectfully report to said Trustees:

That they have caused the cellar for the Asylum to be excavated, and the walling of the same is nearly completed. This wall was contracted to be finished this fall, and would have been completed, but for delays unavoidable; and the cold weather coming on, the Committee deemed it unsafe to proceed further with the work at this time, and postponed its completion until spring.

They have also contracted for the whole of the stone for this building; a large amount of which has been delivered already; and the balance will be furnished as fast as it may be required, du-

ring the prosecution of the work.

The contract for the brick has also been entered into; five hundred thousand of them to be delivered on the ground by the first of January next, and the balance as fast as may be necessary for the speedy completion of the building.

They have contracted, also, for all the sawed material necessary

for the Asylum; to be delivered by the first of May next.

Your Committee would also remark, that they expect in a few weeks to enter into contract for the brick and carpenter work of the Asylum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. HARRISON,
L. DUNLAP,
J. S. BROWN,

Indianapolis, Nov. 23, 1848.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

It appears on settlement with Samuel Hannah, Treasurer of State, and of this Asylum, that he has paid the following Orders of the Board from Nov. 1, 1847, to Oct. 30, 1848:

FOR CURRENT EXPENSES:

Orders 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, one informal, 72, 73, 74, 76, 83, 90, 97, 98, \$6839 45
FOR SALARIES AND SERVICES:
Orders 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 98, 100, 101, 3374, 75
OLD ACCOUNTS:
Orders 71, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82; 92, 93, 94, - 184 13
FOR RENTS:
Orders 58, 91, 102, 537 50
FOR BUILDINGS:
Order 95, 900 00
Amount, 11,835 83 Deduct receipts for pay pupils, 70 00
Balance for which a certificate has been issued, \$11,765 83
LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, Auditing Com'ee. LOVE H. JAMESON, Auditing Com'ee. Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1848.



BY-LAWS

OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

November 16, 1848.

THE TRUSTEES.

- I. At the regular meeting in April, the Trustees will appoint one of their number President, and also a Secretary, and Treasurer.
- II. The President will preside at the meetings, call special meetings at the request of two members of the Board, and sign all orders on the Treasurer.
- III. The Secretary will keep an accurate account of all proceedings of the Board, which when approved, shall be signed by himself and the President.
- IV. Regular meetings shall be held at the Office of the Institution on the first Thursday in January, April, July, and November.
- V. In the absence of the President or Secretary their places shall be filled by *pro tempore* appointments. And in the absence of the President two Trustees may call a meeting.

The Trustees in establishing a Code of By-Laws for the regulation of the Asylum, base them upon the following principles:

I. That the Institution is established solely for the benefit of its

pupils, to pomote their highest physicial, intellectual and moral im-

II. That all the time of every officer whose duties are hereafter defined, belongs to the Asylum, so far as it may be employed

for the benefit of the pupils.

III. That the Superintendent is directly, and solely responsible to the Trustees for the correct and efficient management of the Institution in all its departments.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I. The Superintendent shall be the executive head of the Institution, and the organ of communication with the subordinate de-

partments.

II. He shall reside in the Institution, and devote all his time, so far as its interests require, to the discharge of the duties herein assigned him, and such as may, from time to time, be designated by the Board of Trustees.

III. He shall implicitly obey all orders and instructions of the Board; and carry out in good faith any system of operations which

they may direct.

IV. Into the hands of the Superintendent is committed the management of the Institution in all its departments; and the subordinate officers are to regard themselves as his assistants, and are carefully to adhere to the plans of operation which he may mark out, and promptly and cheerfully comply with all his directions, not only in the performance of the duties herein specified, but also in such others as he may deem it just and proper to assign them.

V. He shall hire, assign the duties, direct so far as he may deem proper, and dismiss when he may consider it necessary, all

persons, not officers, whom it may be requisite to employ.

VI. No subordinate officer shall contravene, or interfere, in the slightest degree, with directions given at any time by the Superintendent to the pupils, or to the persons by him employed; but, on the contrary, they are to give their efficient countenance and support to all such directions, and report to him any neglect or act of disobedience.

VII. The Superintendent shall teach the pupils, and require the persons employed to respect and obey the other officers, in the proper discharge of their appropriate duties.

VIII. His government of the pupils, though firm and unwaver-

ing, shall still be mild and parental.

IX. He shall teach the pupils to act from principle, and not from fear; he shall inculcate self respect, and govern them, as much as possible, by the influence of moral suasion.

X. He shall superintend and direct the intellectual, moral, and

religious instruction of the pupils.

XI. He shall pay especial attention to the health and comfort of the pupils. And when the boys are engaged in labor, he shall superintend them personally, or entrust them to some responsible person connected with the Institution.

XII. He shall register all orders of the Board on the Treasurer. He shall also keep clear and methodical accounts of all expenses incurred for the Institution, in books which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Trustees; and he shall make a careful abstract of the same, and present it at their regular meetings.

XIII. In his management of the finances, he shall practice the most rigid economy, consistent with the comfort of the pupils, and

the prosperity of the Institution.

XIV. He is authorized to employ a clerk to assist him in keeping the accounts of the Asylum, making purchases, etc.; and also, when found necessary, a competent person to assist the Matron in her duties.

XV. He shall, from time to time, communicate to the Trustees such information as he may think necessary, in regard to the operarions of the Institution, and the manner in which the various offi-

cers perform their duties.

XVI. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the establishment, and take the most efficient, or even stringent measures for enforcing neatness, order, and regularity in all departments. And it shall be his duty immediately to discharge any person employed who shall appear inefficient, neglect allotted duties, or manifest a spirit of insubordination.

XVII. After the pupils have retired to rest, he shall himself pass over all parts of the establishment, except appartments occupied by females, or shall cause some responsible person to do the same;

and see that the buildings are safe from fire.

THE ASSISTANT TEACHERS

I. Assistant Teachers are to regard their duty to the Institution as of high and paramount importance, and are not to allow other engagements, duties, or business to interfere, in the slightest degree, with the punctual and efficient discharge of the same.

I. They shall carefully and diligently attend to the instruction of the classes assigned them by the Superintendent, and strive to secure their rapid improvement in all those branches to which their

attention may be directed.

III. One of their number shall constantly remain with the boys, from the time the pupils rise in the morning, until they retire at

night, except at times when all the boys may be engaged in labor.

IV. During the time allotted to study out of school, they shall see that the boys learn the lessons assigned them, and preserve the

same order as in the school rooms.

V. During the time allotted to recreation, they shall encourage the boys to take active exercise under their supervision, away from the immediate vicinity of the Institution, while the same may remain in the city.

VI. They shall take such part in the religious instruction of the

pupils as may be assigned them by the Superintendent.

VII. They shall at all times give their efficient support to the other officers of the Institution, by inculcating in the minds of the pupils of their respective classes proper principles of good order and obedience; and they shall never intimate to them matters to the discredit of any officer of the Asylum.

VIII. They shall carefully abstain from all interference with the duties of other officers, and, at no time, use any but courteous

and respectful language in their intercourse with them.

IX. Their treatment of the pupils shall be uniformly gentle and kind. They shall, in no case, inflict corporal punishment, but shall

report extreme cases of disobedience to the Superintendent.

X. They are to regard these Rules as stating only a few among the numerous duties which they are expected to perform; and are always to manifest their devotion to the interests of the Institution by cheerfully performing any other duties which circumstances, or the directions of the Superintendent, may require.

THE MATRON.

- I. The Matron shall have charge of the girls, when not in school, and also of such parts of the domestic arrangements as may be assigned her by the Superintendent, and under his direction she will perform the following duties:
- II. She will see that when out of school the girls are as much as possible secluded from the society of the male pupils; and that during study hours they learn the lessons assigned them by their Teachers. She will see that the girls are industriously employed during the hours appropriated to labor, that they make, so far as practicable, the clothes for pupils clothed by the Asylum, repair their own clothes and those of the male pupils, and do the ironing for the inmates.
- III. She will, at all times, see that the girls take a sufficient amount of healthy exercise and recreation.

IV. She will pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the

persons, and the neat appearance of the girls.

V. She will teach them those rational principles of refinement peculiar to the female character, and instruct them as to their proper deportment on all occasions.

VI. She will see that all parts of the establishment are kept in

the neatest order.

VII. She will enter, or cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, a list of the articles of clothing belonging to each pupil, and see that the same be carefully preserved.

VIII She will see that the washing and ironing be done in a neat and careful manner, that no article be lost, and that the cloth-

ing, after ironing, be assorted by some careful person.

IX. She will see that provisions be carefully preserved, and

economically used.

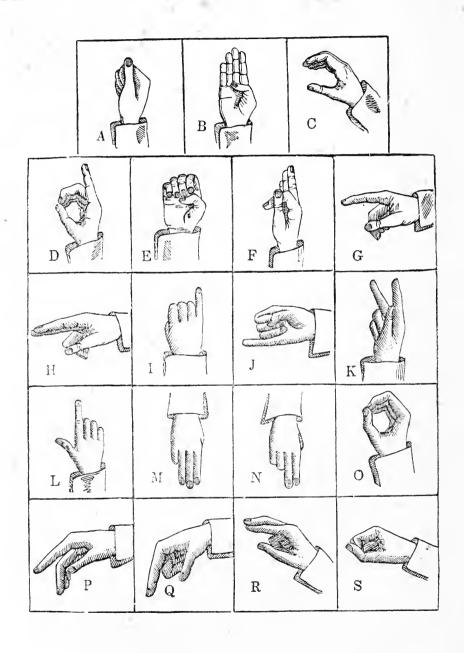
X. The Superintendent may, at his discretion, release the Matron from the supervision of such portions of the domestic affairs as he may deem proper, acting upon the principle that her services in the care of the young ladies are most valuable to the Asylum.

X1. The Matron shall have such control over the persons employed as the Superintendent may deem necessary, for the perform-

ance of the labors assigned her supervision.

XII. After the pupils have retired to rest at night, the Matron will pass through the appartments occupied by the females, and see that the building is safe from fire.

MANUAL ALPHABET AND NUMERALS

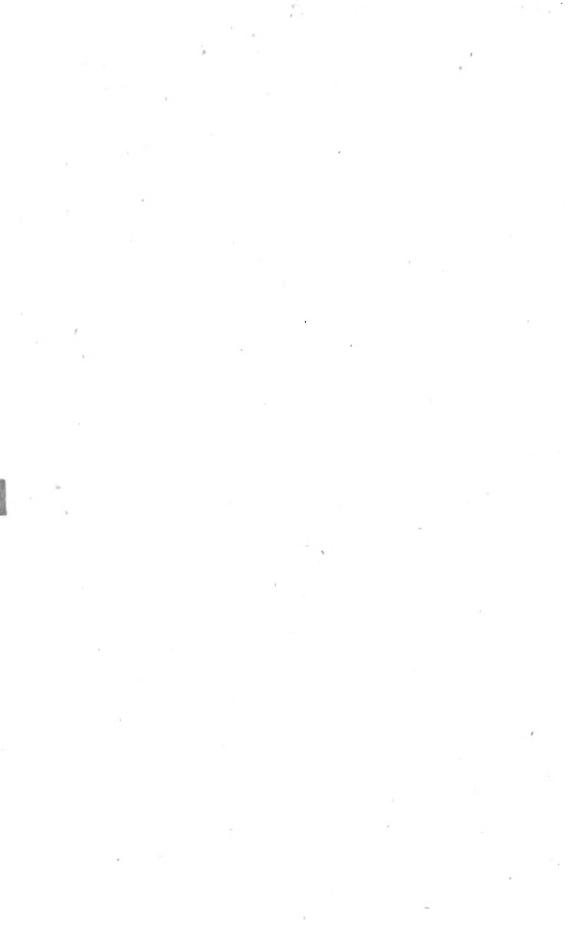


FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

DELIVERED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

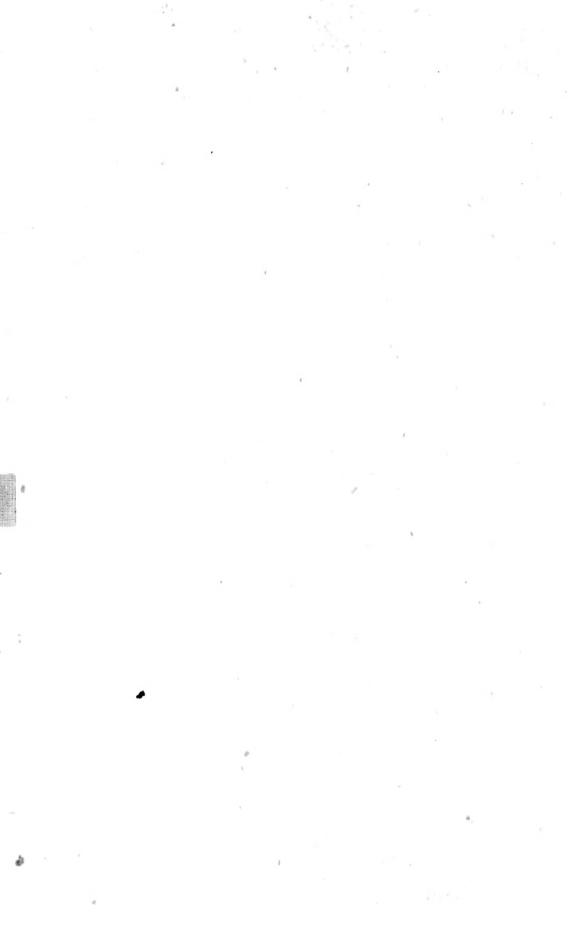
STATE OF INDIANA,

DECEMBER 6, 1848.

u. Uvil

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.

18D1



MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The annual retrospect of the affairs of our State, has at no former meeting of the General Assembly, exhibited more substantial cause for congratulation, than it does at present. While thousands have been smitten by pestilence in the Old World, we have never been favored with a greater degree of general health, than during the past year. While famine has visited some of its fairest portions, and scattered destitution and death in its progress, the products of our fields have never surpassed, if they have ever equalled, in amount, those of the same period. While capital there has continued its sure and constant encroachments upon the rights of labor, here has been a visable and steady increase of employment, and of its merited rewards. While pecuniary distress and bankruptcy have there crippled or destroyed thousands of apparently the best established houses, here has been witnessed a steady and extensive growth of sound and prudent enterprise, and of individual wealth and credit. There we behold man struggling with doubtful, or varied success, to recover his rights—the foundation of society heaving with commotion—the skill of the Statesman baffled —fields reddended with civil war, and the oldest gevernments tottering to their fall. Here we find that the structure of our simple and sublime institutions, based as they are in the affections, identified with the interests, and sustained by the will of a free and intelligent people, grows, as we trust, stronger and stronger with age. We have been blessed with good order and domestic quiet—with the protection of mild and wholesome laws—with the preservation of our rights and privileges, both civil and religious, and finally, with the welcome exchange of the evils of war for the smiles of peace.

For these, and numberless other blessings, with which we have been so signally distinguished, among the nations of the earth, we owe to Almighty God, in whose hands are the destinies of nations,

our reverent acknowledgments and hearty thanks.

The general prosperity existing at the delivery of my last annual message is believed not to have retrograded in any part of the Union, while the great agricultural interest of the country, constituting the bulk of its wealth, and comprising almost the entire means of Indiana, has continued surely and steadily to advance. So great an increase of the National wealth, derived from its legitimate sources, production and trade, under the adverse influences of war, is believed to be an anomaly in the history of nations.

Time has only served, indeed, to add strength to the conviction expressed in the message referred to, that our growing welfare is under Divine Providence mainly attributable to the wise change in the commercial and financial policy of the country within the last few years. And should that policy be suffered to continue, no doubt is entertained that the experience of the future will continue yet more and more to ratify the decisions of the past in favor of its wisdom,

its justice, and its humanity.

The insecurity of property, happiness, and life, occasioned by the recent commotions in Europe, is adding at an increasing rate, by immigration and capital, to our own growing wealth and population. To those thus seeking a shelter among us, it is alike the dictate of sound policy and humanity to afford a home, and an ample

scope for their industry and enterprise.

The desired opportunity for this is afforded in our surplus lands, and in the large addition to our territory acquired by the late treaty with Mexico; which from the causes alluded to, is, in my judgment, destined, under Providence, to be the abode of civilization and wealth at a much earlier period than has been generally supposed. Looking to the rapid growth of our present population, and the vast spread of our settlements, during the brief period of our National existence, during a period too when the causes referred to were far less operative than they now are, and when our unrivalled government itself was regarded but as an experiment, and this opinion will not, I trust, be regarded as visionary.

The acquisition of this territory has given rise to a question now occupying too large a space in the public mind to be passed over in scilence. Its division into separate Governments, and the establishment of the necessary organic laws, must occupy the early attention of Congress, and the question is, shall this territory here-

after be free or slave territory.

Decided as the opinion of the people of Indiana is, against the institution of human slavery, yet, they have ever manifested a determination not to interfere with the constitutional rights of any of our sister States on this subject. They love that glorious union which was framed by the Conscript Fathers of the earlier days of the Republic, and to which under Providence we are indebted for our present eminence among the nations of the earth. But the present question does not regard slavery in the States or in any State. It refers solely to the propriety of its existence hereafter, in a territory now free. This territory has come to us free—

it is now free, and in my opinion it should remain free, and that every constitutional and legal means should be adopted to continue it free. Nor do I think our Southern brethren would, in that case, have any well founded cause of complaint. Florida was ceded to the United Statee as slave territory, and so it was suffered to remain, and the same remarks will apply to the acquisition of Texas.

The ordinary expenses of the State Government, for the fiscal

year ending on the 31st of October last were \$79.273,98.

The ordinary expenses for the current fiscal year ending on the 31st of October next are estimated by the Auditor at \$72,000.

The number of polls returned for 1848, estimating those in the county of Spencer (from which alone no returns have been received) the same as last year, is 136,265, this is an increase over the number of 1847 of 6,194, while the increase of 1847 over 1846 was only 2,762. The value of the entire property subject to taxation, as returned for 1848 (estimating in like manner and for the same reason for Spencer county) is \$128,960,986, being an increase over last year of \$4,350,545 while the increase of last year over 1846 was only \$1,908,506.

The amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury during the last year including a portion of the previous arrearages is \$412,748,74, being \$50,401,67, more than was paid in during the pre-

vious year.

The assessment for 1848 is for State purposes \$488,627,44 and for county, township, road and school purposes collectively, \$586,362,53. Add to these sums the uncollected delinquencies of former years, \$135,795,25 and the total amount of the duplicates for 1848

is \$1,210,785,22.

The rate of delinquency in the collection of the taxes assessed for 1847 is but \$14,75 on the \$100, while that on the assessment of 1846 was \$17 on the \$100. It thus appears that our fiscal affairs, as far as regards the present and prospective increase of revenue, are in a prosperous condition. This is paid by the people. Whether this condition of the Treasury will continue to be what it now is—a subject of just congratulation—must depend on the manner in which the money is expended; that is done by the Legislature.—Justice requires that we should be governed by as scrupulous a regard to economy in appropriating the money of the people as in disbursing our own. To this should be added the motive of honor, as we are the exclusive guardians of the funds of the absent and confiding, and of gratitude to those to whom we are indebted for honors conferred.

This proposition is too obvious not to be generally admitted, and but little reflection is required to satisfy us that the same motives are equally applicable to questions of granting or disposing of public property, or of conferring special privileges or sectional advantages, the effect of which is to benefit a few at the expense of the many.

Every citizen is entitled to all the advantages and immunities which are not inconsistent with the rights of others, and no more. The same remark will apply to towns and counties and other localities. The sentiment is much applauded, that in our intercourse with foreign nations "we should ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is clearly wrong." If that is a laudable rule, as applicable to independent nations, how much more obligatory between different sections or counties of the same State, inhabited by a kindred race, bearing the same burdens and having the same destiny. If undue advantages are obtained, of a sectional character, it affords to other quarters a plea for similar benefits. If these are refused it gives occasion for complaint, and if every part of the State is equally benefitted the burdens of all are equally increased, and each is at last left in the same condition as though its advantages had been separately purchased without the interference of the Le-

gislature.

As the time for paying the semi-annual interest, on the State debt on the 1st of July last approached, there was not in the treasury as had been foreseen, the full amount necessary, for that purpose. Under a provision in the State debt bill it was competent for the State in that case to issue certificates bearing six per cent. interest, for the amount of the deficiency, to the public creditors severally, in proportion to their respective shares. When this provision was inserted in the bill it was apprehended, that so large an amount of treasury notes might in some years be received for taxes, as not to supply money enough to pay current expenses and the State debt interest, and that the credit of the State might continue too low to enable her to borrow the deficit, and thus prevent the payment of the interest with cash. The greater part of it needed last July, was already in the treasury. Whether certificates were issued or money borrowed, to supply the balance, interest would in either case and to the same amount accrue against the State, and exchange would also have to be procured to meet certificates thereafter due, as well as to forward funds in hand. But by paying the interest down, the additional expense and labor of issuing certificates would be avoided. As a mere measure of economy therefore, the latter was the preferable course. But when it was further considered, that (although authorized by the bill) the certificates issued would travel further or faster than the necessary explanation, and might so far affect the faith of the State as to diminish if it did not entirely prevent the surrendering of the remaining bonds under the new arrangement, the course indicated seemed too plain to admit of hesitation. The requisite amount was accordingly borrowed of the Sinking Fund and of several of the branches of the State Bank to be repaid on the 1st of January next from the newly collected revenue.

From motives of economy and sound policy it is designed to make up the deficiency, which may be found to exist in the treasury

on the 1st of January and 1st of July next respectively, in the same manner, that is to say, by making a loan in anticipation of the subsequent receipts; and the course adopted has been thus fully explained, in order that if it should not be favored, the legislative will, may at any time be expressed for the future guidance of the proper functionaries; this course has been the more readily pursued, because a great aversion was felt to increase the funded debt of the State, by issuing more certificates, and because it is confidently believed that by the third, certainly by the fourth payment of half yearly interest, all arrears will be overtaken. For according to the estimate of the Auditor who gives the details after making all the ordinary expenditures during the current fiscal year, and after redeeming the estimated amount of \$100,000 of treasury notes, principal and interest there will be left applicable to the payment of the interest on the public debt \$206,000 00, from which deduct the loan for the interest of July, 1848, \$40,000

Also the probable sum needed to pay the interest and exchange for January, 1849, \$95,000

And the same amount for July, 1849, 95,000 equal to \$230,000.— This would leave a deficit next July of only \$24,000. This small balance, it is safe to presume, would be overcome by the increased receipts into the Treasury by the 1st of January following. But as the revenue is not actually payable until the latter part of the winter, it is calculated that such would be the result by the 1st of July, 1850, beyond a doubt.

In this calculation, however, it must be borne in mind that no estimate is made for grants of money from the Treasury, to individuals, or other unusual appropriations of which there has been a marked increase, within the last two years. Two bills of this character were passed at the last session, on the face of which, the amount claimed did not appear; that was left to be determined by by commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, thus virtually permitting a suit to be brought against the State. The commissioners in one of those cases, having decided in favor of the claimants, they, after an appeal was taken on the part of the State, took one themselves, to a court holding an earlier session, which taking jurisdiction of the cause upon the appeal, gave judgment against the State for \$13,493 36. In pronouncing the judgment, the court laid stress on what it regarded as an admission made on the part of the State, by the Legislature, in the preamble of the bill, against her own interests, and which it is believed could not have been established by evidence in the absence of such admission. was immediately made to the Auditor, by the claimants, for a warrant on the Treasury for the full amount of the judgment, but the counsel employed on the part of the State, under instructions which I felt it my duty to give, have removed the cause to the Supreme court, where it is now pending for final decision. Although commissioners were appointed under the other bill, yet no proceedings

by them have as yet been had.

If the amount claimed under that bill should be allowed, it will exceed \$20,000. This, with the judgment already rendered, if the same should be ultimately sustained, will amount to nearly one half of the ordinary expenses of the State, as estimated by the Auditor, for the last year. My objections to the passage of both these bills, communicated according to the forms of the constitution, are to be found on the journals of last session, and this reference to the subject is now made, therefore, mainly for the purpose of recommending, that, inasmuch as all such grants of money from the treasury must inevitably, sooner or later, cause an increase of taxes to pay them, such increase should be imposed by the Legislature which grants the money, and at the same session at which it is granted. This would have the effect of making the members of each session responsible in appearance as they are in reality, for the increased taxes occasioned by such grants; of inspiring caution, and of enabling the Auditor and Treasurer to rely on their estimates to meet indispensible engagements, and of sustaining the public faith. The non-observance of this rule has heretofore been the source of most of the evils, of a financial character, which has weighed down the energies of our young State. Millions were expended, sown broad-cast by former Legislatures, leaving to their successors the odious duty of imposing the taxes thus occasioned, and to the people the unmitigated burden of paying them. Had the ability of the State for the proposed enterprise been tested, by the expenditure of no more money upon it than could, from time to time, be realized in advance, from actual taxation, the experiment must necessarily have soon been abandoned, with but comparatively trifling expense, and no lasting injury would have remained.

Recovering as we now are from the evils of a contrary policy, it is surely but reasonable to hope that we may profit by experience, and avoid every occasion of increasing the public debt upon those who are to follow us. On the contrary I am clearly of the opinion that it is the true policy of the State, at the earliest period at which she is able, to create a surplus in the treasury, however small it may be, and make it applicable to the redemption of the funded debt, and thus afford the gratifying assurance that our liabilities are every year becoming less, and that at no distant period they will be entirely extinguished. A handsome overplus might be secured for this object, without any increase of the rate of taxation, by merely so improving our revenue system, as to place on the assessment rolls that large amount of invisible wealth, consisting of stocks, cash at interest, and various kinds of personal property which, by escaping assessment under the present law, leaves on the farming community whose lands cannot escape notice, a more than due share of the public burdens. The exemption of a part from taxation is a fraud upon the residue. The object can be sufficiently, if not better attained by imposing a pecuniary penalty on such as withhold property from taxation, than by administering oaths which expose to temptation and crime, and which already, by their frequency of requirement, are but too well calculated to diminish if not destroy all regard for their nature and obligation. Let the penalty proposed be in proportion to the amount of taxables withheld from assessment, and sufficient to justify a summary proceeding for its recovery. The subject in some of its aspects was referred to more in detail in my last annual message, to which you are respectfully referred. It is one of much importance, and is urgently recommended to your early and favorable consideration, in the hope that the present session may not close without the needed action on your part.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that another topic is approached; that of the growing amount of our legislation, and especially of our local and private legislation. Having given my views in regard to this subject in my first inaugural address, having again called attention to it in my annual message in December, 1845, and having repeated it at every session since, it would certainly not be again presented, were it not for a deep conviction of duty, arising from the constant, regular, and rapid growth of the evil. This will be manifest from a comparison of the number of large octavo pages of printed matter occupied by the general laws, as distinguished from those of a merely local or private character, passed at the last five sessions of the Legislature. The number of pages of general laws passed at those sessions respectively, commencing with that of 1843–4 are consecutively, 122, 92, 135, 164, and 125, while the pages of a local or private character are, 180, 301, 365, 431, and

636 respectively.

Thus while the amount of our general legislation has for the last five years remained nearly stationary, that of local and private character has, within the same period, advanced more than three hundred and fifty per cent. The bills and joint resolutions, passed at the last session, were over six hundred in number, averaging more than four bills to each member, and more than thirteen for each working day of the session. Besides these were the numerous bills which were introduced, but failed of passage for want of time, or other causes. This immense mass of legislation is not only calculated to lengthen the session—to increase the labor of the members—to interfere unjustly with the rights of absent individuals, and to render the law complex and uncertain, but it serves by occupying the mind and distracting the attention, to hazard the passage of dangerous measures of a general character. proper examination of thirteen bills every day for six or seven weeks successively is an unreasonable task for the mind of the legislator, what shall be said of the condition of the Governor who is expected to personally examine all of them before signing; and when the far greater portion of them linger in their passage, until but a few days are left towards the close of the session within which to perform the accumulated labor? But the condition of the citizen, he for whom all this is done, is far worse. He is responsible for his presumed knowledge of the law, and to acquire that knowledge in reality he is compelled to search for it in a wilderness of enactments, and to turn over a new and larger volume every year, fraught with repeal, with change, and with burdensome addition.

For the last five years, the amount of legislation of each session has exceeded that of the previous one, at about the same rate, until the local and general laws passed at the last session have grown into an unwieldly volume of seven hundred and sixty-one pages.

What is the remedy for this growing evil?

But little reflection is required to satisfy us that it will continue to increase until a remedy is applied. In my last annual message, occasion was taken to recommend the passage of general laws, under which more appropriate tribunals should be clothed with the necessary powers to afford the relief now sought for by means of most private and local statutes. This is perhaps the only reliable remedy of which the evil is susceptible. It is not intended to deny the expediency of having a diversity of subordinate regulations, varied by the interests, habits, and wishes of different parts of the We already have an illustration of that diversity, exhibited in the by-laws and ordinances of different towns and cities, and in the buildings, taxes, and other matters of internal economy, of the different counties. It is only contended that the outlines, or general statutes, under which such diversity may exist, should, like that under which the counties now exercise their discretionary powers, be general and uniform. But while it is very desirable that the Legislature should pass such general laws, yet the most thorough conviction is felt that the remedy can only be ensured by an amendment of the constitution, expressly prohibiting the action of the General Assembly on specified subjects of a local and private character, and making it the duty of that department to confer from time to time upon county boards, or other subordinate functionaries, the requisite powers.

The value of the remedy proposed, derives confirmation from the fact that a provision of a similar kind was engrafted in the Consti-

tution of New York, at the time of its amendment in 1846.

If calling a Convention to amend the Constitution were productive of no other result, than furnishing an effectual remedy for this growing evil, it would be abundantly justified. But in addition to that, there is a growing desire, that the sessions of the Legislature should, as in some other States, be held not oftener than once in every two years, unless specially convened in cases of emergency.

Such a feature, in our State Constitution, would lessen the expenses of Legislation nearly one-half, and thus save the expenses of the Convention itself, within the first two years; and it would afford a better opportunity to the people of knowing what the laws

are, before they are modified or repealed.

It is also to be desired that the Constitution should be so amended, as to prohibit the creation of any public debt, except under restric-

tions as to amount, and object. Years of prosperity may cause the severe lesson we have been taught on this subject to be forgotten, and we can not too strongly guard against a recurrence of similar

improvidence.

Akin to this, in principle and policy, would be an amendment requiring, for the passage of every bill granting money from the Treasury, or public property to individuals, a majority of two-thirds, in each house, of all the members elected. In that case, a claimant would still be left in a better position for success before the Legislature, than before a jury of his countrymen, where a unanimous verdict is required, besides the burden of sustaining his claim by legal proof.

Such a feature is found in the Constitution of the State, already referred to, and it may be safely affirmed that a claim that will not commend itself to the approval of two-thirds of the representatives

of the people should not be allowed.

But although an amendment of the constitution, on these and some subordinate points, is regarded as highly promotive of the public good, yet I think no convention for that purpose should be called

unless first authorized by a direct vote of the people.

The opinion has been expressed that by the eighth article of the present constitution, the people have no right to vote upon this question, except in every twelfth year thereafter. But it seems now to be generally admitted that that article is directory and not permissive.

In framing the constitution, it was doubtless borne in mind that the future condition of the State might require corresponding modifications of that instrument. But by securing to the people the privilege of voting upon the question every twelfth year, their power to exercise that right in any other year for which their representatives should make suitable provision, was not taken away. If it was taken away, it was competent, by lengthening the interval for the vote to any imaginable extent, to virtually bind posterity in all

future time and prevent any amendment whatever.

The present time is believed to be propitious for moving in this question. We have just left behind us the excitement of a national election. If the vote directed to be taken at the election next August, should be in favor of a convention, the duty would devolve upon the Legislature at the next session, (that of 1849–50,) to provide by law, for the election of delegates at the following general election. The convention might be held during the following autum, and the people would then have the opportunity of ratifying or rejecting the amendment at the August election, in 1851. Thus the whole question would be disposed of before the Presidential election of 1852, which would not be the case, if the initiative should not be taken during the present session. It is difficult to find a citizen who is not in favor of some amendments to the constitution, and the only, or nearly the only opposition to the measure, is the fear that others would be made more than counterbalancing

the advantage. But in no instance has the constitution of any other State been amended, (and the instances have already been many,) in which it is not almost universally regarded as an improvement, and it can hardly be supposed that Indiana would be

an exception.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that provision be made at the present session for submitting this question, to the decision of the people at the general election, in August next. This question it will be borne in mind, was voted upon at the election of 1846, and the returns made to the Searetary of State showed that 32,521 votes were cast for, and 27,485 votes were cast against it, being a majority of 5,036 in favor of calling a convention. The vote was small, but if it indicated any thing, it was that the popular will favored the measure.

The next Legislature, however, declined, and perhaps properly so, to provide by law for calling a convention, and mainly, it is presumed, because the vote was far from being a full one, being less than one half of that cast for officers at the same election, and because no returns whatever were made from thirteen counties. My information since that time leaves a strong conviction on my mind, that a large majority of the people are now in favor of the measure.

The official business of the Quarter Master General, since his last annual report, has not been of such a character, in his opinion, as would require a special communication at this time. That of the Adjutant General is herewith submitted, and will doubtless receive from you the requisite consideration.

The Hospital for the Insane is at length in successful operation, under the charge of a skilful and humane superintendent, Dr. R. J.

Patterson, late of the Lunatic Hospital of the State of Ohio.

The edifice has been so far completed as to furnish accommodation for about fifty patients, but as more than that number have already applied for admission, the Superintendent has been under the painful necessity of refusing some for want of room. When completed, the institution will hold in all about two hundred patients. The buildings so far have cost about \$50,000, and it will require about \$14,000 more to complete them. As they will then accommodate four times the present number of patients, and as the chances for recovery are far greater in the early than in the latter stages of insanity, motives of sound economy as well as of humanity, concur in urging the speedy completion of the work.

The Institute for the Blind has been in operation only since the first of October, 1847, and has up to this time received thirty-one pupils, being a larger number, it is understood, than have ever been received within the same period after its commencement, by any similar Institution in the Union, although located in far more populous States. Besides instructing the pupils in their appropriate studies, a part of the system consists in teaching them useful occupations; thus preventing their becoming a burden to society, and

affording them the means of enjoying that health and happiness which is to a greater or less extent denied to those who spend their lives in inaction. Finding themselves unable longer to procure rooms of suitable dimensions and construction, the Board proceeded to erect upon the grounds belonging to the Institute, such part of the permanent buildings as will answer for a few years, and until their means will justify their completion. By this means the Board are already able to accommodate a much larger number than form-

erly, as well as in a better manner.

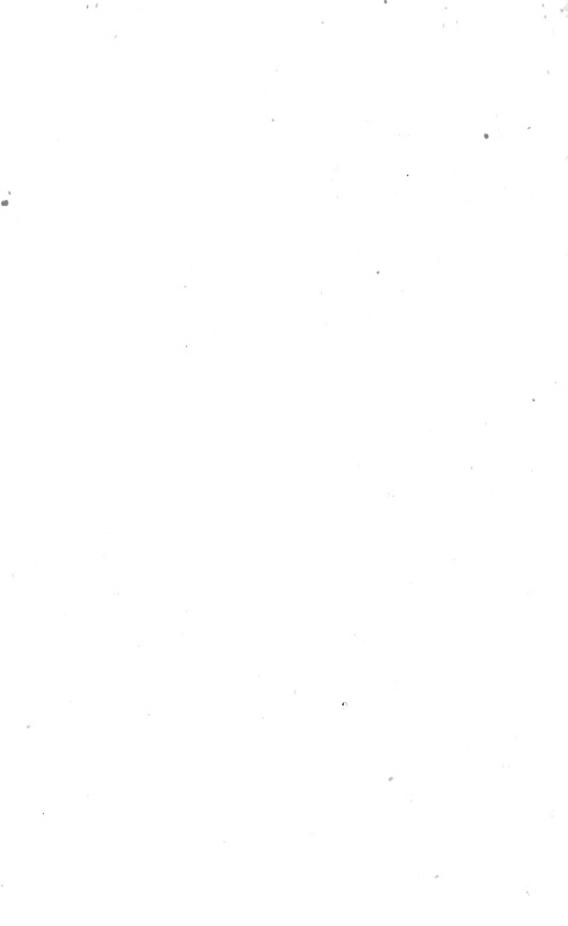
The Institution for the education of Deaf Mutes, continues to improve in usefulness. It already numbers ninety-two pupils, being an increase of twelve since the last annual report, and constituting a larger number in proportion to the entire population than is found in the like establishment of any other State in the Union. history of charitable institutions generally, and especially when sustained at the public expense will show, it is apprehended a tendency (certainly not a necessary one) to unnecessary expenditure; and this indicates the quarter towards which supervision should be mainly directed. Experience teaches us that it is much easier to multiply subordinate employments and to originate other modes of extravagance in such establishments, that to lop them off when found unnecessary. It is therefore the more gratifying to be able to state, from information derived from the present Superintendent, that a commendable reduction has been made in the expenses in the Steward's department of this Institution, to the extent of four hundred dollars per month, as compared with similar expenses previous to the 12th of April last, when the office of Steward was abolished, and its duties cast upon the Superintendant. Notwithstanding a large and commodious edifice for the accommodation of the pupils, is now in course of construction, yet in consequence of this saving, it is understood, that it will not be necessary to increase the present rate of taxation for that object.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that with the increased prosperity of the State, are multiplied the inducements to deviate from that system of rigid economy, and prudent foresight, without which, we can not hope for its continuance; and it is trusted that we shall be fully impressed with the necessity of its observance, as promotive of the interest and happiness of those who have honored us with

their confidence.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

December 6th, 1848.



WASHINGTON'S

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1796.

(APPENDED TO THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ACCORDING TO A LAW OF 1846.)

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest—no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and a continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from

which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualfications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acdnowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed, of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong excitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these

States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or con-

firm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken, in your minds, the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independ-

ence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and

joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding

and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing in-The South in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated: and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is equally adapted. East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations: and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to

endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflect-

ing and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of that union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations -Northern and Southern-Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is, to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the executive, and by the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests, in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties; that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers,

uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is, the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government: but, the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every indi-

vidual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community: and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government destroying, afterwards, the very engines which have

lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember, that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find. in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects

of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed: but in those of the popular form it is seen in

its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorder and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected

to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to

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prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indespensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for properity, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both, forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the struc-

ture of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential

that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense, by cultivating peace. but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much great disbursements to repel it. avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace. to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that, towards the payments of debts, there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is also a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining the revenue which the public exigencies may at any time

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute-

occur. Hence frequent collisions; obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes

perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another-Sympathy for the favorite nation, produces a variety of evils. facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concession: by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and indedependent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public Council? Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful

nation, dooms the former to be the sattellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake: since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to seedanger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is

in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let

us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance: when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerant nations, under the impossibilty of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest,

humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments in a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary

alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another;

that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which

experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

În offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course, which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at

least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert mefrom it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and in interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverence and firmness.

The considerations, which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far-from being denied by any of the belligerent Powers, has been vir-

tually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progresswithout interruption to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of iucompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGON.

United States, September 17th, 1796.

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REPORT

OF THE

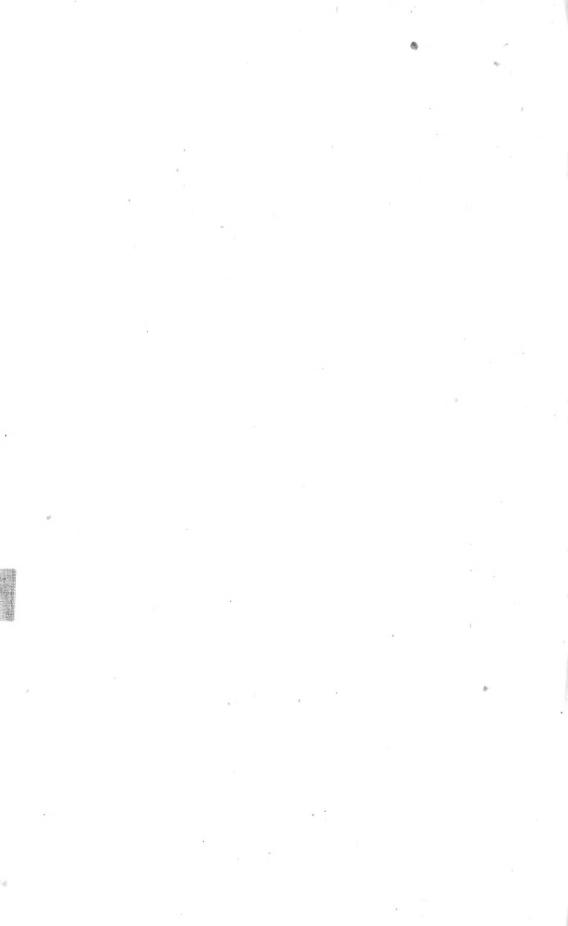
STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER
1848.



STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848.

HON. PARIS C. DUNNING,

President of the Senate:

SIR:—Herewith is transmitted the Annual Report of the State Bank of Indiana, which please to lay before the Senate.

Respectfully, J. MORRISON, President.

In Senate, December 13, read and laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848.

HON. GEORGE W. CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—Herewith is transmitted the Annual Report of the State Bank of Indiana, which please to lay before the House of Representatives.

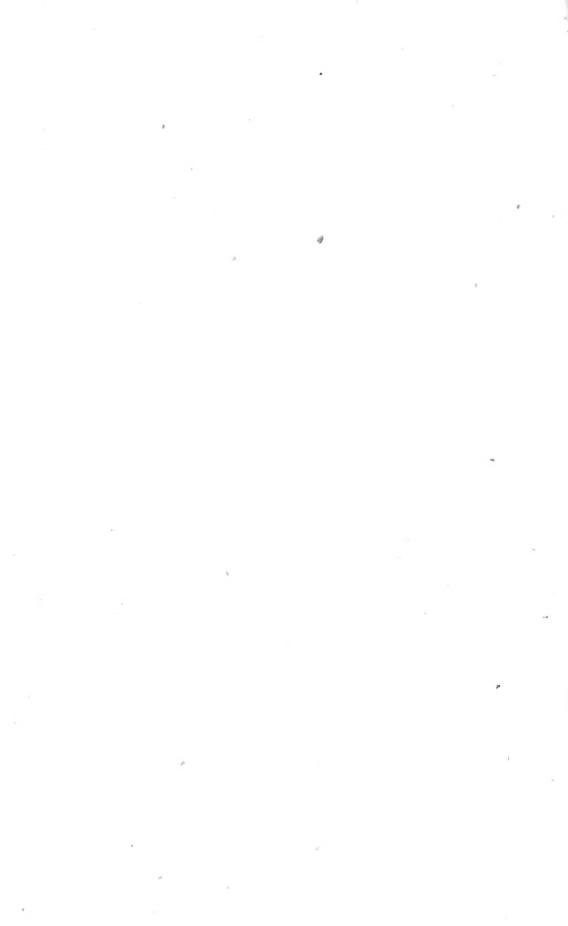
Respectfully, J. MORRISON, President.

Hall of the House of Representatives, December 13, 1848.

On motion by Mr. ——,

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Annual Report of the State Bank of Indiana be printed for the use of this House.

Attest, JNO. W. DODD, Clerk.



REPORT.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In pursuance of the requirements of the "Act establishing a State Bank," approved 28th January, 1834, I herewith transmit to the General Assembly a report of the affairs and business of the Bank, and of each Branch thereof, as found to exist on the third Saturday of November last, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following is an exhibit of the comparative condition of the Bank, with regard to the leading items of its business, on the 20th

November, 1847, and the 18th November, 1848.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of individuals has been reduced, The capital stock of the State has been increased,		\$15,313 78 14,350 00
Reduction of capital stock,	-	\$963 78

DISCOUNTS.

Discounted						
20, 1847,	-		-		\$3,038,798	35
Discounted	notes	and	bills,	November		
18, 1848,	-		-		3,438,944	47

Increase of discounts, - - - \$400,146 12

SUSPENDED DEBT.

Amount on Nov. 20, 1847, - \$460,115 89 Amount on Nov. 18, 1848, - 412,601 91

Reduction of suspended debt, - - \$47,513 98

SURPLUS FUND.

Amount on Nov. 20, 1847, - - \$453,444 50 Amount on Nov. 18, 1848, - 527,799 32

Increase of surplus fund, - - \$74,354 82

CIRCULATION.

Amount on Nov. 20, 1847, - \$3,606,452 00 Amount on Nov. 18, 1848, - 3,552,210 00

Reduction of circulation, - - \$54,242 00

SPECIE.

Amount on hand Nov. 20, 1847, \$1,083,979 89 Amount on hand Nov. 18, 1848, 1,273,895 54

Increase of specie, - - - - \$189,915 63

FUNDS IN EASTERN CITIES.

Amount on Nov. 20, 1847, - - \$839,209 09 Amount on Nov. 18, 1848, - - 394,024 72

Reduction of Eastern deposits, - - \$445,184 37

The aggregate profits of the year, over and above the amount carried to the Surplus Fund, have been 9.53 per cent. distributed as follows:

At the Branches at Indianapolis, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond,

Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Michigan City, each 10 per cent.

At the Branch at Vincennes, 83 per cent.

At the Branch at Bedford, 8 per cent. At the Branch at South Bend, 7 per cent.

At the next dividend it is expected that the Surplus Fund will be equal to the amount of the Suspended Debt and the amount invested in Banking Houses.

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON, President.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA - NO-VEMBER 18, 1848.

	RESOU	RCES.				
Notes discounted, -Bills of Exchange, -	-	-	1,647,622 1,791,321		© 9 490 044	45
Suspended debt, United States and State E Treasury Notes of the Sta		- per	412,601 71,000		\$3,438,944	47
cents,) Treasury Notes of the Stacents,)	-	-	214,085 57,020			
Funds in New York, Phila Due from other Banks tha Due to Branches from oth	n Eastei	m,	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 394,024 \\ 227 039 \\ 148,642 \end{array} $	54	754,706	91
Remittances and other res Banking Houses and furni	ources,	-	$\frac{231,156}{179,562}$	03	1,000,862	68
Other real estate, -	-	-	202,513		382 076	71
G .	CASH ON	HAND).			
In notes of other Banks, In gold and silver,	-	-	$147,\!451 \\ 1,\!273,\!895$		1,421,346	5.4
					\$6,997.937	
	LIABIL	ITIES.				
Capital stock of the State charter,	, under	the	880,000	00		

Capital stock of the State, under the				
charter,	880,000	00		
Capital stock of the State from Saline	·			
and Bank Tax Fund,	5,716	27		
Capital stock of the State from Sink-	·			
ing Fund,	96,688	00		
	$982,\!404$	27		
Capital stock of individuals,	1,100,506	30		
•			\$2,082,910	59

Surplus Fund to cover losses	,	-	-	-	527,799	32
Due Banks,	-	-	82,292	96		
Due from Branches to other 1	Branch	ies,	71,417	20		
					153,710	16
Due depositers, •	-	-	-	-	$452,\!624$	73
Due School Fund for tax,	-	-	1,380	23		
Due Commissioners of Sinki			$33,\!234$	23		
Due Trustees of Wabash	and E	rie				
Canal,	~	-	47,031	46		
Suspended interest and other	r items	,	19,763	98		
_					101,409	90
Dividends undrawn, -	-	-	$21,\!581$	85		
Profit and loss, -	-	-	105,690	76		
					127,272	61
	CIRCULA	TION	•			
Notes under five, -		_	580,573	00		
Notes of five and upwards,	-	_	3,127,458	00		
			3,708,031	00		
Deduct notes on hand,	•	-	155,821	00		
,					3,552,210	00
					\$6,997,937	31
				:		==

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, December 9, 1848.

1D21

OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

James Morrison, President, James M. Ray, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	\$1,300 00 1,100 00
BI	RANCI	HES.			
110	DIANAPO	OLIS.			
G. 1 : Flat law Branklant			_		800 00
Calvin Fletcher, President, Thomas H. Sharpe, Cashier,	-	_	-	_	1,100 00
James P. Southard, Clerk,	-	_	-	_	800 00
James Gore, Messenger,	-	-	-	-	250 00
Stephen Major, Attorney,	-	-		-	250 00
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
LAV	VRENCE	BURGH.			
Elem C. Denken Dussident		(not	fixed.)	_	
Elzey G. Burkam, President,	_	1011)	n.xcu.)	_	1,000 00
Henry K. Hobbs, Cashier, Columbus S. Stevenson, Tell	er	_	-	-	700 00
Philip L. Spooner, Attorney,	·-	-	-	-	200 00
imip is opener, recorney,					
•	RICHMO	ND.			
					500 00
Albert C. Blanchard, Preside	nt,	-	-	-	500 00
	~ 1	-	-	-	1,000 00 $700 00$
Charles F. Coffin, Teller and	Clerk,	-	-	-	700 00
-8	MADISO	O.M.			
	MADIS	J.N.			
James F. D. Lanier, Preside	nt.		-	-	500 00
Joseph M. Moore, Cashier,	-	_	-	-	1,500 00
Mark Tilton, Teller, -	-	-	-	-	800 00
George D. Fitzhugh, Book-k	eeper,	-	-	-	1,000 00
2	NEW AL	BANY.			
Mason C. Fitch, President,	_	_	-	_	600 00
James R. Shields, Cashier,		-	-	-	1,400 00
Victor A. Pepin, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	800 00

EVANSVILLE

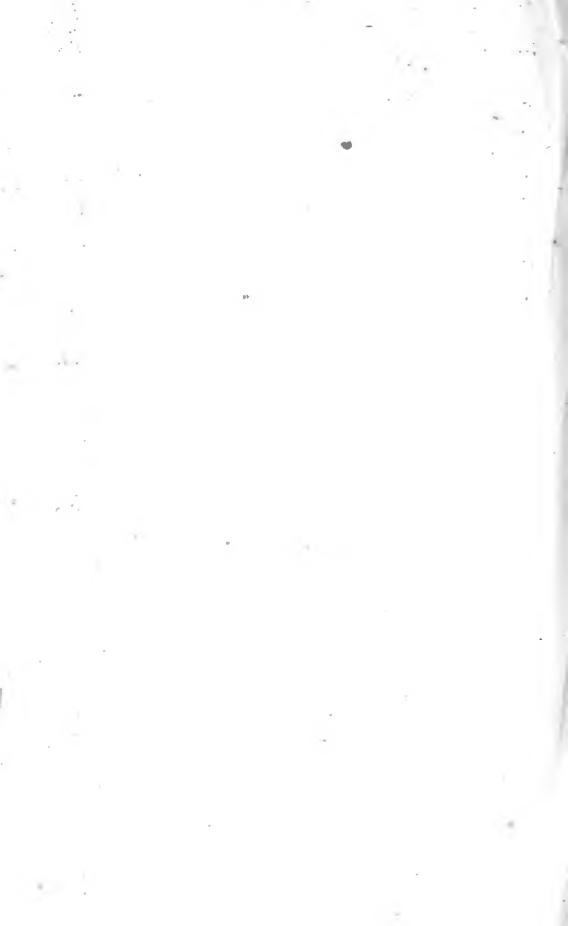
John Mitchell, President, George W. Rathbone, Cashier, Robert R. Roberts, Clerk,	- , -	-	-	-	1,009 300	
•					900	
VI	NCENNES	•				
William Double Des March						
William Burtch, President, John Ross, Cashier,	-	-		-	1 000	00
Benjamin P. Wheeler, Clerk,	-	_	-		1,200 300	
Benjamin 1. Wheeler, Clerk,	•			_	900	UU
ï	EDFORD.					
John Vestal, President,	-	-	-	-		
Isaac Rector, Cashier, -	-	-	-	-	700	
James D. Farmer, Clerk,	-	-	•	-	350	00
Ter	RE HAUT	v.c.				
LLi	ind list i	£, •				
Curtis Gilbert, President,	-	-	-	-	700	00
Nathaniel Preston, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	1,000	00
William R. McKeen, Clerk,	-	-	-	-	300	00
LA	FAYETTI					
Joseph S. Hanna, President,	_	_	_			
Cyrus Ball, Cashier, -	_	•	_	_	1,000	00
Austin P. Linn, Teller,	_	-	-		1,000	
, ,					, ,	
FOR	RT WAYS	Ε.				
Allen Hamilton Dravident					0.00	0.0
Allen Hamilton, President, Hugh McCulloch, Cashier,	-	-	-		$\frac{300}{1,200}$	
M. W. Hubbell, Teller and Ch	erle	-	_		1,000	
S. B. Bond, Assistant, -	-		_		200	
,,					~00	
SCI	UTH BENI).				
S1 C S					2.2.0	0.0
Samuel C. Sample, President,	-	•			800	
Horatio Chapin, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	1,000	60
MICE	HGAN CIT	ГΥ.				
Edmund D. Taylor, President,		-		-	1,000	
David Kriegh, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	1,200	
Edmund B. Woodson, Teller,	-	-	-	-	600	
Attorney,	•	-		•	100	00



[Part I.

NERS,

Y



STATEMENT of the Condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, on Saturday, November 18, 1848.

RESOURCES.

BRANCH.	Notes dis- counted.	Bills of Ex- change.	Due each Branch from other Branches.	Funds in New York, Philadelphia, &c.	Due from other Banks	Suspended Debt.	and other	State Tree- sury Notes- 5 per cents.	sury Notes-	U. States and State Bonds.	Notes of other Branches.	Notes of other Banks.	Banking Houses.	Other real Estate.	Furniture.	Current Ex- pense.	Suspended Items, Pro- tests, &c.	Specio,	Total Resources.
Indianapolis, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond, Madisen, New Albany, Evensville, Vincennes, Bedford, Tefford, Tefford, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Michigen City,	180,061 52	228,015 46 195,665 37 212,981 93 232,498 30 77,498 75 66,393 54 55,599 19 22,650 00 17,659 53 268,679 12 125,243 42 85,050 00 203,477 28	4,415 72 65,700 58 2,874 05 11,949 78 2,910 07 5,113 01 15,866 27 5,237 63 19,086 22 6,049 42 1,594 84 3,827 40 4,017 40	54,073 07 7,466 70 19,552 50 24,369 07 67,687 18 7,616 70 51,157 26 2,584 78 62,350 36 22,614 42 67,058 84 156 06 7,710 76	21,211 98 12,401 28 49,885 46 63,440 48 2,989 68 6,959 85 1,974 02 357 75 50,885 60 4,152 99 12,304 25	45,753 11 75,842 56 17,065 09 11,965 48 13,868 06 18,232 84 38,414 32 23,867 95 38,615 03 34,955 13 37,335 48 11,431 14	22,330 00 25,806 04 4,378 94 11,500 00 1,539 85 16,423 79 4,912 48 8,696 83 55,301 46	31,955 00 39,600 00 28,700 00 8,990 00 90,395 00	20,935 00 1,630 00 1,830 00 500 00	30,000 00 36,000 00 4,000 00	65,522-00 1,839-00 596-00 13,800-00 4,044-00 2,060-00 6,246-00 11,746-01 12,014-00 5,429-00 9,420-00	29,268 00 6,659 00 4,303 00 15,171 00 12,030 00 10,265 00 1,090 00 19,839 00 1,997 00 24,108 00 5,301 00 4,540 00	18,841 81 12,809 57 16,278 47 16,841 80 21,841 80 16,841 80 3,767 35 9,841 80 15,491 10 15,429 30 13,857 82 7,568 50	6,596 63 5,975 00 3,613 51 13,184 59 23,566 04 9,261 60 32,157 17	721 89 378 16 668 14 1,061 56 243 34 550 00 555 25 692 92	25 50 285 30 36 02	544 72 584 48 20 84 3,170 38 8,333 64 81 76 250 00 163 22 99 54 4,704 05 2,366 73 608 00 6,167 07	130,697 57 96,411 76 86,509 75 121,157 61 83,633 40 119,101 66 116,412 87 60,251 65 85,075 69 115,557 06 100,990 85 57,284 39 91,811 28	764,706 56 693,007 36 590,398 82 798,892 99 520,060 43 456,163 24 499,283 44 298,682 74 518,603 81 732,777 78 559,300 79 334,122 91 444,866 75
	\$1,647,622 59	\$1,791,321 88	\$148,6i2 39	\$394,024 72	9227,039 54	\$412,601 91	\$204,061 60	\$214,085 00	\$57,020 00	\$71,000 00	\$155,821 00	\$147,451 00	\$174,691 73	\$202,513 72	\$4,871 26	\$1,009 25	\$27,094 43	\$1,273,895 54	97,154,767 56

LIABILITIES.

			Due from			School Tay.	STATE	CAPITAL	STOCK.		CIRCU	LATION.	Sinking		Suspended		Profit and	
BRANCH.	Individual Deposits.	Unclaimed Dividends	Branch to other Branches.	Banks.	Surplus Fund.	School Tax.	Charter Stock.	Saline Fund.	Sinking Fund.	Individual Capital Stock.	Under V's.	V's and over.	Fund Com- missioners.	Wabash and Eric Canal.	other items.	Profit and loss.	Oct. 31.	Total Liabilities.
Indianspalis, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond, Madison, New Alhany, Vincennes, Bedford, Terre Haute, For Wyne, South Bend, Michigan City,	19,783 21 17,526 03 93,438 96 30,435 58 22,278 45 20,921 97 13,290 42 49,853 28 68,753 27 33,383 13 5,809 09	3,788 44 995 67 4,339 29 2,114 39 4,652 31 352 41 438 65 323 91 1,019 23 560 25 2,997 50	2,427 68 10,434 75 903 72 1,884 78 731 50 2,740 91 39 90 3,218 87 16,474 11 4,146 88 106 90 28,309 90	4,298 95 2,565 40 23,981 69 13,105 88 4,290 78 19,436 50 256 88 8,301 57 2,789 67 3,249 71	19,063 94 10,814 70 42,846 76 81,419 67 61,785 55 20,778 15 42,873 88		\$0,000 00 57,000 00 86,000 00 76,750 00 68,000 00 65,000 00 40,000 00 67,800 00 80,000 00 64,150 00 70,000 00 50,000 00	5,716 27	3,000 00 2,850 00 4,500 00 33,088 00 7,000 00	87,100 00 75,150 00 79,350 00 51,762 50 85,600 00 107,750 00 48,553 15 32,340 67 63,000 00	69,408 00 50,830 50 71,500 00 41,789 00 80,095 00 18,618 00 22,568 00 26,285 00 60,691 00 35,524 00 24,827 50 50,231 00	318,782 00 335,630 00 216,814 00 346,405 00 190,528 00 223,566 00 255,425 00 203,504 00 273,280 00 249,059 50 171,752 50 189,070 00	98 00 3,349 22 13,395 66 3,837 50 39 43 63 43 122 12 21 63 1,129 02 972 65 267 00 3,874 76	13,636 03 21,227 51 12,167 92	1,956 44 444 69 7,562 31 1,751 24 444 31 511 23 55 36 204 00 665 59 5,996 01	2,277 04 3,549 31 3,595 23 1,006 94 925 50 879 91 597 08 1,004 71 2,041 93 1,487 00 504 28 1,019 17	15,726 00 10,874 99 7,648 39 4,654 90 12,336 60 17,017 60 9,923 86 5,181 66	764,706 56 693,017 30 530,398 82 798,893 99 520,060 43 456,163 24 499,283 44 598,582 74 518,603 81 732,777 78 559,300 79 338,122 91 444,866 75



REPORT

OF THE

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

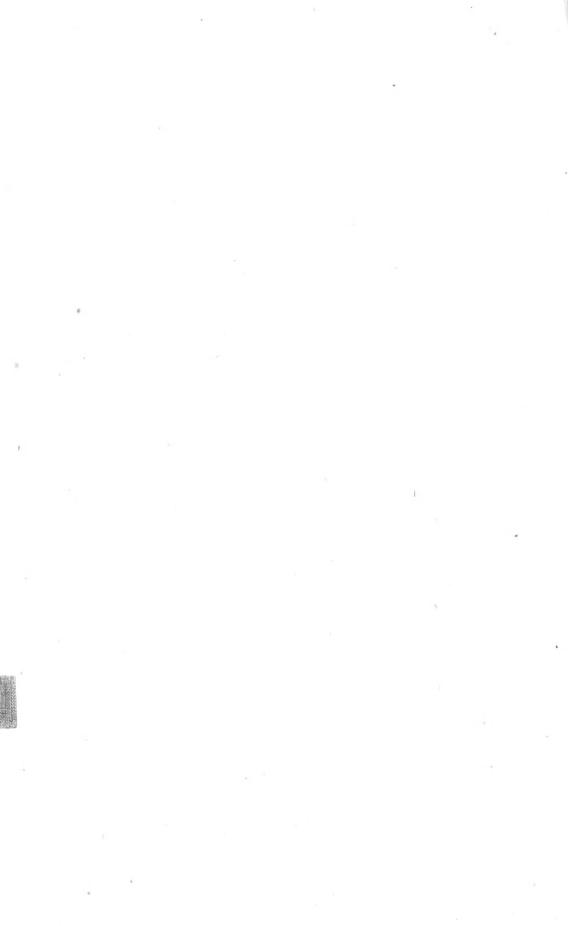
STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINITER.

1848.

1D22



Sinking Fund Office, Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848.

Hon. P. C. Dunning,

President of the Senate:

Sir.—Please lay before the Senate the accompanying Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Respectfully,
J. MORRISON, President.

In Senate, December 13, read and laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Sinking Fund Office, \(\rangle\) Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848.

HON. GEO. W. CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir.—Please lay before the House of Representatives the accompanying Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Respectfully, J. MORRISON, President.

Hall of the House of Rep's., December 13, 1848.

On motion,

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be printed for the use of the members of this House.

Attest:

JNO. W. DODD, Clerk.

REPORT.

Sinking Fund Office, Indianapolis, Dec. 4, 1848.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund herewith present to the General Assembly their annual report:

Statement A, is an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of

the Fund within the past year.

Statement B, exhibits the condition of the Fund on the fourth day

of December, 1848.

By authority of the act of the 13th of January 1845, the State has became the owner of additional stock in the following Branches of the State Bank, to-wit:

In the Lawrenceburgh Branc	eh,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,650
In the Evansville Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
In the Vincennes Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$5,\!150$
In the Terre Haute Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
In the Fort Wayne Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$1,\!350$

\$16,650

In virtue of the same act, twenty-four 5 per cent. bonds of the State, issued for the loan for the Bank capital have been purchased, and \$66,979 00 (including interest) of the 5 per cent. Treasury Notes have been redeemed at this office, and surrendered at the State Treasury for cancellation.

We beg leave to repeat our recommendation of last session in regard to the expediency of having another appraisement of those lands and lots that cannot be sold at the re-appraisement; or that the Board be authorized to sell at such prices as may be considered

fair.

Respectfully,
J. MORRISON, Pres't.
W. K. ROCHESTER,
JAMES SWEETSER,
GEORGE HENRY,
Commissioners.

[A]

EXHIBIT

Of the Income and Appropriation of the Sinking Fund for the year commencing on December 6, 1847, and ending December 4, 1847.

INCOME.

From payments on principal of mort- gages of stockholders in Branches of the State Bank, for means of paying part of Bank stock, \$20,042 22 From discharge of principal of other loans, 39,846 18	59,888 40
From interest on mortgages of stock-holders, 7,080 69 From interest on sales of forfeited lands, From interest on other loans, 25,466 49	
From dividends on Bank stock of the State in the	40,374 84
State Bank,	93,457 38
From interest on temporary loan to the State,	495 00
From damages on sales of forfeited lands	$234\ 88$
From rent of forfeited lands,	222 90
From interest on Coupon Fund,	$146 \ 30$
From gain in purchase of Bank stock,	309 00
From gain in purchase of State Bonds,	3,504 10
	\$198,632 80
APPROPRIATION.	
By investment in State Bank stock, - 16,650 00 By investment in State Bonds for Bank stock loans, 24,000 00	
	40,650 00
By interest transmitted for payment of interest on	
State Bonds, issued for Bank stock loan,	65,681 07
By payment of premium for exchange,	$1,\!144 94$
By temporary loan to the State for July interest,	15,000 00
By sales of forfeited lands, on credit, -	3,992 49
By loss incurred in such sales,	$364 \ 00$

By redemption of Sinking Fund Treas-			
ury notes, 51,255 0 By payment of interest on such notes, - 15,424 5			
	_	66,979	50
By balance in Branches of State Bank and Commissioners hands, over and above the balance at the			
last report,	-	1,501	17
For Commissioner's services and expenses, -	-	1,145	74
For Clerk's and assistant Clerk's services, -	-	1,200	00
For rent of office, rooms and vault, with fuel, -	-	478	30
For Attorney's fees,	-	40	00
For incidental expenses,	-	90	79
For printing,	-	364	80
	Ş	\$198,632	80

JAMES M. RAY, Clerk.

[B]

CONDITION OF THE SINKING FUND ON DECEMBER. 4th, 1848.

MEANS.

Ran	k	Stock	6:
\mathbf{L}	iv	$\sim \iota \circ \iota \circ \iota$	

Bank Stock:						
Stock in the State Bank of Inc. the charter, Stock in the State Bank	liar -	na, under	\$8	880,000	00	
from investments of Sink	ing	Fund, -		98,988	00	
Stock in the State Bank from Saline Fund, - Stock in the State Bank	-		-	4,924	20	•
from Bank Tax Fund,	-			792	07	\$984,704 27
Loans on Mortgages for pa	ying	g Bank S	tock	<i>l</i> ; ∶		
I I I amonalia Duanah			_	9,821	62	
In Indianapolis Branch,	-		_	21,801		
In Lawrenceburg Branch, In Richmond Branch,	_		_	3,678		
In Madison Branch,	_	_	_	14,576	89	
In Evansville Branch,	_	_	_	9,823	76	
In Vincennes Branch,	_	_	_	6,683	94	
In Terre Haute Branch,	_	_	_	6,050	18	
In Lafayette Branch,	P	_	_	14,084	77	
In Fort Wayne Branch,	_	_	_	9,646	49	
In Bedford Branch, -	_		_	6,199	69	
In Bedford Branch,						$102,\!367$
Loans on other Mortgages.	•					
Loans to borrowers on Mo Loans by sales on credit	rtga			393,804	48	
mortgaged property.	_	-	-	115,537	65	
mortgaged property, Loans on Notes,	_	_	_	500	00	
Downs on reces,			_			$609,842 \frac{\text{w}}{\text{sa}} 13$
Temporary loan to State,						609,842 * 13 - 15,000 * 00
Balances in Branches of t	he l	State Ban	k o	f I ndian	a:	-0
Indiananolis Branch	-	-	-	6,102	73	
Indianapolis Branch, - Lawrenceburgh Branch,	-	-	-	6,683		

Richmond Branch, Madison Branch, Madison Branch, for Coupon Fund, - New Albany Branch,	3,352 5,719 6,180 4,659 4,232 1,129 4,174 4,217 5,496 6,798 3,063 3,810	85 00 58 45 19 22 39 38 61 71	e5 co1	20
Merchant's Bank, New York, for the purpose of paying interest on Bank Bonds, James Morrison, President and acting Treasurer, (deposited in Bank,)	81,111 2,710		83,821 41,000	61
State Bonds for Bank Loan, (purchased,)		-	41,000	00
$m{D} is bursements$:				
For Interest on State Bonds, issued for Bank capital under the charter, - For Interest on State Bonds of 1839, - For premium on the purchase of exchange and Interest,	802,830 589 29,589	05		
To Treasurer of State, Act of January 29, 1841, To Treasurer of State, Act of February	16,773		833,009	06
6, 1841, To Fund Commissioners on account of	59,626			
Surplus Revenue, To Fund Commissioners, on account of	164,465	21		
Loan of 1839,	2,959	00	249.024	4.4
For commission to Merchants Bank New York on payment of interest, - For expenses of State Loans for Bank-	3,507	12	243,824	44
ing purposes,	4,779	14		
For transportation of specie, for State Bank capital, For current expense, including rent, advertisements, salaries, commission on	3,391	15		
loans, &c., from the commencement, For engraving, filling, and all expense of issue of S. F. Treasury Notes	40,126 3,338			
1D23			55,162	37

For application of dividends of Surplus Fund, of Surplus Revenue Bank Stock to creation of Surplus Revenue Bank Stock. For application by the Branches of div- ldends to the liquidation of Surplus Revenue Bonds. For application of Interest and dividends to State Bank Stock, For contribution to Surplus Fund in Branches in investment of Sinking	11,302 27 24,963 60 6,700 00 350 00
Fund Bank Capital, For loss on forfeited mortgaged lands, For redemption of Sinking Fund Treas- ury Notes, For Interest allowed on Sinking Fund Treasury Notes,	43,315 87 2,698 00 428,125 00 65,069 33
LIABILITIES.	\$3,473,560 53
HABILITES	
For Bonds of the State, issued for Bank Capital, under the Charter,	1,390,000 00
lands over balance on the Louns, To State of Indiana, on account of Surplus Revenue, To State of Indiana, an account of Sur-	643 75 108,532 87
plus Revenue Bank stock, applied to liquidation of Surplus Revenue Bonds, To State of Indiana, for Saline Fund,	6,000 00
invested in Bank capital, To State of Indiana, for Bank Tax Fund, invested in Bank capital,	4,924 20 792 07
Other sources of $Receipts$:	120,249 14
Dividends on Bank Stock, (under the charter,) Dividends on Surplus Revenue Bank Stock, Dividends on Bank Stock of 1839, Dividends on Bank Stock of 1841,	1,048,519 17 129,444 30 7,503 66 508 33

Dividends in Sinking Fund Treasury					
Notes,	13	3,000	00		
				1,198,975	46
Interest on mortgage Loans for Bank					
Stock,	15	3,677	34		
Interest on other Loans,	53	6,146	86		
Interest on State Loans of forfeited lands,	3	0,396	24		
Interest from State Bonds,		150	00		
				720,370	44
Premium on State Bonds sold, -	-	-	-	$29,\!496$	92
Damages on forfeited lands on sales,	-	-	-	$5,\!394$	54
Rents from forfeited lands,	-	~	-	312	40
lank forms of mortgages,	-	-	-	116	17
Interest on Coupon Fund, on deposite	in	Madis	son		
Branch,	-	-	-	712	60
Gain in purchase of Sinking Fund Bank	Stoc	k,	-	593	34
Gain in purchase of Bank Bonds, -	-	-	-	6,695	77
				3,473,560	53

JAMES M. RAY, Clerk.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER

1849.



REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER :

The committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it is to examine the books of the offices of Auditor and Treasurer of State, and compare the books, vouchers, and warrants in said offices, prepare a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury, and to examine into the financial affairs of the State generally, submit the

following report:

The committee have made a thorough examination of the books of said officers, and found the vouchers of receipts at the Treasury, and warrants on the Treasury correctly audited and properly filed. All warrants upon the Treasury have been punctually paid when presented. The committee would remark that during their examinations aforesaid, every facility was afforded them by the incumbents of those offices, for a speedy and faithful discharge of their duties.

From the examination of the committee into the condition of the Treasury, it appears that there was remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1849, provided all warrants issued had been redeemed, the sum of \$439,774 02.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures showing said balance, is herewith submitted as a part of this report, and marked

statement "A."

It became the duty of the committee to count, mutilate, and destroy a considerable amount of scrip of various kinds, which had been redeemed at the Treasury, and cancelled during the year. This duty they discharged, and now show the following abstract of the scrip so destroyed:

Of s	ix per cent.	Trea	sury	Note	s.					
	Principal,					-	\$62,740	00		
	Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	27,661	66		
	,						•		COO A	•

Of ½ per cent. T	reasu	ry No	tes.					
Principal,		-		-	-	\$31,565 00		
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	369 79		
							\$31,934	79
Of Wabash and	Erie	cana	l scrip	east				
Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	41,667 06		
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	6,838 26		
							48,505	32
Of Wabash and	Erie	canal	scrip	west				
Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	36,985 00		
							36,985	00
Of Bank scrip fi	$\mathbf{ve} \ \mathbf{p} \epsilon$	er cen	t.					
Principal,	-	-	-	-	-	56,350 00		
Interest,	-	-	-	-	-	16,679 60		
							73,029	60

Making of State liabilities counted and destroyed by the committee the sum of \$280,856 37; of which several kinds of scrip

schedules are hereunto appended, marked statement, "B."

The rate of taxes directed to be assessed and collected for State purposes proper and for the Hospital for the Insane, Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and Education of the Blind, amounting in the aggregate to thirty cents on each one hundred dollars in value of property, and seventy-five cents for each poll, was by the committee preserved at the same rate as last year; and the bill to raise revenue for 1849 was reported accordingly to the House of Representatives.

The committee deem it necessary to suggest that in their opinion the present mode of assessing is very imperfect, and the duties devolving on the assessors are scarcely ever executed with that diligence, care, and impartiality which the law and the people have a right to expect and demand of them. To remedy which, so for as the time of the committee and pressure of the business of the session would allow, a bill has been drawn up and submitted to the House. Should that bill become a law, it is believed that an increase of between forty and seventy millions of dollars will be added to the list of taxables in the State, so soon as the same is enforced. An object which so immediately effects the interest of every citizen of the State, ought not to be overlooked and disregarded, especially at a time when all the sources of revenue should be reached, to lesson and equalize the burdens of taxation.

In submitting to the General Assembly a bill for raising revenue for 1849, the committee endeavored to make an estimate of the resources of the State, and her ability to discharge her liabilities, and did establish the assessment of revenue upon the following estimate:

Supposed value of taxables in 1849,	-	-	-	\$130,000,000
Supposed number of polls in 1849,	-		-	140,000

Assessments on the above value at 25 ce on every \$100, Assessments on same of 5 cents for Deaf a Dumb, Blind, and Insane Asylum, Assessments on Polls,	-	\$325,000 65,000 105,000
Deduct for delinquencies, charges, &c.,	-	495,000 100,000
Add for collections of delinquencies, Ba and Individual stocks, &c.,	ank -	395,000
		\$445,000
Probable demands upon the Treasury to m loan from bank to pay interest of July, 18		
suppose,	_	
		2.31 111111
To meet interest on State debt for 1849		25,000
To meet interest on State debt for 1849,	_	190,000
To redeem scrip and interest, -	- and	190,000 100,000
To redeem scrip and interest, To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane,	- and	190,000 100,000
To redeem scrip and interest, - To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, a Blind Asylums,	- and -	190,000 100,000 65,000
To redeem scrip and interest, To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, Blind Asylums, To meet Trust funds,	- and - - -	190,000 100,000 65,000 10,000
To redeem scrip and interest, - To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, a Blind Asylums,	- and - - -	190,000 100,000 1 65,000 10,000 72,000
To redeem scrip and interest, - To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, a Blind Asylums, To meet Trust funds, To meet current expenses,	- and - - -	$ \begin{array}{r} 190,000 \\ 100,000 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 65,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 72,000 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 462,000 \end{array} $
To redeem scrip and interest, To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, Blind Asylums, To meet Trust funds,	- and - - -	$ \begin{array}{r} 190,000 \\ 100,000 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 65,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 72,000 \end{array} $
To redeem scrip and interest, - To expenses Deaf and Dumb, Insane, a Blind Asylums, To meet Trust funds, To meet current expenses,	- and - - -	$ \begin{array}{r} 190,000 \\ 100,000 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 65,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 72,000 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} 462,000 \end{array} $

The committee conceived that instead of increasing the amount of revenue, it would be preferable to make a temporary loan of the above small sum to meet the July interest, 1850.

STATEMENT A.

The following statement shows the amount of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of State, from the 1st of November, 1847, to the 31st of October, 1848, inclusive, and includes that portion of the receipts and expenditures which was reported by the committee of last session as having accrued from Nov. 1st, 1847, to January 1st, 1848.

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1847, - - - - - 427,981 21

RECEIPTS.

RECEIL	15.				
On account of Revenue of 1839,	_			- 225	00
On account of Revenue of 1843,	_			- 294	51
On account of Revenue of 1945,				- 1,196	
On account of Revenue of 1845,	_	•		- 37,423	
On account of Revenue of 1846,	-				
On account of Revenue of 1847,	-			- 375,022	
On account of Delinquent Revenue	e of 1	847, -		- 217	76
				414 990	17
				414,380	17
On account of estates without know	wn he	eirs, -		- 104	00
ON ACCOUNT OF STATE	UNIVI	ERSITY FUN	os.		
For principal of sales of lands, -	_	1,090	18		
For interest on sales of lands, -	_	788			
	_	4,300			
	-	3,611			
For interest on loans, -	, ,	,			
For damages on sales of mortgaged	lands	, 113			
For costs of advertising,	-	17	75	0.001	00
				9,921	02
ON ACCOUNT OF	SALINI	E FUNDS.			
The release flored		821	21		
For sales of lands,	_	312			
For interest on sales of lands,	-				
For loans refunded,	· · · -	2,517			
For interest on loans,	-	1,785			
For damages on mortgaged lands,	-	68			
For costs of advertising,	-	13	00		
				5,519	80
er					
ON ACCOUNT OF B	BANK T	TAX FUND.			
For loons refunded	_	1,012	89		
For loans refunded,		502			
For interest on loans,	_				
For tax of Branches of Bank, -	•	3,301	00		
For costs of advertising, -	-	2	00	4,818	00
				4,010	33
ON ACCOUNT OF SURP	וסר פיוו	evenie Ein	m		
ON ACCOUNT OF SURIT	LUS KI	EVENUE TO:	υ.		
For loans refunded,		300	00		
For loans refunded, For interest on loans,		318	92		
	,			618	92
ON ACCOUNT OF INCI	DENTA	L PAYMENT	8.		
Ton omegant received				248	50
For amount received,		•		~40	00

ON ACCOUNT OF TREASURY FUND.

For interest on loans, 65 15 For damages on sales of mortgaged lands, 5 14 For costs of advertistng, 3 00 ON ACCOUNT OF INDIANAPOLIS FUND.	73	29
For interest on loans, 83 47		
ON ACCOUNT OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWN. FUND.		
For interest on loans, 115 22		
ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL FUND.		
From Sinking Fund Commissioners, -	70,245	80
ON ACCOUNT OF NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD	•	
For tolls,	3,596	19
ON ACCOUNT OF NORTHERN DIVISION OF CENTRAL CANA	L.	
For water rents,	1,288	63
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL EAST OF TIPPE	CANOE.	
For tolls, 36,627 50 For water rents, 750 00	37,377	50
ON ACCOUNT OF SUSPENDED DEBT.		
For sundry payments,	94,883	73
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WEST OF TIPPE	CANOE.	
For tolls, 296 02 For incidental expenses refunded, - 396 74	692	76
Ø		. 0
ON ACCOUNT OF REVISED STATUTES.	913	~^
For sales,	312	70
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL TRUSTEES	•	
For Wabash and Erie Canal land certificates, east of Lafayette, 42,907 06		

For interest on same, For Wabash and Erie Canal scrip west, For subscriptions by bondholders, - For tolls and water rents, For sales of lands, For sales of lands at Vincennes, - For interest received on deposits, Total receipts of year,	40	7,071 13,135 07,960 84,731 4,776 31,933 8,511	00 63 93 47 06 15	601,026	
Total receipts of year, -	-	-		1,245,306	30
EXPENDITURE	ES.				
					·
On account of Revenue of 1845 refunded,	-	9 -	-	82	83
On account of Revenue of 1846 refunded,	, -		-	742	06
On account of Revenue of 1847 refunded,		-	-	40	27
On account of Legislative expenses, -	-	-	-	$34,\!234$	35
On account of Judiciary expenses, -	-	-	-	13,891	57
On account of Probate Judges,	-	-	-	5,425	00
On account of Specific Approbations,	-	-	-	3,705	08
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys sala	rie	s -	-	$1,\!574$	58
On account of Executive salaries, -	-	-	-	$3,\!550$	00
On account of distributing Laws and Jour			-	308	78
On account of Militia Officers and expens	ses,	, -	-	862	
On account of Convicts to State Prison,	-	-	-	3,086	
On account of new State Prison, -	-	-	-	$2,\!867$	
On account of Governor's House, -	-	-	-	194	
On account of Governor's Circle,	-	-	-		87
On account of Public Printing and Bindin	ıg,	-	-	6,063	
On account of Stationary and Fuel, -	-	-	-	4,429	
On account of State Library,	-	-	-	1,090	
On account of Presidential Election, 1844	,	-	-		50
On account of Contingent Fund, -	-	-	-	323	
On account of State House,	-	-	-	505	
On account of Education of the Blind,	-	-	-	9,353	
On account of Assylum for Deaf and Dun	nb,	-	-	11,765	
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	-	-	-	15,897	53
ON ACCOUNT OF UNIVERSIT	Y I	FUND.			
Loans made,	-	4,138			
For Professors salaries,	-	3,750			
For costs of Advertising,	-		88		
For principal refunded on sales,	-		00		
For interest refunded on sales, -	-		92		
Interest refunded,	-	11	20		0.0
				8,078	00-

ON ACCOUNT OF SALINE FUND.

Amount distributed to Counties,		_	4,658	79		
For costs of Advertising,			22		*	
	_	-				
Principal refunded on sales, -	-	-	633			
Interest refunded,	-	-	21	00		
					$5,\!335$	56
ON ACCOUNT OF 1	BANK	TAX	FUND.			
on nocomi or	D111111	1 -11-1	TOMB.			
Amount distributed to counties,	-		6,062	95		
Damages on sales refunded, -	-	-	25	00		
Costs of Advertising,			14			
costs of flavorneing,			- 11	1,	6 100	10
					6,102	1.4
ON ACCOUNT OF SURP	LUS R	EVEN	UE FUN	D.		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			02 101.			
T						
Principal distributed to counties,	-	-	177	57		
Interest distributed to counties,	-	-	271	14		
Costs of Advertising,	- b	_		50		
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o			~		451	91
					401	21
ON ACCOUNT OF T	TREASU	JRY	FUND.			
For costs of Advertising,	_	_	_	_	9	50
For costs of Advertising,	_	_	_	_	~	30
ON ACCOUNT OF CONGR	ESSION	AL T	OWN. F	UND.		
Amount Loans made,			2	50		
	-	-				
Amount distributed to counties,	-	-	85	26	~~~	0.0
•			1		335	26
			4			
ON ACCOUNT OF THRE	EE PEI	R CEN	NT. FUN	D.		
				-		
4					400	
Amount distributed to counties, -	-	-	-	-	482	80
ON ACCOUNT OF LAWRENCEBURG	AND	INDL	NAPOLI	S		
RAIL RO	AD.					
	J.12.					
4						
Amount of interest refunded, -		-	-	-	153	75
ON ACCOUNT OF NEW ALBA	NY AN	D VI	NCENNE	S ROAD		
For repairs on road, For incidental expenses,	-	-	2,330	67		
For incidental expenses,	-	-	1,265	52		
1					3,596	19-
					-,500	

ON ACCOUNT OF NORTH DIVISION CENTRAL CANAL.

For repairs, For incidental expenses,	- 17,906 55 - 972 50	19 970 05
		18,879 05
ON ACCOUNT OF STAT	TE AGENCY.	
For salaries to agents,		2,766 66
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIN		
A	0.005.00	
Amount of damages,	- 2,965 00	
Amount for repairs,	- 41,114 15	
For incidental expenses,	- 3,420 73	
For construction of Northport Feeder I	oam, 4,030 22	
Damages of same, Incidental expenses of same,	- 970 00	
Incidental expenses of same,	- 259 55	
Amount Scrip redeemed and cancelled	1, - 14,165 45	
Interest on Scrip redeemed,	- 2,119 24	
		69,042 33
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CAN	NAL, WEST OF	
TIPPECANOB.		
		70 450 04
TIPPECANOB.		78,458 04
TIPPECANOB.	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	78,458 04
Amount of damages, For construction, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, - ON ACCOUNT OF SUSPENDED D	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	78,458 04
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00 	78,458 04
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	78,458 04
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00 	
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	78,458 04 10,449 66
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	
Amount of damages, For construction, For repairs, Tolls refunded, Scrip redeemed and cancelled,	- 1,260 14 - 11,077 00 - 29,023 18 - 721 00 - 4,951 72 - 31,425 00	

ON ACCOUNT OF STATE DEBT.

For interest on State Debt, 262,330 00 Incidental expenses, 15,671 03	278,001 03
ON ACCOUNT OF STATE STOCK.	
For redemption of two and one-half per cent. State Stock,	17,850 00
ON ACCOUNT OF SIX PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.	
Amount of principal redeemed and cancelled, 77,580 00 Amount of interest on same, 26,788 60 Amount of expenses of same, 279 00	97,647 60
ON ACCOUNT OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.	
Amount redeemed and cancelled,	28,750 00
ON ACCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.	
Amount redeemed and cancelled, 56,400 00 Interest on same, 14,317 58	70,717 58
ON ACCOUNT OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WITH TRUSTEES.	
Amount general expenses of Trustees, - 15,037 42 Amount ordinary expenses of Trustees, - 6,178 07 Amount expenses of Coal Creek division of W. and E. Canal, 5 00	
Amount of expenses land office of Vincennes district, 893 22 Amount expenses land office E. and W. of Tippecanoe, 1,854 85	
Amount ordinary repairs, 14,364 47	
Amount extraordinary repairs, - 7,072 14 Amount expenses of Surveys, 3,606 70	
Amount for Construction between Coal Creek and Terre Haute, 61,840 00 Amount for construction between Coving-	
ton and Coal Creek, 4,154 50	
Amount expenses of Superintendence, - 3,032 10 Amount salaries and expenses of toll col-	
lectors, 1,797 50	

Amount ordinary expenses south of Terre Haute, 433 00		
Amount interest to subscribers of \$800,000, 16,000 00		
	136,268	97
Total amount of expenditures up to Nov. 1, 1848, the end of the fiscal year,	\$979,191	48

The following statement exhibits the amount of receipts and expenditures at the Treasury from November 1st, 1848, (the end of the fiscal year,) up to January 1st, 1849:

RECEIPTS.

RECEIF 15.	
On account of interest on loans of College fund, - On account of interest on loans of Saline fund, - On account of Bank tax fund, On account of College fund, costs of advertising, - On account of Revenue of 1848, On account of interest on Congressional Township fu On account of New Albany and Vincennes road, On account of Bank tax principal refunded, - On account of Treasury fund principal refunded, On account of College fund principal refunded, - On account of Surplus Revenue, On account of Surplus Revenue, On account of Saline fund principal refunded, On account of Saline fund principal refunded, On account of Common School fund, On account of College fund damages, On account of incidental expenses, On account of Bank tax funds costs of advertising,	- 3,112 45 - 70 00 - 30 00 - 3 15 - 708 00 - 25 75 - 50 00 - 510 00 - 6 00 - 1,349 60 - 65 00 - 3 00 - 4 00
Total,'	\$39,897 80
EXPENDITURES.	
On account of the Legislature,	- \$15 00
On account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	- 95 00
On account of the Judiciary,	- 2,600 00
On account of Probate Judges,	- 249 00
On account of the State Prison,	- 471 12
On account of the new State Prison,	- 184 00
On account of Professor's salaries,	- 925 00
On account of loans of College fund,	- 500 00
On account of Presidential Elections,	- 528 72
On account of public printing,	- 835 25

On account of the Executive, 1,575 00
On account of expenses New Albany and Vincennes road, 638 86
On account of repairs New Albany and Vincennes road, 2,473 50
On account of distributing Laws and Journals, 75 50
On account of the Militia, 25 00
On account of the Education of the Blind, 3,000 00
On account of Revenue of 1848 refunded, 15 67
On account of Asylum for the Insane, 300 00
On account of loan of Congressional Township fund, - 200 00
Total, <u>\$14,706 71</u>
Balance in the Treasury Nov. 1st, 1847, \$427,981 31
Amount received at Treasury from Nov. 1st, 1847, to Oct. 31st, 1848, - 1,245,306 36 Amount received from Nov. 1st, 1848, to January 1st, 1849, - 39,897 80
\$1,713,185 37
ψ1,110,100 01
Amount of expenditures from Nov. 1st, 1847, up to Oct. 31st, 1848, \$979,191 48 Amount of expenditures from Nov. 1st,
1848, to January 1st, 1849, 14,706 71
Total expenditure up to January 1st, 1849, 993,898 19
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1849, \$719,287 18

STATEMENT B.

The Committee of Ways and Means have counted, mutilated, and burnt, of the funds found in the Treasury, the following descriptions and amounts of the Scrip of various kinds which had been redeemed and cancelled at the Treasury, to-wit:

Of Six Per Cent. Treasury Notes.

-	1				00 (
Total	7260	726	726	726	7260	6018	5917	108	411	200	28%	2125	74(855	1162	724
7:			00	00												39
i terest.	2260	5500	5560	3500	0977	1873	1767	311	116	140	79	585	201	559	307	189
ipal.	ì			_	00	_			_							_
Principal	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	4145	4150	770	295	360	205	1540	545	630	855	535
No. of Bills.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	859	830	154	59	72	41	308	109	126	171	107
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Date.	1	,	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ì	1	1	1	1	1	,	1
د	ı	1	ı	,	,	,	840,	41,	,	ı	1		1841,	1	41,	41,
	April 20, 1840,	April 20, 1840,	April 20, 1840,	$\Lambda_{ m pril} 20, 1840,$	$\Lambda_{ m pril} 20, 1840,$	$\Lambda_{\rm pril} 20, 1840,$	September 20, 1840	February 10, 184	April 1, 1841,	May 1, 1841,	June 1, 1841,	July 1, 1341,	September 1, 18	October 1, 1841	November 1, 18	December 1, 18
No. of pack	1	લ્સ	က	4	ಸಾ	9	7	Ø	G	10	111-	12	133	14	15	16

										29	99		
50	10		60	99				00	00	00	60	00	79
1093	28689	4065	421	\$90,401		3155	7039	5070	5070	5070	6525	3	\$31,934 79
	9 10			99 1		rest.	07.0	00 (00 (00 (60 (\$369 79
383	8939	1215	12]	\$27,661		No interest.	39	7.	70	7(3		\$369
00	00		00	90		00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
810	19750	2850	300	62,740	Votes.	3155	6970	5000	5000	5000	6435	J.	31,555 00
162	395	57	9		asınıy I	631	1394	1000	1000	1000	1287	1	
73	20	20	50		. Tre	73	ıĢ	ಸರ	J.	ಬ	ಸ		
1	1	ı	1		Per Cent	1							
ı	1	1	ı		Of the Quarter Per Cent. Treasury Notes.	1							
ı	i	1	1		Of the C	i				•			
1	1	1	1			ı							
January 1, 1842, -	April 20, 1840, -	September 20, 1840,	February 10, 1841,		4	February 1, 1842,							

18 13 13

300

Of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip East.

	$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{Denom-} \ in at ion . \end{aligned}$	No. of Bills.	Principal	Interest.	${m Tot a}l.$
1	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
2	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
3	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
4	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
5	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 06
6	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
7	5	1,000	5,000 00	820 00	5,820 00
8	5	906	4,530 00	742 92	5,272 92
9	10	65	650 00	108 55	758 55
10	10	142	1,420 00	235 72	1,655 72
573		1	12 00	2 00	14 00
786		1	4 01	67	4 68
2,469		1	13 73	2 30	16 03
2,834		1	7 71	1 25	8 96
3,934		1	13 91	2 32	16 23
5,993		1	5 00	83	5 83
6,980		1	10 70	1 70	12 40
			41,667 06	6,838 26	48,505 32

Of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip West.

No. of Pack.	Denomination:	No. of Bills.	$\boldsymbol{Amount}.$		
1	5	1,000	5,000 00		
2	5	1,000	5,000 00		
3		1.000	5,000 00		
4	5 5	1,000	5,000 00		
5	5	1,000	5,000 00		
6	5	1,000	5,000 00		
7	5 5	803	4,015 00		
8			2,470 00		
Additional in 5	5	100	500 00		
]*	36,985 00		

301

Bank Scrip Five per Cent.

No. of Pack.	Bills.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
1	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
2	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
3	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
4	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
5	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
6	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
7	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
8	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
9	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
10	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
11	1,000	5,000 00	1,480 00	6,480 00		
12	270	1,350 00	399 60	1,749 60		
		\$56,350 00	\$16,679 60	\$73,029 60		

Interest on each \$5,00 bill averaged at \$1,48.



DOCUMENTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

AT

THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 4, 1848.

PART SECOND.

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS
JOHN-D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1849.



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FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

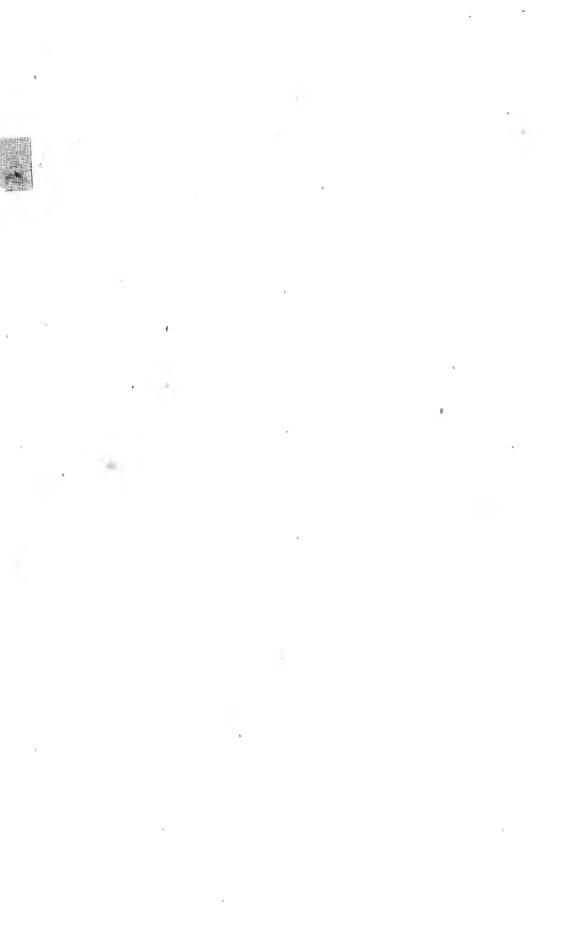
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER
1848.

1D2



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

COMMISSIONERS:

L. DUNLAP,
JAMES BLAKE,
J. S. BOBBS,
E. J. PECK,
S. MAJOR,
J. EVANS,

SUPERINTENDENT:

R. J. PATTERSON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN:

J. NUTT, M. D.

MATRON:

Mrs. LAURA ANN ELLIOTT.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for

the Insane, respectfully submit the following Annual Report:

The Board have the satisfaction of announcing to the General Assembly, that two wards in the south wing of the Hospital Building are on the eve of completion; and a sufficient portion of the centre building, for the accommodation of the Superintendent and his assistants, is already occupied. The back building is in a state of forwardness to allow it to be finished as fast as it may be needed, and wells, cisterns, water tanks, baths, water closets, and other necessary fixtures for the reception of patients, provided to the full extent of the present wants of the Institution. The only thing causing any solicitude for the comfort and security of patients, rests with the efficiency of the heating apparatus designed for the wards. About fifty patients are thus provided for, and a few less than that number will be ordered to be received during the ensuing month, to embrace an equal number of either sex. It is thought advisable to reserve room sufficient for the accommodation of several patients; because it is desirable not to have the Institution crowded beyond its capacity for the proper treatment of its inmates; and to be prepared for the reception of cases presenting peculiar and urgent claims for immediate admission.

Upon a review of the past year's operations, much may be remarked that should add to the satisfaction of making this announcement, as many unforeseen disappointments and vexatious difficulties repeatedly threatened to delay the preparation of any portion of the building for the reception of patients the present season. While they have demanded and received, to an unusual extent, the personal supervision of the several members of the Board, it is due to the present energetic and active Superintendent, and efficient Architect, to accord them the credit of overcoming these embarrassments and causes of delay in the prosecution of the work.

In submitting their estimates for the past year, in their last Annual Report, the Board availed themselves of the occasion to respectfully represent to the General Assembly, the advantages of an early appropriation towards securing a speedy and economical completion of a part of the building. Although the recommendations of the Board generally received the ready assent of the Legislature, in this particular, great difficulty presented itself in the way of complying with their request, owing to other weighty questions claiming the urgent attention of their honorable body. resulted that, though ample provision was made for the demands of the Institution, it was at so late a period of the session, that much of the valuable time for the energetic prosecution of the work and which induced the Board to invoke the early attention of the Legislature, had passed; and the operations of the spring commenced under all the disadvantages of an active competition for mechanical labor, growing out of the extensive public and private improvements going on in the vicinity. This condition of things continued throughout the year, and beside enhancing the price of materials for building, rendered it impracticable to procure as many mechanics as might have been advantageously employed at the same time. occasioned the farther difficulty that some of those who had undertaken contracts about the building, from an inability to command adequate assistance, abandoned them partially completed, or failed to comply with their terms.

The providing and putting up the heating apparatus, was another cause of protracted delay. The Board were unwilling to incur the expenditure required for this purpose, until well assured that means could be commanded for the efficient prosecution of other portions Application was made to several Branches of the State Bank, requesting a loan to the commissioners as authorized by the law of last winter, to which the Evansville and Bedford Branches, promptly responded, tendering the amount requested, which was accordingly negotiated with the latter in two several sums of \$4000 each, payable in January next. Thus relieved from prospective embarrassment for the want of funds, an immediate request was forwarded to Mr. Reynolds, of Cincinnati, to make a personal examination of the building previous to constructing the heating apparatus designed for its use. This step was taken after proper enquiry for a suitable person to undertake the job, and to avoid all possible causes of failure, that might be foreseen. Mr. Reynolds came recommended as the most experienced gentleman in the west, on this subject, and as entitled to the utmost confidence for intelligence and probity. He suggested several alterations in the proposed mode of conducting the heating pipes, which were at once adopted, and he was directed to make and put up the apparatus. This, however, was not constructed until that period of the season, when the transportation of heavy articles was impracticable from the low state of the Ohio river, and great delay was thereby occasioned before it could be brought here. To this, more than any other

single cause, is attributable the unexpected delay in getting the Institution into operation earlier in the season, it being absolutely essential to the comfort of the insane, to be provided with properly warmed apartments. The Board take pleasure, in this connection, to testify to the worth and skill of Mr. Reynolds, as evinced in

his management of this undertaking.

The thorough heating and ventilating of large establishments like the Hospital, has long been a desideratum: improvements on the usual modes of doing this, being as desirable as difficult to devise, free from all objection. Recent inventions have made steam in this, as in so many other important operations, the efficient agent, founding this partiality on the admitted fact, that atmosphere undergoes no appreciable change in its composition or constitution, by exposure to the heat generated by steam. In an institution designed for the restoration of impaired health, and where many causes concur to vitiate the atmosphere circulating through it, imperious motives urge the adoption of the most approved method of furnishing an adequate supply of pure atmosphere of a temperature congenial to the morbid sensibilities of its inmates. Without feeling assured that the best manner of doing this has yet been devised, the Board have availed themselves of all the information on the subject within their reach, and before attempting a practical application of it, submitted the plan adopted, to the enlarged experience of a scientific and ingenious mechanic.

Perhaps the most important and responsible duty devolved upon the Board during the year, was that of selecting a suitable person to take charge of the Institution after it shall go into operation. circular, asking for information on this subject, was sent to the Principals of most similar Institutions in the United States, to all of which, prompt and generally satisfactory answers were returned. The information sought was classified, and many gentlemen were strongly recommended to the Board as embodying most of the qualifications required by the circular. After maturely deliberating on the qualifications of the various gentlemen thus recommended, R. J. Patterson, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician to the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, was unanimously chosen Superintendent, and, upon being notified thereof, accepted the position. It gives the Board great pleasure to attest the faithful discharge of his arduous and responsible duties, since his entrance upon them in July last, and it is believed he will meet their utmost anticipations, in the future management of the Hospital.

Previous to the appointment of a Superintendent, his salary was

fixed at \$1,200 per annum.

The Board esteem themselves fortunate in having procured the services of Mrs. Laura Ann Elliott, as Matron in the Institution, who has filled that important position in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum for some years, with great credit to herself, and usefulness to the inmates. Her disposition and mental acquirements are eminently suited to the situation, and her extensive experience in the man-

agement of the insane, renders her a most valuable acquisition to the Hospital. It is believed that her withdrawal from the Ohio Asylum, was seriously felt and greatly regretted. She has afforded important aid in selecting suitable domestic furnishings, preparing bedding, &c., and the inexperience of all the assistants in the internal management of such an institution, enhance the value of her services, as it must render them more arduous. Her compensation was fixed at \$300 a year, the same that was allowed her in the Ohio Asylum.

Dr. J. Nutt was appointed Assistant Physician, and his active, energetic character, qualify him to become a most useful officer in the Institution. His compensation was graduated at four, five, and six hundred dollars a year, for the first, second, and third years re-

spectively.

Other suitable and indispensable assistants have been designated for the several duties to be discharged about the Hospital, and much care has been taken to secure such as it is believed are well qualified for the respective offices to be performed. The office of Steward remains vacant, the Superintendent with the help of the Assistant Physician, assuming, for the present, the discharge of his duties. A system of By-Laws has been adopted for the government of all those concerned in the management of the Institution, or its employ. They aim to secure strict accountability, vigilance in the discharge of duties, and a proper regard to subordination among the several officers and assistants. To the Superintendent is due the credit of the well devised system of organization under which the Institution will commence operations.

By adding a story to the back building for a drying room, and putting the steam boiler in the chamber designed for the heated air, space is obtained for domestic purposes, which, otherwise, might have required to be taken in the main building, and thus have diminished, in an equal degree, its capacity for the accommodation of patients. Another alternative presented itself in building additional back buildings, but the present arrangement is more

convenient and less expensive.

It has been the aim of the Board in all their operations about the Hospital, to combine neatness and plainness in the finish, and durability and economy in the construction. Fixtures inconvenient to repair or replace, it was deemed sound enonomy to have constructed in the most durable manner, although at an augmented expense. Lightning rods have been placed at either end of the building, and the precaution taken of protecting the walls from injury from the weather, by surrounding them with a pavement. Tanks to be kept provided with water are placed in the attic, both for domestic purposes and as a ready resort in case of fire. No suggestion it is believed, has been neglected, which was calculated to add to the adaptation, durability, or security of the building.

The furnishings are meant to be in keeping with the finish of the chambers and their intended uses, and were selected with great care.

The Superintendent relieved the Board from the expense of furnishing his rooms, which has been done at his own cost. Those for the front rooms, and the Matron's room, were selected with a due regard to their being designed for the reception of strangers, and with the belief that with suitable care, they would not require re-

newal for many years.

The Board confess their obligation to the Superintendent, and to the Matron, for their services in purchasing and preparing these necessary furnishings. Before the building was in a condition for comfortable occupancy, they removed to it, and devoted the most assiduous and unremitting labor to this purpose, by which great expense was saved to the Institution, and a more vigilant supervision and careful direction given to the persons employed.

Dr. Evans having resigned the situation of Superintendent was

appointed one of the Commissioners.

The lots in the Hospital block have been held subject to privatesale at the prices formerly placed upon them, and eight have been sold, leaving four that will probably be purchshed the ensuing year. The farm was rented and will probably yield about one hundred dollars. A part was reserved for the use of the Hospital. The want of a barn to garner the grain, makes it necessary to continue a lease on a portion of it.

The Board cannot let the opportunity pass without making their acknowledgments to the Architect, and a number of the contractors and other persons employed, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties. The former has evinced a zealous disposition to carry out their wishes in a prompt and satisfactory manner; and the latter a commendable industry in the execution of engage-

ments.

The subjoined report of the Superintendent gives a full and detailed statement of the disbursements of the past year. They will be observed to amount to \$22,212 04. A portion of this was for deferred payments on account of contracts entered into in previous years, and completed during the present; and for expenditures incurred but not adjusted in time to be included in the last year's accounts. This renders it impracticable to give an accurate exhibit of the expenditures of each fiscal year, and to fix a precise limit to the amount of disbursements.

The Board have always aimed to limit their expenditures to the appropriations, but not always successfully. The estimates upon which contracts were based prove to be deficient in many instances; additions to the plans are found necessary; retained per centage on contracts indefinite in amount and running several years require to be paid; unforseen and contingent sources of expense occur; and all concur in some years, to swell the outlay beyond what could be anticipated at their commencement. The expenditure of the past year is within the amount appropriated, and shows an estimated balance of \$3,712 27 of the revenue for 1848, to be available for the purposes of 1849.

Special attention is solicited to that portion of the Superintendent's report, showing the total expenditures made for Hospital purposes, up to this time, classified under appropriate heads. There has been expended on the Hospital buildings \$51,611 16; and adding the estimate of the Architect \$15,000 for their completion, it gives the total cost of \$66,611 16. It is believed this amount will compare favorably with that expended by other States for similar purposes, when it is recollected that it will make provision for the

accommodation of 200 patients.

To the reccommodation of the Superintendent for the immediate completion of the building, the Board give their cordial assent. There will be required for this purpose, as shown by the estimates submitted, \$18,700. If it shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly to concur in these recommendations, the present revenue, if continued, will be sufficient for the purpose. There will require, however, some provision for anticipating the fund in this case, as has been the practice heretofore, to the full amount of the estimate submitted, because in addition to this, a considerable outlay for furnishing will be necessary, in advance of its prospective completion next fall. The estimate for the building of a barn was directed to be included, with the belief that it could not well be dispensed with, in an economical management of the Institution, especially after it shall have gone into operation.

The details embraced in the report of the Superintendent are so full, as to render it unnecessary to allude to much that might otherwise have been required, to present a clear view of the affairs of the Hospital, and respectful attention is invited to an examination

of it, for this purpose.

The Board commend the Institution to the kindly protection of the General Assembly, with entire confidence that it will receive careful attention. It is in vain to attempt to pass through the halls of a Hospital for the Insane, without carrying away the conviction, deep and enduring, of the utterly deplorable condition of the maniac. Here may be seen the type of one class, where disease, tractable at its invasions, has worn through its prolonged ravages, all traces of intellect from the mind, and settled upon the features, the vacant look of the demented idiot; there the opening career of one heading another class, whose mind, goaded into inordinate and continued activity, gives token, in its aimless but ceaseless wanderings, that the blow which has severed, has not crushed its elements; and inspires the hope that timely and wisely directed efforts, may win them back to their wonted relationship. But a day may widen the breach—a month confirm it—a year make it irreparable, and the victim is consigned to rave through a life beset with horrors, and at last, sink into a grave around which may cluster no pleasant recollections to beguile the grief of bereavement.

To make the first as comfortable and happy as may be consistent with his situation, is all that can be hoped; but it is abundant cause for congratulation, that many a victim among the latter, will

be snatched from his impending fate, and restored to himself and his family, through the agency of this Institution.

L. DUNLAP, JAMES BLAKE, J. S. BOBBS, E. J. PECK, S. MAJOR, J. EVANS.

October 31st., 1848.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the 4th section of an act for the government of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, I herewith submit my Annual Report:

During the past year vigorous and continued efforts have been made to place a portion of the institution in a suitable condition for

the reception of patients at the earliest date possible.

Since my appointment to the place of Superintendent, a period of four months, it has been difficult to procure a sufficient number of workmen at a reasonable compensation, to advance the work as rapidly as was desirable. The contractor to whom the casting of iron sash had been let, failed to fulfill his promises, and it has been found necessary to place the job in the hands of another. This also has caused considerable delay.

In obedience to an order from the Board, made in July last, Mr. Jabez Reynolds of Cincinnati, was employed to construct and put into operation apparatus for warming the south wing by steam, connecting the heating with the ventilation of the building according to the plans and principles previously determined upon by the Board of Commissioners and former Superintendent.

More time has been required for the fulfillment of his contract than was anticipated by Mr. Reynolds, and though we looked for the completion of the work weeks ago, I regret to say it is still unfinished. Mr. R. is now actively engaged in putting up his steam fixtures, and we doubt not that they will soon be in operation.

What success will attend the mode of combining heating and ventilation proposed for this institution, we cannot from experience or observation say. I am not aware that there is any building in this country where they are similarly combined, but I have no doubt of the correctness of the principles upon which the plan is based, and shall look for satisfactory results.

I have not thought it desirable to recommend material change in any of the plans of construction, but rather to carry out in the best manner possible, those already fixed upon, believing them, as I do, wisely ordered and well adapted to the purposes for which they

are designed.

The location of the steam boiler for heating the south wing, was, I judge, properly changed by Dr. Evans, late Superintendent, from the engine house in the rear of the centre building, to the hot air chamber directly under a portion of the wing. By this change, the cost of the heating apparatus has been greatly lessened, and the amount of fuel required, materially diminished.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Hospital during

the past year are as follows:

To Bradly & Karns,

To Thos. P. Cherry,

Amount in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1847, Proceeds from lots in Hospital Square,	-	-	-	$3,243 \\ 1,064$	
Revenue of '47,	-	-	-	10,670	
Proceeds of delinquent list of '46, -	-	-	-	1,004	
Received rent of farm for '47, -		_	· -	40	00
Loan of \$8000, authorized by law of las	t win	ter,	(ın-		
terest 204 deducted,)	-	-	•	7,796	00
Amount of Hospital fund for the year,	-		- 1	\$23,818	
Amount drawn from the Treasury, -	-	-	-	22,823	67
Balance in Treasury at the close of the y	year,	-	-	\$994	64

There has been paid by order of the Board on the State Treasury, on Bills filed and allowed up to this date, the following amounts, viz:

For Lumber. To Homes & Brothers, - - - 1,329 38 To Jacob Hunkle, - - - - 35 79 To Morgan L. Smith, - - - 96 31 To Edwin May, - - - 64 62 For Brick. To Turner & Morrison, - - - 2,024 22 To Green & Waters, - - - 1,108 17 For Carpenter's Work.

1,848 40

1,107 33

To Wesley Irwin, To Shellenberger & To Geo. B. Hamer, To Jas. Perry, - To Samuel Duke, To Lundy & Smith	, - - -	- ntle, - - -	-	-	-	366 630 45 10 30 38	15 88 00 00	4,076	93.
			For 1	ime.					
To David Mullinix, To Peter Fellenger, To T. N. Meeker,	, -	-	-	- - -	- - -		87 00 00	266	53
		Fo	r Har	dwar	e.				
To Kellogg & Davi To Benjamin Potto To A. Gradon, - To W. W. Wright,	ge,	, - - -	-	-	-	237 12 2 1	97 79	255	12
		F	or Ha	uling					
To Washington Sm. To Jno. Gilleland, To Caleb Bently, To Joseph Butch, To John Schapp, To Harris, - To J. Willis, -	-	-	-	-	-	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 30 \\ 271 \\ 5 \end{array}$		326	5g.
	Fc	or H	ydraui	ic Ce	ement.				Ū
To D. C. Teal, -	e _	-	- For 1	-	-	-	-	70	50
To Thos. Buist,	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	60	14.
		For	Smith	ı Wo	rk.				T
To Adam Haugh,		-	-	-	-	-	-	97	33,
•	For	$G_{,}^{ut}$	ters a	nd S	poutin	g.			
To J. & C. Cox,	-	8	-	- `	-	-	-	305	49

For Castings.

To R. R. Underhill, -	-	- ·	-	-	<u>-</u> '	-	221 13
	For	r Sla	ting.				
To John Wilson, -	-	-	-	-	-		365 60
1	For	Plas	tering	•			
To Wm. H. Anderson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	472 35
	For I	Hewn	Timb	er.			
To John Childers, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 00
	For	Stone	Wor	k.			
To Peter Francis, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,096 97
	For .	Masor	n Wor	rk.			
To Z. R. Clark, - To M. H. Gilleland, To George D. Phifer,	- -	-	-	-	1,162 85 18	45	1,266 90
	For I	Paints	and	Oil.			
To Wm. Hannaman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 00
	F_{0}	or Pai	inting	•			
To Samuel Rooker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 00
	Fo	r Fu	rniture	e.		٠	
To Thomas Donnell	an,	-	-	-		-	133 00
	I	For S	alaries	3.			
To Jno. Evans, Superi To Joseph Willis, Arc To Mrs. L. A. Elliott,	hitect,		(-	715	00 00 00	1,240 00

For Freights and Traveling Expenses.

To Dr. Dunlap to pay freight on slate and lead,				_			
lead, 167 50 To Joseph Willis, expenses to Madison, - 12 00 To John Nutt, expenses to Bedford, - 18 55 To R. J. Patterson to pay Mr. Reynolds' expenses to Cincinnati, &c 21 30 Shingles. To Hamilton W. Evans, 21 30 For digging Wells and making Pumps. To John Childers, 6 50 To John Childers, 5 50 To Daniel Hover, sundries, 87 To Jno. McCormick for grafting and trimming orchard, 31 37 To Jno. Evans for map of Indianapolis, - 1 00 There has been placed in the hands of Dr. Evans, former Superintendent, by order of the Board: For payment of hands, 1,480 00 For purchase of lead, 613 11 For contingent expenses, 500 00 For purchase of lightning rods, - 34 00 For purchase of slate, 34 00 For purchase of lightning rods, - 34 00 For purchase of lightning rods, - 34 00 For purchase of furniture, for contingent expenses, by order of the Board, for payment of workmen, for the purchase of furniture, for contingent expenses, and for the purchase of copper for dome, 4,133 33	To Dr. Dunlap to pay freight	on slate	and				
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ses, and for the purchase of copper for dome, 4,133 33	by order of the Board, for	payme	111 01	WOLKIII	on,		
	for the purchase of furnitu	re, ior c	onunge	entexp	en-	4 100	99
Amount drawn during the year, \$22,823 67	ses, and for the purchase o	t coppe	r for do	ome,		4,133	33
Amount drawn during the year,	Amount duores desired the see	0.77				\$22 822	67
	Amount drawn during the ye	ar,	-	-	-	Ψ ~~,0~0	

The funds placed in Dr. Evans's hands were expended as follows, viz:

VIZ:						
Paid to hands employed on building,		-	_	_	870	46
Paid Dr. Dunlap for freights, -	_	-	_	_	22	
Paid Wharton for freights, forwarding	, con	nmiss	ion, &	zc.,		
Paid Hinkle & Guild for lumber,	_	_	_	_	40	
Paid James Johnson & Co. for paints,	&c.	_	~	_	70	
Paid expenses for self to Cincinnati,	-	-	_	_	15	
Paid Polleys & Butler for nails, &c.,	_	-	-	-	121	
Paid freights on R. R. for nails,	-	_	- "	_		10
Paid to Shellenberger for lumber,	-	_	_	_		40
Paid Wharton freight and commission	on g	lass.	_	_		31
Paid Blythe & Holland freight and con			_	_		14
Paid Peter Gibson for lead, -	_	-	_	_	686	
Paid W. J. Mansur freight and commi	ssion	on g	ass.	_		70
Paid Peter Winchel for hauling,	_	-	-	-		50
Paid Peter Francis for stone sills,	-	_	_	_	31	
Paid Cravens & Jones for iron flues,	-	_	_	_		40
Paid A. Aldridge for fruit trees,	_	-	_	_		90
Paid McCullough & Co. for glass,	_	_	_	_	299	
Paid W. G. Wharton for slate and free	eight.	_	_	_	275	
Paid Mr. Hubbs for carrying money,	-	_	_	_	~.0	75
Paid R. R. freight on Slate,	_	_	_	_	99	50
Paid R. Spratt for lightning rods,	_	_	_	_		00
Paid hands employed on building,		_			1,308	
Paid Postage on hospital corresponder	100 1	Smo	nthe			50
Paid A. Harrison office rent, -	-	- IIIO	- ·			12
Take M. Harrison office fent,	_	_	_	_		
					\$4,688	73
Amount on hand, Oct. 31st, 1847,	_	\$1.49	38 33		Ψ1,000	
Amount as by order of the Board,	_		26 61			
Balance paid by R. J. Patterson,	_		23 79			
Dalance paid by It. 3. 1 atterson,	Ī.,	· · · · · · ·	20 10		\$4,688	73
	_					
The funds placed in my hands have	e beer	ı expe	ended	$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{s}$	fallows	:
1 3		I				
For carpenter work,	-	-	_	_	905	62
For painting,	-	-	-	_	98	
For mason work,	-	_	-	_	133	
For furniture,	_	_	_	_	393	
For groceries, boarding and provisions	ŝ.	_	•	_	138	
For wood,	-, -	_	_	_	- 165	
For stock,	_	-		_	63	
For corn and oats,	-	_	_	_	3	
For hauling,	_	-	_	_	31 (
For freight, exchange, and commissio	n.	-	-	_	230	
For iron sash,	,	_	_		243 8	
,					~10 (. 2

For lumber, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	69	86
For hard ware,	-	-	-	-	-	-		67	65
For labor, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	$62\frac{1}{2}$
For kitchen furniture,	que	ens w	are, d	£с.,	-	-	-	119	41
For copper for dome,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	83
For mattresses, blank	ets,	&c.,	-	-	-	-	-	312	12
For white lead,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	72
For traveling, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	00
For Jno. Evans balan	ice of	a settl	lemen	ıt,	-	-	-	23	79
For medicines,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80
For locks, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	70
							-		
								\$3,521	70
Amount placed in my	han	ds,	- 11	-		4,133	33		
Amount disbursed,	-	-	-	-		$3,\!521$	70		
					-				
Balance in my hands,	Oct.	31,	1848,	-		\$611	63		

Since the date of the last report, the walls of the buildings then unfinished have been completed, the entire establishment has been put under a roof of slate, and all the floors have been laid in the south wing and in four stories of the centre building. The kitchen, and rooms in the basement for the use of assistants, the two principal stories of the main building, and two wards for the reception

of patients, have been nearly completed.

The engine house, alluded to in a former report, containing a laundry, ironing and drying rooms, bakery, &c., has been erected and enclosed, and floors have been laid in three of its stories. plan of this building was changed from three to four stories high above the basement, at an additional expense of about eight hundred dollars. The portico, also mentioned in a former report, has not been completed, because not so much needed as other things. The platform and steps of stone have been laid, and are in readiness to receive the superstructure. Wells and cisterns have been supplied, affording an abundant supply of pure water. Tanks capable of holding more than one hundred barrels have been placed in the attic story, from which water may be drawn to every part of the building. Water-closets, baths, &c., have been put up by G. W. Brooks, Esq., of Cincinnati. The frame work of the cupola has been erected and partially enclosed.

Two hundred and twenty-five feet of sewer leading from the water-closets, and bathing-rooms, and terminating temporarily in a deep vault, have been constructed of brick, laid in hydraulic cement. The entire buildings have been surrounded by a pavement for the

purpose of more effectually protecting the walls.

A portion of the carpenter work has been done by Thomas P. Cherry and Westley Irwin; but principally by other mechanics employed by the day, and under the immediate supervision of J. Willis, Esq., the architect, who has at all times proved himself faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The making of sash, and the framing of iron sash, have been done by Messrs. Shellenberger and Gentle. The brick work and painting have been done by various individuals under the eye of the architect.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Elliott, the Matron, beds and bedclothing for the use of patients and assistants have been prepared in abundance, and the various domestic offices put in order. The long experience of Mrs. Elliott in the care of the insane, and her peculiar fitness for the place she occupies, has relieved us of much care in relation to one of the most important departments of the institution.

It will be seen that much more has been accomplished during the past year than was contemplated in the estimates of the last annual report, and hence a larger expenditure. It is confidently believed, however, that every department of labor has been directed with the strictest regard to economy and utility.

The two wards of the south wing now nearly in readiness for the reception of patients have been plainly, but neatly finished and

will be furnished in a similar manner.

Notice will in a few days be given to those applicants who by law have precedence, to fill the apartments prepared to the extent

of their capacity.

I regret to say that some suitable subjects for treatment in this institution, must for the present be denied a place for want of room. By crowding the apartments now nearly completed, forty-five or fifty patients can be admitted and properly cared for. A greater

number than this already seek admittance.

A mother writes as follows: "My daughter is insane, and is becoming worse. She now wanders off alone, wades creeks, gathers flowers and thinks she studies botany. She is an annoyance to the neighbors, but her greatest rage is at me, her mother, She has often threatened to kill me, and I have not been long at a time since last October without marks from her kicking, biting and pinching me. I make no resistance, but get out of her way, or hold her until she is exhausted. I would gladly board her where she could have proper care until the hospital is ready for the reception of such persons, but I am a poor woman and get my living by sewing."

The young lady having been deranged for several years, many others must, by the law have preference over her, and it is feared that she may be shut out for some time to come, unless additional

apartments can be speedily completed.

A young man writes under date of Oct. 30, 1848, that his father is insane—that though he has every thing about him to make him happy at home, he is entirely restless and that existence itself seems a burden, and a very curse: that he is constantly getting worse, so that now he must be continually guarded to prevent him from destroying his own life. His family and physician are pursuaded that he must be taken from home.

Now that as many applicants as can well be received at one-

time, have already been conditionally promised places in the institution, all that can be said in reply to such communications as the above, is that their applications will be placed on file with others, and notice given to them at the earliest possible date when the patient can be received.

It may not be generally understood that the law provides that if application be made for the admission of more cases than the hos-

pital can recieve, a selection shall be made as follows:

1st. Recent Cases, (ie) when the disease is less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others in the county.

2d. Chronic Cases, (ie) when the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect for recovery.

3d. Those for whom applications have been longest on file, other

things being equal.

4th. Each county shall be entitled to its just proportion according to its population, but the commissioners may, if necessary, in the exercise of a sound discretion, give preference to recent cases of

one county, over chronic cases of another.

The framers of the law judged wisely in giving preference to Recent Cases as above defined, for of such, under skillful treatment, at least eighty in every hundred will recover the right use of their reason, while of the Chronic Cases, not one half so great a per cent. will ever recover.

I find the capacity of the buildings to be greater than has been represented. When completed, instead of accomodating only 150 patients, about 200 can be comfortably lodged and properly cared for. It is well that the plan was thus liberal, for every room will soon be demanded by our own citizens. I believe, however, that by restoring to health a large per cent. of the recent cases, and by discharging from time to time such as become harmless and remain incurable, and returning them to their friends, the institution will comfortably accommodate all the suitable cases for treatment that may apply for several years to come.

The buildings when completed will have cost the State considerably less than kindred institutions of equal extent, beauty, durability

and fitness for intended uses, of other States.

The extensive Asylum at Utica, N. Y., holds about five hundred patients, and has cost, including a fine farm and out-buildings, not far from half a million of dollars, or about one thousand dollar to

every patient that it will accommodate at one time.

The Ohio Asylum, doubtlessly economically built, though not superior in appearance, or better adapted to the purposes designed than this, and though it has been chiefly built by the convicts of the State Prison, at from thirty-five to forty cents per day, has cost more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which exceeds five hundred dollars for every patient it accommodates. It is capable of receiving three hundred and fifty patients, and has, connected with it, sixty-five acres of land.

Where prison labor has not been available, I believe modernly

constructed institutions for the insane in the United States, have generally cost about one thousand dollars for every patient suitably provided for. This includes a farm and suitable out buildings, and is believed to be a fair estimate.

The amounts already expended in the construction of the Indiana Hospital buildings, from their commencement to the present time,

are as follows:

For	Brick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,070	89
For	Mason work	ζ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,104	25
	Lime and C			_	-	-	_	-	-	2,047	06
	Stone and S				-	-	-	-	-	3,233	83
	Lumber and			-	-	_	_	-	-		
	Carpenter v		_	-	_	_	-	-	-		
	Hardware a			s.	_	_	-	`-	-	1,824	
	Copper and		_	*.	_	_	_	_	_	1,039	
	Slate and S			-	_	_	-	_	-		
			_	_	_	_	_	-	_	658	
For	Hauling, Plastering,	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	472	
For	Paints, Pair	nting a	nd G	lass.	_	-	-	_	-	790	
	Lead for hip			-	_	_		_	_	721	
For	Salaries from	m com	men		nt of	build	ing.	_	_		
For	Plans of bu	ildings	and	servi	ces c	of Arc	hitec	t.	-	1,122	
1.01	Tans of bu	nums	and	501 11	.005	71 7110	111100	-,			
A	ount of Euro	anditu	*0a 0	n Hos	nitai	build	lings		_ <	348,611	16
AIII	ount of Exp	enana	for t	ha h	ognit	ol for	migs;	,	- 4	940,011	10
TUG	ere has been	paid	101 (ne ne	ospu	ai iai	111	5,458	06		
T a	nd improver	nents,	1-: ~	-	• ~~ ^	-d -m		0,400	VV		
For	digging we	11s, 111a					0-	163	40		
T	ing old build	ungs,		-	-	-	٠.	103	40		
For	books, stati	onery,	prin	iung,)1-	one.	20		
	ice rent and				-	-	-	206			
	engineering				4	-	-	26			
	paving and						-	100			
	salary of m						-	75			
	freight excl					on,	-	230			
	corn, oats,					-	-	232			
	r groceries an		visio	ns,	-	-	-	138			
For	r medicines,		-	-	-	-	-		80		
For	r furniture, ´	-	-	-	-	-	-	526			
F'o	r Hardware,		-	-	-	-	-	42			
Fo	r kitchen fur	niture,	quee	enswa	ıre, 8	zc.,	-	119			
Fo	r mattresses,	blank	ets, d	&c.,	-	-	-	312			
Fo	r travelling	expens	es,	- 1	-	-	-	63	55		
	r sundries,		-		-	-	-	28	44		
	,									7,724	56
Ca	sh in the har	nds of	the S	Superi	nten	dent,	-	-	-	611	63 .
				•							

Amount drawn for hospital purposes up to Oct. 31, 1848, \$56,947 35

There are outstanding debts on contracts about to be completed amounting to \$6,000. Of this sum \$3000 are chargeable to the buildings, \$1,500 for aparatus to warm the building. For plumbing \$700, for cisterns, drains, paving, &c., \$425; and for furniture and fixtures for wash house and kitchen \$375.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount already paid for building purposes, Debts on account of buildings, Estimated cost for completing the buildings,	-	- \$48,611 16 - 3,000 00 - 15,000 00
Entire cost of buildings when completed, Cost of farm (150 acres) and improvements,	-	- \$66,611 16 - \$5,458 06
Entire cost of buildings, farm and improvement completed,	ents, v	when - \$72,069 22

This it will be seen is less than \$400 for each patient provided for and less I apprehend than the average cost of similarly constructed institutions of other States. That rigid economy must have been practiced in the erection and in the completion of the buildings thus far, will be apparent to any who may intelligently investigate the subject.

FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The revenue of the current year	from the	tax esta	blish	ed by l	aw
will probably amount to -	-	-		20,000	
Proceeds of delinquent list, -	-	-	-	1,000	00 -
Sale of lots in Hospital Square,	, -	-	-	1,000	00
Proceeds of farm,	-	-	-	106	00
Balance in the treasury, -	_	-	-	994	64 .
Unexpended balance in the hands	of the Su	p't,	-	611	63 .
Hospital fund for the current year	, -		-\$	23,712	27
Of the above fund there will be required ing debts on contracts now near		y out sta	nd-		
		\$6,000	00		
Loan authorized by law of last wi	nter, -	8,000	00		
To support the institution with fifty and attendants and assistants to	y patients				
of them, with officer's salaries in			በበ		
or them, with officer's safatres if	iciudeu, -			20,000	00
			,		

\$3,712 27

After the necessary deductions it will be seen that the sum of only \$3,712 27 will remain in the treasury; a sum I regret to say, too small to allow the speedy completion of the hospital buildings entire.

I cannot but regard it as desirable in the highest degree, both on the score of economy and humanity, that the structures now commenced should be completed during the coming year. Should the board of commissioners concur with me in this opinion, and should the Honorable Legislature sanction it, and permit the institution to anticipate its income for the next year, and as on a former occasion authorise the commissioners to borrow money, the building throughout can be completed in one year from this date.

That every room will be needed I have not a doubt. Though it is not yet generally known throughout the State, that a portion of the hospital is about to be opened for the reception of patients, more than fifty applications are on file, and it is seldom a day

passes that others are not received.

I have said it is good economy to provide for, and care for the insane. If properly treated in the early stages of their disease, eighty per cent. can be restored and sent forth "clothed and in their right mind," to resume habits of industry and usefulness in the world. But if subjected for a few months only to the blighting influences of insanity, the brain becomes permanently injured, and the unhappy victim, in most instances, is doomed to drag out longyears of miserable existence, a raving maniac; or what is perhaps still more to be deprecated, as one upon whom—

"Black melancholy sits, and round her throws, A deathlike silence, and a dread repose."

The estimates of Mr. Willis, the Architect, for completing the entire establishment are as follows:

For completing the south wing,	_	-	-	\$2,600		
For completing centre building,	-	-	_	3,000		
For completing north wing, -	-	-	-	7,000		
For completing the external work	c of r	nain	buile	d-		
ing, including cupola, portico						
course, and enclosed portico fro	om ce	entre	build	d-		
ing to building in the rear,	-	-	´-	1,000		
For finishing rear building, -	-	-	-	1,400		
					\$15,000	00
Should the Honorable Legislatur					1	
Commissioners to anticipate the						
1849, and should the building	s in	con	se-			
quence be completed throughou						
ception of patients in one yes						
date, then there will be needed		pay:	for			
_ apparatus for heating north wi		-	-	$1,\!500$		
For plumbing (baths, water-close	ts, &	c.,)	-	700		

-	-	-	-	300		
-	-	-	-	200		
-	-	-	-	500		
king f	ence	s, ro	ads,			
-	-	-	-	500		
			-		3,700 (00
					19700 (
s thei	e w	ill b	e of		15,700 ()0
				712 27		
		_	,			
		_	,			
		_	- 1.0	00 00		
	-	-	- 1,0	00 00	27,712	27
	s thei	s there w of 1848,	s there will be	22,0	s there will be of of 1848, 3,712 27	200 500 king fences, roads,

In conclusion, allow me to express to you my gratitude for your counsels and your uniform countenance and support.

for the purchasing of furniture and the support of the Institution dur-

Several editors in different parts of the State have anticipated our wants, and already forwarded their papers to the "Indiana Hospital." To them, in behalf of those whose lingering hours they seek to beguile, we tender our thanks.

John Nutt, M. D., who, on the 23d inst., was appointed to the place of Assistant Physician, has entered upon the duties of his office with every prospect of success in his department.

Mrs. Elliott, the Matron, is rendering such aid in her department

as leaves us nothing more to desire.

ing the succeeding year.

Attendants and Assistants, such as will be needed for success in the enterprise before us, have been engaged, and will soon enter

upon the duties of their respective places.

I regret that I have not been able to lay before you, and through you to the citizens of the State generally, many interesting facts relative to the care and cure of the insane. Protracted illness is my only apology.

We shall enter upon the duties of the coming year, not without many anxieties for the welfare of those who may be placed under our care. For their good we are willing to pledge our unceasing

efforts.

Many a heart beats high and warm with hope that this Institution will be the means of restoring to health some friend whose reason has long been

"Lost in the stormy desert of the brain."

The fondest hopes of some, we trust, will be realized, others will be disappointed. Of those who shall come here from time to time, some will be restored to usefulness, and society, and home, and

friends. The recovery of others will linger till hope deferred shall sicken the heart; and upon some, the grave will close. These, though not altogether flattering truths, should not be concealed.

Hoping for a continuation of your counsels and support, I commend the Institution, with all its interests, to the guardianship of Him who, though he permitteth afflictive visitations, still careth for all the creatures he hath made.

R. J. PATTERSON,

Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1848.





SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 4, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1848.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE W. MEARS, Chairman. SETON W. NORRIS, Treasurer. JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

L. S. NEWELL, Teacher of Music.

SAMUEL McGIFFIN, MISS SARAH T. MARSH, Teachers of Handicraft.

CALEB SCUDDER, Steward.

MRS. MARGARET G. DEMOSS, Matron.

DRS. MEARS & BULLARD, Visiting Pysicians.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Trustees of the Institute for the Blind, present their second

annual Report.

While it is not the privilege of any human hand to restore to the blind their privation, it is a grateful task to be in any degree instrumental in leading those thus bereft to the sources of amelioration and improvement, which the ingenuity of the philanthropist and the liberality of the public have provided. If therefore the people of this State, by whose cheerful support many of their helpless blind are being trained to intelligence, usefulness, and happiness, could by personal inspection of their Institute, observe the results already accomplished, even in its infancy, no appeal would be required to insure their continued and enlarged patronage.

To such full examination of the operations of the Institute, in all its departments for the past year, the Trustees take pleasure in inviting the General Assembly. That such general inspection is of essential importance to the extension of the benefits of the Institute, through the State, has been fully evinced from the fact, that many of our pupils have been led to participate in its privileges, by the special interest taken in imparting information to their friends

by members of past General Assemblies.

Our experience, like that of our sister Institutions in other States, proves, that while general notoriety and good management may suffice to fill other Asylums for the afflicted, the personal regard and efforts of the benevolent are required to find the blind in their seclusion, and induce their parents to entrust them to the care and training of strangers. As no deprivation of any of our senses can compare with that of treading this bright world, without beholding its sunlight, we trust, that it is only necessary to solicit the earnest interest of the members of the Assembly and of the benevolent generally, to insure that all the blind in the State, capable of improvement in the Institute, shall speedily enjoy its privileges.

We are permitted to record, that under the blessing of the Father of all mercies, the officers and pupils have enjoyed during the past year uninterrupted good health. The whole number admitted into the Institute from its commencement, has been thirty-two; the number now present is twenty-eight, and several more are expected, who have been admitted.

Mr. William H. Churchman, whose appointment as Acting Superintendent has been extended for two years, has continued, with the other officers heretofore reported, to conduct the Institute, with de-

voted fidelity and success.

Much to our embarrassment, we were notified shortly after the adjournment of the last General Assembly, that unless we left the premises then rented for the Institute at the close of the current

year, we would be charged double rent.

As the rate we were then paying, was more that we would have consented to, if it had not seemed unavoidable, we felt impelled by the principles of economy, by which we have desired to conduct our operations, to relinquish the occupancy, and proceed to erect such part of the improvement on the site previously purchased as could be conveniently erected, and which, while furnishing us conveniencies for present use, would form an appropriate part of the general Institute.

In this, we had of course to anticipate in part the income of the current year's revenue then in collection, which we were enabled to do, and thus have succeeded in constructing and occupying a substantial brick building, of such dimensions and arrangement, as with the other temporary additions, to meet our present wants, and be readily convertible into a general workshop for future use.

Under the circumstances, we felt compelled to this course, in the discharge of the trust committed to us, believing, that it would both meet the approval of the General Assembly, and that the deficiency thus unexpectedly caused in the income for the blind, would be

provided for in the assessment of future revenue.

By inviting competition, and accepting the lowest offers, where their execution was secured, and by procuring the over-sight of an experienced builder, we have constructed excellent improvements on economical terms.

Conceiving that it is an essential part of the training peculiar to the blind, that they should be fitted both by habit and acquirement to be usefully engaged in future life, after completing the course in the Institute, so that they should be enabled, so far as practicable, to support themselves independently, we have had special regard to provision for such labor and occupation, as suited the respective age and sex of the pupils. And with much pleasure we invite public attention to the articles manufactured by the pupils, as manifesting as well their improvement, as the faithfulness of their competent instructors.

It will be perceived from the annexed report of Mr. Churchman, that the provision for teaching instrumental music has been much

enlarged. As the voice of music speaks more tenderly to the heart of the blind than to that of the seeing, as is evinced by their high enjoyment of these exercises, and their general success in this pleasing art, under the training of our excellent teacher in that department, and seems more nearly to compensate for their want of sight than any other attainment, we have readily concurred in such extension of the means of musical improvement.

Although the present session has been but recently commenced, it will be gratifying to have such exhibition of the acquirements of the pupils as may be agreeable to the General Assembly, at such

time of the session as may be deemed expedient.

The following summary compiled from the Treasurer's account current, exhibits the expenditures of the year, including the cost of the improvements:

For a three story Brick Building on 1	Institu	ite pi	remise	s,	\$4,900	00
For frame house, out-buildings, fer	icing,	grad	ling, a	nd		
other improvements,	-	-	-	-	2,357	45
E. J. Peck for superintending buildin	g,	-	-	-	285	50
For 2d payment on lot, with interest	,	-	-	-	2,650	00
For rent of building formerly occupie	ed,	-	-	-	375	00
Amount advanced on account of Fur		-	-	-	200	00
For salaries of officers,	- ´	-	-	-	1,900	00
For personal property for use of house	sehold	dep	artmer	ıt,		
For groceries, provisions and proven	der,	- 1	-	-	1,762	05
For domestic hire,	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	606	86
For fuel	-	-	-	-	135	50
For drugs and medicines,	-	-	-	-	16	38
For musical instruments,	-	-	-	-	169	84
For school apparatus, books, stationed	ery an	d po	stage,	-	121	96
For raw material for work departme	nt,	-	-	_	287	79
For tools and fixtures for same,	-	-	-	-	67	67
Advanced for pupils clothing,	-	-	-	-	91	72
Miscellaneous expenses,	-	-	-	-	49	37
				4	317,107	72
					, _ ,	

For the detailed operations of the Institute, in its various departments, we respectfully refer to the full report of the acting Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. MEARS,
S. W. NORRIS,
JAMES M. RAY.

Indianapolis, December 4, 1848.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind.

Gentlemen:—In laying before your board a history of the condition and progress of the several departments of our Institute during the past year; it affords me no little gratification to be able to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the respective duties of the instructors and the other subordinate officers have been discharged. Under the judicious teaching of the former the pupils have continued to make satisfactory advancement in their various branches of study and handicraft, while by the latter the domestic concerns of the establishment have been managed with similar success.

OF THE PUPILS.

At the date of our last report, our pupils numbered twenty-five. Since that time five have been discharged and eight received, making our present number twenty-eight, twenty-four of whom are males and four females. In the appended catalogue you will find their names, with a statement of their residences, the causes of their blindness, &c.

There are on file also, applications from several others who have been admitted, but have not yet entered upon their terms of instruction.

Of those who have left, two were discharged at their own request, having as they thought acquired sufficient knowledge of their trades to enable them to earn a support; two others left voluntarily without a regular discharge on finding that they could not be benefitted by a longer stay in the institute; and the fifth was dismissed by an order from your board for misconduct and aversion to study. The last mentioned however, has with your consent, been recently readmitted upon a pledge of future good conduct, he having given evidence of reformation.

We cannot recommend as a general rule, the reinstating of pupils who have been expelled for insubordination. In cases where it has been tried by the directors of other institutions it has seldom resulted in any benefit to the pupils themselves, while it has often proved injurious in its effects upon those of their school fellows, who have been so unfortunate as to possess in their dispositions, similar tendencies to error.

The disparity in the numbers of the two sexes is to be accounted for, not upon the supposition that there are more blind males than females in the State, though this may be correct so far as it applies to the difference of the sexes in the general population, but in the well known fact that parents are more reluctant to entrust their daughters than their sons to the care of strangers, the daughters themselves participate in this feeling on account of their natural timidity, and attachment to home. This difference is found to exist in all new institutions, but it diminishes as they gain character with the public and parents become assured that their children will be properly cared for.

Since our late removal we are able to accommodate an additional number of pupils; and in order that the Institute may be accomplishing all the good within its means, it would seem desirable that some steps should be taken to secure the attendance of the blind youth of the State by extending a knowledge of its existence and

eculiar privileges.

We have on record the addresses of upwards of seventy persons residing in the State, including our pupils, who are not too old to receive instruction, and who are doubtless, with few exceptions, eligible subjects for the Institute. And as these are but thinly scattered over less than one half the counties of the State, it is not improbable that the actual number of young persons exceeds one

hundred and fifty.

It is very natural to suppose that as soon as an institution is opened pupils will flock to it, eager to avail themselves of its proffered benefits; but the experience of all who have preceded us in this enterprise goes to show that something more is yet to be done. we would gather the blind into schools to instruct them and improve their condition, we must first visit their homes prepared to show them and their incredulous friends that they are susceptible of education, and that being educated their happiness and usefulness will be greatly increased and their helpless dependence proportionably diminished. Even this will sometimes be found to fail of effecting the object, particularly where the trelatives of the child are too illiterate to appreciate the value of education. This state of things must necessarily exist in a greater or less degree until the subject shall have become more familiar to all classes of the community, and the blessings of popular education more widely disseminated.

It is customary with the superintendents of the other institutions for the blind to make occasional tours through different sections of

their respective States, taking with them several of their more advanced pupils for the purpose of exhibiting their attainments and the means by which they are instructed. These exhibitions by demonstrating to the satisfaction of all who witness them, the practicability of educating the blind, maintain a lively interest in the cause and open the way for the reception of new pupils. Should our citizens be found too tardy in sending their children to the institute, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of adopting the same plan for the increase of our numbers. Thus far however we have no cause to be discouraged; for though the State of Indiana contains a less population than any other which has undertaken to educate her blind, yet our school is for its age the largest that has been established.

Health.—We have abundant reason for thankfulness in the continued good health of our household. There has not occurred since the organization of the Institute, either among the officers or pupils a single case of protracted illness. This is the more gratifying when we take into consideration the fact that our scholars like those of all other institutions for the blind are not generally so robust as the same number of seeing children taken promiscuously.

OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The daily routine of studies, labor and recreation pursued by the pupils this session is for the most part the same as that of the last, and may be summarily stated as follows: They rise at six o'clock in the morning, breakfast at quarter before seven, and attend school—with several short intermissions—from eight until half past twelve, the hour of dining; in the afternoon, they work from half past one until quarter past five, the piano scholars receiving their lessons at this time and the younger pupils attending several elementary classes; at half past five they take supper, listen to reading from seven until eight, and retire to rest at eight, quarter of nine and half past nine according to age.

The following is a list of the classes under instruction at this time, viz:

Vocal Music,	-	-	-	-	-	- 2	"
Thorough Bass,	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	"
Instrumental Music (Band,)	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	"

In addition to the above named branches there are delivered before the whole school, daily lectures of half an hour each upon various useful and interesting topics, such as Natural Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Elements of Anatomy and Physiology and the various subjects embraced under the head of Natural History. The Elements of Geology form the subject of the present course.

These lectures partake of the character of familiar conversations, adapted to the capacities of all and are made the vehicle of much useful information, which is not embraced in the regular school

branches.

Another important means of general improvement is our evening reading circle in which the pupils listen for an hour or more to the current news of the day or some useful and entertaining book of

Travels, History, or Biography.

The value and efficiency of our instruction in this department would be greatly enhanced and the labor of teaching reduced by the possession of a set of appropriate Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals, shells, &c., and a collection of models of the various machines, in common use, of noted edifices showing the different styles of architecture, together with many other curious specimens of ingenuity that might be obtained at a comparatively small cost, considering their utility as a means of acquainting our pupils with the thousand objects, which though familiar to the seeing even in early life must ever remain hidden from the Blind without some such provision to meet their deficiency. Much it is true may be learned of all these things by description; but without the aid of tangible illustrations it is often difficult if not impossible to acquire correct notions of them.

We are aware that the pecuniary means of the Institute will not at present justify a very large expenditure for this object, and have referred to it in this connection only for the purpose of acquainting you with our wants, and to suggest the propriety of offering to our benevolent friends who may have in their possession some of the above named articles, an opportunity to contribute them, thus forming the nucleus of a cabinet which may be enlarged as our means

increase.

Another great desideratum in the School Department to which we would call your attention, is the increase of our library of embossed books. We have it is true, most of the works that have been published for the Blind; but the number extant is very limited, both of school books and those designed for general reading and reference.

The want of suitable text books to enable them to pursue their studies, during the recess of the classes, retards very much the progress of the scholars and enhances the labor of the teacher, while the scarcity of standard works for reference and general reading,

debars them in a great measure from the further improvement of

their minds after returning to their homes.

On account of the comparatively small number used, the publishing of these books does not yield a sufficient profit to induce individuals to engage in it. The task therefore devolves upon the several institutions of the country, and those who have thus far labored in the enterprise, have generously furnished their works to the rest at little or no advance upon the first cost of printing and binding.

Though there are presses at the Institutions of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, yet books are multiplying very slowly on account of the want of funds to be appropriated to

printing.

There have been however some efforts making of late to obtain from the general government a grant of land for the creation of a national fund to be devoted to the furtherance of this important object. But nothing as yet having been accomplished, the presses are still left to depend upon private munificence, excepting so far as means can be spared from time to time from the current incomes of the Institutions owning them.

The truth is that those institutions which have incurred the expense of establishing presses have hitherto borne almost the entire burthen of furnishing a library for the Blind—this is particularly true of those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—and it would seem no more than just that the others should unite in a matter of

such vital interest to all.

We can contribute our quota to the general stock of books and at the same time add to our own library in one of two ways—either by procuring the necessary outfit and printing for ourselves, or by employing the press of some other institution to print works of our own selection. In either case supplying the other schools with such a number of copies of our work as they may desire.

The former of these plans would on many accounts be the more desirable one; but the latter, being less expensive might be deemed

preferable in the present condition of the Institute.

If however you should judge it expedient to make a commencement in printing, we think the purchasing of a press might be dispensed with for the present at least, as the embossing could proba-

bly be done upon one of our city presses.

A press of peculiar construction manufactured for the purpose at considerable cost has been heretofore supposed to be indispensable in this kind of printing; but recent experiments made by the American Bible Society and the New York Institution for the Blind, have encouraged the belief that a good press of the ordinary kind will answer the purpose. This result, should future experience confirm its practicability, will be very satisfactory to the friends of the Blind in as much as it will facilitate in no small degree the multiplication of their books; for any skillful printer will be able with a font of the proper sort of types, to produce them.

Music. The progress of the pupils in this interesting part of their instruction, has been in every respect most satisfactory. Indeed when we contemplate the rudeness of the material with which our teacher has to work, the home associations of his pupils being but ill calculated to induce that general cultivation of the sensibilities so necessary to the appreciation of this delightful art, we are constrained to award him a full measure of praise for his eminent success.

Our pupils are denied a very valuable source of improvement in this branch, possessed by those of the Institutions in the eastern cities. We allude to the frequent opportunities which the latter enjoy of hearing standard musical compositions executed by the best performers of this country and of Europe. And as the hearing of good music is very necessary to the formation of correct musical taste, this deprivation interposes no mean obstacle to be overcome by the persevering efforts of the teacher.

By far the greater number of our pupils attend the vocal classes, and ten of them are at present receiving regular instruction upon the Piano Forte. Most of these latter are young and give promise

of becoming good performers.

We have recently organized a Band, embracing some fifteen of our best music scholars, which it is thought will prove an invaluable source of interest in our public examinations, and at the same time afford those of our pupils who design making music a profession, an opportunity to gain a knowledge of all the instruments in common use.

The following is a list of the instruments belonging to the Insti-

tute:

2 Piano Fortes, 4 Violins, 2 Flutes,

1 Viola, 1 Cornet a Piston, 1 Double Bass, 2 French Horns,

1 Tenor Horn.

OF THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

Of the improvement of the pupils in their several industrial occupations, we are also able to give a very encouraging account.

The males have been employed so far in manufacturing several varieties of brushes and willow work, and for a small part of the time in the bottoming of chairs with cane and flags; and though they may as yet work with less facility than seeing mechanics, yet we have no hesitation in saying that our brushes at least will compare favorably with those manufactured at any other establishment in the country, both as to finish and durability. The willow-work being more difficult to learn, we cannot say so much of it, as to finish, though if allowance be made on account of the short time we

have been employed, we have no fear of a comparison of this also

with the work usually brought to this market.

We have likewise made a lot of mattresess for the use of the Institute and a few for some of the citizens. This branch might be advantageously introduced as one of the regular trades of the Institute of the Ins

stitute, when our school shall have become larger.

We are about to commence the weaving of Manilla door mats and coarse carpeting, and had also expected to be able to introduce broom-making this session, but our crop of broom corn has been so much damaged by rain since cutting it, and before it was dry enough to gather in, that it is wholly unfit for use. We intend however to commence this latter branch as soon as it may be found practicable, believing that it would prove fully as profitable in this country as any one we can select tor our pupils.

The number engaged in the workshops at this time is thirteen, ten at brush-making and three at willow-work. Several of these devote the greater part of the day to labor, but the most of them

work only in the afternoon.

The female pupils have also been actively employed at their appropriate handicraft work, and no better evidence of the quality of their productions is wanted, than the eagerness with which they are bought up by our numerous visitors from different parts of this and the other States.

Their occupations are plain sewing and various kinds of Knitting, Netting, Braiding, and Bead Work. Below will be found a list of the

articles manufactured by them during the past year.

Several of our smaller boys, too young for the workshops, have also been employed for an hour or two each afternoon at the bead work, and we think advantageously so, as the manual dexterity they acquire in this occupation will be of great assistance to them

in the acquisition of their proper trades.

It is customary in some, if not all of the older institutions, to allow their pupils to work on their own account during their hours of recess, furnishing them, in some instances, with materials at cost prices, and in others paying them cash for their extra labor at ordinary journeymen's rates. It is thought that the enjoyment of this privilege stimulates them to industry, induces the formation of business habits, and teaches them the manner of transacting business, all of which tend more or less to prepare them for the successful following of their respective vocations after leaving the Institute. Many, too, have been enabled by the proceeds of their overwork to clothe themselves during their term of instruction.

We have thought it judicious, therefore, to extend this privilege to some of our older pupils, and furnished them, during the last session, with material, for which they were to pay in cash; but this plan being found somewhat inconvenient for themselves as well as for us, we have adopted a different one this session, which it is hoped will be less troublesome, and yet equally satisfactory to both: We permit them to work up the material belonging to the Institute, and

place to their credit the value of their overwork at journeymen's prices, intending, at the end of the session, to pay them for the same in manufactured articles at wholesale prices, which they may dispose of on favorable terms while at home during the vacation.

The subjoined exhibit of the business of the work department shows a balance in its favor of three hundred and fourteen dollars

and ninety-two cents.

Taking into account the numerous disadvantages incident to the commencement of an establishment like ours, we have reason to consider this a favorable result. It may be thought by some, however, that the workshops should yield a more considerable revenue to the Institute, after defraying all their expenses; but such cannot be the case for several years at least, judging from the experience of the older institutions. The reason is apparent—our workmen being all apprentices, make necessarily more or less unsaleable work, besides using material uneconomically.

LIST OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

From the Commencement of the Institute to December 1st, 1848.

BRUSHES.								NUN	IBER.
Handscrubs, -	_		_			_	_	_	189
Clamps, -		_	_		_		_	_	36
Shoe Brushes,	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	294
Hair Brushes,	_	_	_	_			_	_	$\frac{201}{413}$
Clothes Brushes,	_	_			_		_		85
	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	117
Horse Brushes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	31
Hat Brushes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dusting Brushes.	-	- **** 1	1	· 1 ·	-	-	-	-	$\frac{6}{3}$
Cylindrical Brushes	sior	Wash	ung 1	Machi	ne.	-	-	-	3
									1174
WILLOW WORK	•							NUN	BER.
Waggons, -	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	_	3
Chairs,	-	_ (-	-	-	-	-	2
Market Baskets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Clothes Baskets,	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	11
School Baskets,	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	106
Work Baskets,	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	16
Reticules, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ÿ									251

CHAIRS BOT	гтом	ED.							NUM	BER.
With Cane, With Flags,		•	-	-	-	-		-	-	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 6 \end{array}$
										26
MATTRESSE	S .								NUM	BER.
Short Hair,	-	**	-	*	•	99-	-	-	-	49
BEAD WORK	•								NUM	BER.
Baskets, Necklaces,	-	E #	-		e-	es	-	-	-	282 44
,										326
KNITTING.									NUM	BER.
Tidies, - Doilies Purses, - Comforts.	-	o	-	-	-	•	~	-	-	12
Dollies	-	~	· ·	-	-	-	•	-	-	4
Purses, -	-	e1	24	-	•	-		-	•	9
Comforts.	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	•	-	2
										27
BRAIDING.							100		NUMI	BER.
Watch guards,	,	-	w	-	•	**	-	-	-	32
										1
ZEPHYR WO	RK.								NUMI	3 E R .
Lamp Stands, Bouquets,	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{14}{3}$
Net Bags.	-	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	1
,	(Do									18

PLAIN SEWING.	NUMB	E R
Sheets,		4
Towels,		30
	-	34
		•
Statement of the Business of the Work Department, from ment of the Institute, to Dec. 1st 1848.	n the commo	enc e-
Dr.		
To cash paid for sundry Tools and fixtures for Boys		3 57
" " " " " " " " Girls		1 59
" " raw materials for Brushes and Bas		7 72
" " " " " Matresses,		50
" " " " Girls work,		694
" " " Instruction in Handicaft,	260	6 50
	\$1,413	2 82
Cr.		
By amount of Tools and fixtures on hand,	- \$36	1 16
" received for Boys work sold		8 84
" " Girls " "		2 61
" value of Matresses made,		0 10
" " Boys work on hand,		9 19
" " Girls' " "		9 25
" " articles in the hands of the Agents,	- 8'	
" " raw materials for Boys' work on hand,		9 47
" " " Girls' " "		9 18
" amount due for articles sold on credit, -		0 35
amount due for articles sold on credit,		
	1 72	7 74
Debtor,	- 1,415	
Denior,		
Balance in favor of Work Department,	- \$314	4 92

OF THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

In all the domestic arrangements of the establishment, the welfare of the pupils entrusted to our charge has been kept steadily in view; and nothing, compatible with the means of the Institute, has, we think, been omitted, which would tend to the promotion of their comfort and happiness. Their tables are provided with a plentiful supply of wholesome food, selected and prepared with a due regard to their health; their personal habits are watched over with parental solicitude, and in short, every effort is made to render the Institute in all respects a home for them.

To no other department of the Institute has our late change of buildings been more beneficial than to this: the dormitories and school-rooms are more commodious and retired, besides being much better ventilated, and the play grounds of the pupils are more ample, and better adapted to their modes of exercise; all of which, must have an important bearing upon their future health and physical developement.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to express the hope, that in reviewing the history of the Institute during the past year, you will feel, that it has in the progress of its several departments, fully met your highest expectations, and those, also, of the General Assembly,

by whose enlightened munificence it has been established.

Respectfully submitted, W. H. CHURCHMAN.

CATALOGUE OE PUPILS.

No	Name.	Residence	e.	When admit-ted.	Cause of Blindness
				1847.	
1	Aaron Gyger,	Lawrence	Co.,	Oct. 1	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richhart,	Kosciusko	66	" 1	Congenital.
3	Susanna E. Richhart,	66	66	" 1	
4	John M. Richhart,	66	66	·· 1	
5	Samuel F. Christy,	Scott,	66	" 1	Fever.
6	Albertus Taylor,	Fountain	66	" 1	Congenital.
7	Daniel Byrkit,	Henry	"	" 1	
8	John Byrkit,	**	66	" 1	4.6
9	George O. Work,	Allen	44	" 5	••
10	Isaac M. Easley,	Montgom'r	v"	" 5	Accident.
11	Lorenzo T. Tucker,	Jackson	"	" 6	Congenital.
12	James A. Tucker,	6.	66	" 6	
13	Eliza Kinnear,	Jefferson	44	" 6	Accident.
14	William E. Read,	Ohio	66	" 7	Congenital.
15	William H. McQuerry,	Hancock	44		Whooping Cough
16	Lawrence D. Taylor,	Marshall	44		Inflamation.
17	William T. Fleming,	Howard	46	" 16	Fever.
18	Joshua Skidmore,	Vermillion	66	" 20	Chicken Pox.
19	Michael Courtney,	Decatur	44	Nov. 3	Congenital.
20	George Culbertson,	Wayne	44		Fever.
21	Margaret Belches,	Jefferson	66	" 25	Amanrosis.
	,			1848.	
22	Benjamin Morrow,	Montgom'r	v "	Jan. 8	Cataract.
23	George W. Hibbits,	Dearborn	"		Congenital.
24	J. S. R. Bergin,	Marion	"		Accident.
25	Eli Denny,	Hamilton	"		Congenital.
	John Leonard,	Owen	"		Scarlet Fever.
27	Garey Stafford,	Union	"	l .	Inflamation.
28	Sarah S. Morgan,	"	"		Inflamation.

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITION BY A FEMALE PUPIL.

THE VOICE OF THE SEA.

We are informed by navigators that strange cries, resembling the human voice, have frequently been heard far out at sea, the causes of which have never been satisfactorily explained.

> What art thou, voice—on the wild winds borne— Heard 'bove the shriek of the furious storm-Sweeping along o'er the angry surge, Like the strange wild notes of a funeral dirge? Art thou a spirit foreboding woe-Come from the fathomless depths below? For the laugh is hushed and each cheek grows pale, As the seaman lists to thy mournful wail. Art thou come to tell of some desolate shore, Where the wild waves dash, and the breakers roar-Of the whirlpool nigh, with its chambers dark-The tomb of many a gallant bark? Or, perchance, from the ocean's gem-lit caves, Thou wert weary of sport 'neath the feathery waves, Midst the unknown tombs, where the sea-nymphs fair, Their vigils keep o'er the sleepers there-Where the mermaid wreathes her golden curls With crimson coral and rarest pearls-Where the nerieds' sweet, low melodies Resound through the amber palaces. But why art thou come from homes like these, To float 'mid the tempest-child of the seas-When the sable hue of the night is spread Like a funeral pall o'er the voyager's head-Where no ray of brightness greets the sight, Save the curling waves' phosphoric light, That fearfully on the billows loom, Like spectral forms, amid the gloom? Oh, were our hearts but freed from sin. We would fear thee not 'mid the tempest's din-We would welcome thee, as an angel's voice, At the gates of the Heavenly Paradise.

A MOTHER'S SMILE IN DEATH.

We saw thee die, we marked a heavenly smile Of angel brightness play around thy lips, That like a ray of glory shone awhile— Which death's stern majesty could not eclipse. Was it that Heaven burst upon thy view, O'erwhelming thee with rapturous joys sublime-Realms of unthought of glory, oh how new-Regions unsullied by the breath of time? Or didst thou hear the symphonies of Heaven, Woke by angelic hands in measured roll, Which but in death to mortal ear is given-Thrilling the deep recesses of the soul ? Or was it shining angels hovering near, To bear thy trembling soul o'er death's pale foam-Did Jesus smile on thee, to soothe thy fear, And point the starry pathway to thy home? We know not-but we feel that thou art gone, And time can ne'er efface the agony That thrilled our hearts, when thus the star that shone Of thy pure love, first left our clouded sky. We miss thee, mother, when the spring's first flowers Come forth to deck the smiling earth again-We miss thee, in the summer's twilight hours--When autumn's chilling breeze sweeps o'er the plain. When gathered round the winter's hearth-When jest and mirth go round, our hearts are lone-They all, to us, have lost their wonted mirth-And music, too, is sad in every tone. We miss thee at the holy hour of prayer-With tearful eyes we view thy vacant space, But fruitless is each glance—thou art not there— We see not, now, thy meek and holy face. And when athwart our path misfortunes lower-And when life's dark shadows we are pressed, We pine for thee in sorrow's lonely hour, And long to share with thee thy place of rest. But we shall meet with thee, when time is o'er, To share again, thy fond, undying love-Through faith, we hope to meet, and part no more, Before our Father's throne in bliss above.

THE SKY.

Sky of the twilight! when thus we behold
Thy gorgeous tinting of purple and gold,
When the sun's beaming chariot is veiled from our view,
And the west is illumined with a deep crimson hue;
Our spirits take flight from this world of ours,
And in fancy we traverse celestial bowers,
And our hearts feel expanded, as though we had trod
On the verge of the glorious palace of God.

Sky of the tempest! when clouds are unfurl'd,
And flung like a pall o'er the sorrowing world,
When the lightning gleams forth and the thunder is heard,
Orathe breath of the whirlwind the forest has stirr'd,—
Sublime in thy grandeur, we gaze upon thee,
But tremble and shrink from thy dread majesty.
But why are we fearful? we know that the hand
That hath loosened the winds can the tempest command.

Sky of the summer? how brilliant thou art, Flushing with gladness the desert's lone heart, Bathing the woods with a radiant gleam, Touching with glory the flower and the stream—How can we despond, if we lift up our eyes, And gaze for awhile on the summer's blue skies? They seem in their splendor, an emblem given, To teach us the beauty and brightness of heaven.

Sky of the midnight! how wondrous art thou!
A sparkling diadem crowning thy brow:
To think as we gaze on thy vault deeply blue,
Of the myriads of worlds that are hid from our view;
Stupendous the thought! that the eye cannot trace
The untravelled regions of limitless space:
With hearts overwhelmed we prostrate fall,
Adoring the Author and Sovereign of all.

Thou art fraught with instruction in tempest and calm, In the glories of sunset, or morning's pale dawn; At noonday resplendent with summer's deep blue; In autumn's grey vesture, or winter's stern hue. Oh sky! thou hast been to the poet and sage, A fountain of wisdom in every age:

They have culled from thy beauties a bounties store, And gleaned from thy pages mysterious lore.

Thou art to the christian a temple sublime—A banner of glory uninjured by time;
And still, with the Bible, while ages shall roll,
Thou shall be the delight and the joy of his soul.
Oh! well might the Psalmist of Israel exclaim,
"The heavens the Deity's glory proclaim!"
Tho' silent, they point us by day and by night,
To regions of brightness, and unfading light.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, shall address either the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or the Superintendent, giving definite and accurate information upon the following points, viz:

1. The name of the applicant and that of his parent or guardian, together with the Post Office address of the latter.

2. The date of the birth of the applicant.

- 3. The cause of his Blindness, and the age at which it occurred.
- 4. Whether he is of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture.
 - 5. Whether he is free from bodily deformity and infectious disease.
- 6. Whether his personal habits and moral character are good. Upon the receipt of such application, it will be acted upon by the Trustees, and the applicant informed of the result.

No pupil should be sent to the Institute until the above prelim-

inary step shall have been taken.

To residents of the State no charge is made for the boarding and instruction of their children; but pupils are in all cases expected to come provided with a change of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenised by their friends from time to time, as it becomes necessary. Where parents or guardians are unable through indigence to provide the necessary clothing, the commissioners of the counties in which they reside are authorized by law to furnish the same in their stead.

All traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the Institute

must be borne by their friends.

All books, musical instruments and other apparatus required for the use of the pupils during their term of instruction, are furnished

by the Institute free of charge.

The school commences its sessions on the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July, leaving a vacation of more than two months during the warm season, which is spent by the pupils at their homes.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their terms of

instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of

all the others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes on the last day of the session.

As a general rule applicants are not admitted who are over twenty-one years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made in favor of persons who are of undoubted ability, and free from all objectionable habits.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Dec. 9,	10 Dalance on name at fast annual reports	100 00:20	Jec. o,	I ald Will II. Chuichfiall, advanced for cul-	#00% OO
1040.			•	rent expenses of Institute,	00 100
January, 4,	5	1000 00 Dec. 3,	Jec. 3,	Pard Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for cloth-	1
Feb. 26,		250 00		ing of pupils,	25 00
March 2.	0	3500 00 Dec. 17.)ec. 17.	Paid A. Londen for carnenter work.	5 00
April 5.		100 001	1848.		
May 16.	cash received of	1000 0001	1000 00 Innuary 4.	Paid Wm. H Hanna in part for second quar.	
Tune 2.	0	1600 001	f	toria rond	100 00
Inly 2.	٠.	2000 000	2000 00 Iannary 4	Paid Wm H Churchman first quarter's sala-	
Tuly 05		1000 0001	diameter 2	my of ampoundant of Institute	00 006
America 17	To each being proceeds of loan from the		[annorm 4	Daid I & Mound Guet constitute,	
ranguar 11)	Rodford Branch of \$4000 for six	-	dinialy 11,	Topolog of Music	75 00
	months interest home deducted	3778	1 manual oo 8222	Doid C Condie fact amoutout colours of Grom	
Amount 17	To onely refunded by smails	00000	annary 4,	raid C. Schader, Inst. quarter's saidly as Siew-	119 50
August 17,	_	0000		ard, less \$12,50 for daugmer's boarding, -	00 211
,	for clothing,	00 00	60 00 January 4,	Faid Mrs. M. Demoss, first quarter's salary as	
Dec. 4,	To each advanced by Treasurer of State,	1600 00		Matron, less \$12,50 for daughter's board-	3
Dec. 4,	To each received for sundry articles dis-			ing,	37 50
	posed of, referred to in last report,	139 27 1	139 27 January 4,	Paid Sam'l McGiffin, first quarter's salary as	(
	To eash received for Institute premises,	110 00		Teacher of Handicraft, · · · · ·	37 50
		_	January 4,	Paid Miss S. T. Marsh, first quarter's salary	
				as Teacher of Hndieraft,	12 50
			January 4,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for cur-	
				rent expenses of Institution,	278 57
		_	January 4,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for cur-	
				rent expenses for pupils clothing,	40 00
		_	anuary 7,	Paid J. Little & Co., for dry goods,	11.56
			January 8,	Paid Tho's Donnellan for cabinet furniture, -	6 25
			January 10,	Paid Jacob Landis for pork,	48 42
			January 25,	Paid Wm. H. Hanna, balance of second quar-	
				ter's rent,	25 00
		_	Feb. 9,	Paid Wnr. H. Churchman, advance for current	
				expenses of Institute,	200 00
			Nov. 4,	Paid Jas. Morrison, agent for Sperring, Innes	6
			S NOW	Doid West H Churchman advanced for our	00 009,2
			20.00	It are well. It. Chalchingli, advanced for cur-	

244 35	29 50	1 12	100 00	25 00	300 00	75 00	37 50	12 50	112 50	37 50	10 00		200 00 7 92	58 50	200 00	100 00	161 30	51 33 16 70	80 00
rent expenses of Institute, Paid J. W. Hamilton, for manrance on work	shop and personal property of Institute, Paid Lewis C. Lewis for recording deed of In-	Stitute lot,	rent,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, second quarter's	salary as Superintendent of Institute, Paid, L. S. Newell, second quarter's salary as	Teacher of Music, Paid Sant'l McGillin, second quarter's salary	as Teacher of Handieraft, Paid Miss S. T. Marsh, second quarter's salary	as 1 cacher of Handieraft,	Paid Mrs. Demoss, second quarter's salary as Matron, less \$12.50 for daughter's board-	ing, Paid Wm. H. Churchman, for plates for letter	press, and A. Harrison for freight,	Faid W. H. Talbott for musical instruments, Puid W. H. Churchman, advanced for current	expenses of Institute,	Paid Simon Smock, for wood,	rent expenses of Institute,	rent expenses for pupils clothing, Paid M. Snyder for brush materials, books.	Paid J. P. Michael, for digging cellar to Insti-	tate building,	penter work on Institute building, Paid W. Parker, on acct of contract for brick
Nov. 13,	Nov. 21,	April 4,	April 8, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	April 10, P	10,	April 10, F April 10, P	April 10, P		May 8, P	May 8, P.	May 9, P	May 16, P. May 16	16,

TREASURERS REPORT—Continued.

91018	158 75		54 25			400 00	nr- 993 00		-bl		272 00	156 00		136 00 [n-	103 00		00 671		2 00			1 97		
	work on institute building,	Paid Bradley & Karns, on acct. of contract for carrenter work on Institute building	Paid D. C. Teal for water cement,	Paid Kenneday & King, on acct. of contract	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, on acct. of salary,	Paid Greer & Waters for brick,	Paid Edwin May, on acct. of contract for car-	id D. C. Tenl for Hydraulic Cement,	Paid E. J. Peck, on acct. of services as build-	ang Superintendent,	work,	Paid Kenneday & King, on acct. of confract	Paid Bradley & Karns, on act of contract, for	carpenter's work, to grant for group more for I	stitute Building	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for cur-	rent expenses of Institute,	Faid A. Harrison, for freight,	material	Paid McCully & Co., for glass,	and E. May, on acct. of contract for carpen-	Paid A. Graydon, for iron,	Paid Isaac Davis, for repairing pump,	Faid E. A. Fiullington, 101 Liay,
1848.		May 17, Paid		May 20, Paid		June 2, Paid			2,	In Paid		June 2, Paic	June 2, Paid		June 2, Faio	June 5, Paid		June 5, Faid		June 15, Paic			June 22, Paid	
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200 00	45 00 200 00	240 00			75 00		112 50		30 00	175 00	5 00 77 52	20.		8 8 8 8 8 8	85 00		38 82	324 71	76 72	300 00	75 00	37 50
Paid W. Parker, on acct. of contract, for brick work.	Paid J. N. & J. Dearinger, on acct. of contract for plastering Institute buildings,	Paid E. May, on acet. of contract, for carpenter's work,	Faid Will: H. Hallia, 101 four in part for roof- ing a looking building	Paid W. H. Churchman, balance of third	quarter's salary	Paid Samuet McGiffin, third quarter's salary, Paid Miss Sarah T. Mursh,	Paid C. Scudder, third quarter's salary less	Paid Mrs. M. Demos,	carpenters work.	rent expenses of Institute,	Paid for rails,	Paid Bradley & Karn, on acct of contract, for	earpenter's work,	Fand A. W. Penniman, for school apparatus, Paid J. P. Michael, for digging,	Paid E. May, on acet. of contract, for earpen-	Paid S. Work, C. W. Warren, balance of bill	Paid Finley & Co., for mattrass hair,	Vaid W. Farker, balance of contract for blick work,	Paid J. D. Pheiffer, for building eistern and drains,	Paid W. H. Churchman, fourth quarter's sal-	Paid I. S. Newell, fourth quarter's sala-	Paid Sanuel McGriffin, fourth quarter's salary,
4	<u></u>	12	July 7, P	July 7, P	7,	July 7, P	7.	July 7, P	် ထ	 'o	July 8,	ōφ		July 8, F	15,	July 19, P	July 19, P	50,	July 25, P	July 31, P	July 31, P	July 31, F
_									-													_

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

S. W. Worrs, Preasurer of the Induana Institute for the Dana			
	July 31,	Paid Miss S. T. Marsh, fourth quarter's	19 50
	July 31.	Paid W. H. Churchman, of advanced for cur-	3
	,	rent expenses of Institute,	50 00
	July 31,	Paid A. Harrison, for sundry freights,	27 32 -
	July 31,	Paid Blythe & Holland for freight,	3 25
	July 31,	Paid Bradley & Karn, on acet of contract for	0
	 Inly 21	Carpenter's work,	250 00
	 , 100	frame building,	150 00
		I. N. & J. Dearinger, on acct. of contract for	
		plastering,	150 00
	August 1,	faid E. J. Feck, on acet. of services as build-	100 50
	Anoust	ng Supermentent,	5001
		lencing,	25 00
	August 1,	Paid Adam Haugh, for fixing registers,	3 75
	Angust 1,	Taid K. K. Underhill, for registers,	29 69
	Angust 5,	Paid E. May, balance of contract for carpen-	5002
	(in senson in)	ter's work,	44 00
	August 17,	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	200 00
	Angust 18,	Paid J. P. Childers, in part for bill of pumps	ò
	Angmet 9.9	and Wells,	25 51
	£ 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	erecting frame building,	237 43
	August 22,	Paid Tire & Petry, for Grading,	8 00
	August 26,	of Institute building	27 72
	 Anoust 26.	Paid S. Yandes, for examining title of Insti-	5
		tute lot,	10 00
	Sept. 2,	Paid Ira Davis, making pattern for Register,	3 50
	Sept. 2,	Fand J. B. Furgason, claim on institute lot,	80 54 60 60
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	35 24	390 87	8 91	105 00	206 76	43 51	55 65		100 00	6.10	19 25	9 92 ;	48 75	75 00	1 87	90 09	10 00	37 25	;	31 41	89 45	15 15	16 45	14 61	8 99	3 73	020 020	5.00				10.00		44 19		112 50	37.50
Paid Kellog & Davidson, for locks and other	Paid I. N. & J. Dearingers, balance on con-	tract for plastering,	him,	Paid II. N. Nelson, for out buildings,	carpenter's Work,	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	Paid John Pegue, for removing work shop,	Paid Wm. II. Churchman, advanced for cur-	rent expenses of Institute,	Paid A. Harrison, for freight,	Paid M. Byrkit, for sents for school room,	Paid John Batty, for digging,	aid John Coen, for painting,	Paid John Carlisle, for wagon,	Paid C. Beck, for lock smithing,	Paid A. N. Blacklidge, for one horse,	l'aid W Eckert, for harness,	Caid Wm Hannaman, for paints and glass,	raid J. F. Childers, balance of bill for pumps,	(V.C.,	Paid A. Graydon, for hardware for buildings,	'and Nelson & Beam, for carpenter's work,	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	Paid Morris & Irwin, for lumber,	and W. Parker, for paving, &c.,	and John Coen, for painting,	and with Li. Chirchinan, advanced for cur-	Paid H 1 & E C Ham for due coods	aid A Swords for wood	Paid Morris & Recther for frombt	and Months to Divine, 101 Height,	and M. Grandon, for hardware	aid C. Scholder, for sundry amounts usid out	for labor about new buildings,	Paid C. Scudder, fourth quarter's salary, less	\$12 50, for daughter's boarding,	less, \$12 50, for daughter's boarding,
Sept. 4, F	Sept. 9,	6	·	Sept. 11, Sept. 13		Sept. 12, P	E,				x 9	z :	n (œ j	25,	27,	£ 5	_	(568	· 1	· 2	6,5	, 0,	Oct. 10,			[]	113	11,	11,	11,	•	Oct. 11, Pr		Oct. 11, (1.
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TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

	Oct. 11, Oct. 11,	Paid Michael Shea, in part for grading, Paid I. J. Stretcher, for chairs and furniture,	
	11	Paid M. Byrkit, for tables and sundry carpen-	
		Paid M Sayder for brush material	
	Oct. 11.	Paid W. C. Holmes, for lumber,	
		Paid E. J. Peck, for balance of services as	
		building Superintendent,	
		[Paid J. McCormick, for sundry work,	
		Paid D. V. Cally, for lumber,	
	Oct. 11,	Paid D. Craighead, for paints,	
	Oct. 11,	Pard Michael Shea, balance of hill for grading.	
	Oct. 19,	Paid J. M. McCormick, balance of acct for	
		fencing,	
	Oct 19.	Paid Thos Kite, advanced on acet of furnace.	
	Oct. 19.	Paid H. M. Brooks, for lead pine and ston-	
		COCKS.	
	Nov 7	ft & Co. for	
	Z voZ	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for cur-	
		rent expenses of Institute	
	Nov. 7.	Paid A. Graydon, for hardware,	
	Nov. 7.	Paid A. Harrison, for freight,	
	Nov. 7.	Paid G. McHold & Co. for musical instru-	
		ments,	
	Nov. 7,	Paid Kellogg & Davidson, for hardware,	
	Nov. 23,	Paid M. Byrkit, for carpenter's work,	
	Nov. 27,	Paid Espy & Sloan, for cabinet furniture,	
4	Dec. 6,	Paid Chapman & Spann, for printing,	
	Dec. 6,	Paid Thos. Donnellan, for cabinet furniture,	
	Dec. 6,	Paid Klemm & Brother, for musical instru-	
		ments,	
	Dec. 6,	Paid W. Parker, for sundry brick work,	
	Dec. 6,	Paid Lingenfelter & Tutewiler, for plastering,	
	9 00	The Conference of the contract of the property of the contract	

27 50 15 36 6 57 19 94 76 10 3 85 14 86 3 10 00 110 00	\$16,903 74 430 33	\$17,334 O7			
Paid A. Swords, for wood, Paid J. Little & Co., for feathers & dry goods, Paid Lamatic Hospital, for freights paid by then, Paid M. Byrkit, for sundry carpenter's work, Paid C. & J. Cox, for plumbing sheet iron work, &c., Paid D. V. Calley, for humber, Paid Chilley & Walker, for lumber, Paid A. Harrison, for freight, Paid A. Harrison, for freight, Paid Wm. H. Churchman, for current expenses of Institute, Paid J. Little & Co., for feathers, dry goods, &c.,	nried down,		16,903 74 11 09 338 14	\$17,252 97 145 25	\$17,107.72
Paid A. Swords, for wood, Paid J. Little & Co., for fe Paid Lamatic Hospital, fe them, Paid M. Byrkit, for sundry aid C. & J. Cox, for p. work, &c.,	By balance on hand carried down,		ught down, current expenses in hands of Superintendent and Matron, at the close of last articles, applied by Superintendent to current expenses of Institute,	perintendent, \$71.97 13.28 60.00	
Dec. 6, Dec. 6		~	inperintendent and Matron, a dent to current expenses of J	penses in hands of Surent Dec. 1, 1848,	
		\$17,334 07 430 33	n, kpenses in hands of S applied by Superinten	wance for current ex hands of Superintend inded by pupils,	
		To amount brought forward,	Total amount of credit brought down, Balance of allowance for current expenses report,	From which deduct balance of allowance for current expenses in hands of Superintendent, Dec. 1, 1848,	Leaves the net expenditure,
		To am	Total Balanc repo Receip	From Dec Bulunc Amon	

S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer



THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE WARDEN OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON,

TO THE

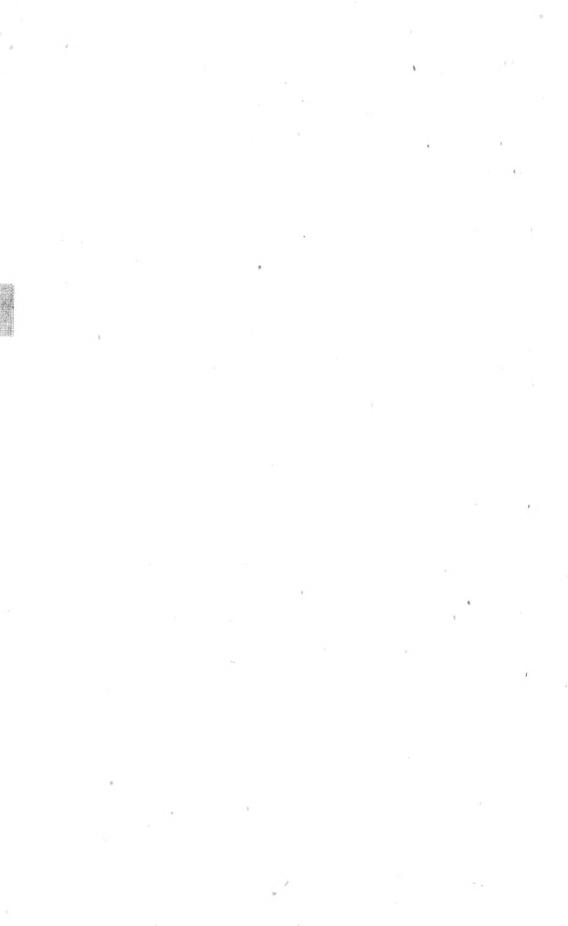
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

As is made the duty of the Warden of the State Prison "annually, at the commencement of the General Assembly to report to each branch of the same a full statement of the condition of the prison and the convicts; as also the transactions of the year next preceding, so far as the same may be deemed of importance as affecting the interest of the State, the sanitory and moral condition of the convicts, with such recommendations and suggestions as said Warden may think appropriate." In compliance with the requirements of the foregoing, the undersigned would most respectfully submit his third

annual report.

At the date of my last annual report, we had just removed into the new Prison, and as would readily be supposed, lacked many conveniences for the comfort of both convicts and officers, which could only be remedied by time and opportunity; but I am now happy to have it in my power to congratulate you as the representatives of our State, and through you the public at large, upon an important change for the better in the condition of our prison and its inmates. The penal institution of the State of Indiana, although defects exist in parts of its arrangements to a considerable extent, challenges the admiration and pride of its citizens; and will not suffer in comparison with kindred establishments of any of her surrounding sister States. While she has extended the hand of charity to provide a home and a shelter for those bereft of the noblest attribute of man, reason, for the education of the "Mute" and her "children who grope their way in darkness," she has not forgotten to provide a home for those who wander from the path of rectitude, that they may be reformed and restored to society and to their friends; Indiana may well be proud of her public institutions.

The Indiana State Prison is beautifully situated just below the city of Jeffersonville, within sight of the falls of the Ohio river, and opposite to the city of Louisville, Ky. Its outer wall, which is of brick, 30 inches in thickness and 28 feet high, covers an area of about four acres, gently undulating to the north or the back part of

the prison premises; in the centre of the front, being the south side of the prison, is a large and beautiful three story brick building 50 by 50 feet denominated the "Guard House" taking its name from its use, to-wit, the accommodation of the guards and officers of the

prison.

To enter the prison from without, you ascend the large stone steps at the front door, and enter a hall which runs through the centre of the "guard house," and proceeding on you enter and cross the keeper's hall, and you come to the iron-grated door which lets you into the cell house. The outer wall of this building is but a continuation of the guard house, being the same width and heighth, and covered under the same roof, that of sheet iron. This part of the building is 150 feet long, and the foundation and basement of this wall is built of solid masonry of stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at the base, terminating 22 inches, 13 feet high, upon which the wall is finished with hard bricks, ventillated with 22 windows, 12 feet deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, grated with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch grates, 10 on each side, and 2 at the end, set upon the stone part of the wall. In the centre of this building are the cells, 4 tiers on each side, 23 in each teir, making in all These cells are 4 by 7 by 7 feet, containing 198 cubic feet, each cell is furnished with an iron frame, with a sacking bottom for a cot, which turns upon hinges up against the wall and fastens there out of the way, and the entrance is secured by a substantial grated door, with a heavy and substantial lock; coridors pass in front of each tier three feet wide, with iron railing and stairs communicating from the platform between the block of cells and the guard house, turning to the right and left, into the entrance of each coridor. entrance into the cell house from within the prison is on the west side upon the platform, near the stair case. Between the outer wall and the cells there is a space of twelve feet, extending from this platform in front clear around the block of cells, and this space is warmed up in winter with four large cast iron stoves which communicate the warmth through the grated doors of the cells to the The large windows are closed with glass in sash hung upon hinges, so that they can be thrown wide open to thoroughly ventillate the cells during the day. The only material defect that I can see in the construction in the cell house is the want of sufficient ventillators in the roof over head to carry off the impure air as it rises to the ceiling. When the prison becomes filled, so that the upper tiers of cells be occupied by convicts, which is entirely above the tops of these windows, and above which there is no escape for the impure air which ascends, it will be found that they will suffer much in consequence; this building is entirely fire-proof. Passing out of the door of the cell house, which is secured by two massive iron shutters, one grated the other solid, locked by two large bolts to each shutter, thrown by a lever from within the guard house, the first range of buildings we come too is the west line being composed of a cooper shop 150 feet long by 40 feet wide, and one story high, and a warehouse 100 by 40, one and a half stories high. The north

angle of the buildings is composed of a store house 22 by 40 feet, and one story high, and the hospital 137 by 40 feet, two stories high, with grated windows; the first story of which is divided into three apartments, the first or west room is the bake shop, the middle room the wash house, and the east end being 70 feet long the kitchen and dining room. This room is furnished with long narrow tables with seats so that all the prisoners can be seated at their meals at once. facing in one direction. These rooms are all paved with brick. The upper story corresponds with the division in the lower story, which constitutes the apartments set apart for hospital purposes. Here the sick of the prison are placed under the care and treatment of the physician and a nurse, and receive that care and attention which common humanity would seem to require. Half of this large room with the other two will afford sufficient apartments, for years to come, for the accommodation of the sick, and I would recommend that it be divided into two equal divisions and the west end be fitted up for a prison chapel, as there has been no place as yet provided for the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners. Passing on. the first building we come to on the east range is a brick building, standing detached from, but parallel with, the main building of the range, and seems to mar the harmony and regularity of the prison. The intention of its erection being for a hackling house, connected with a rope and bagging factory; but that idea being abandoned, it appears to be of no use for any purpose, except the Lessee has converted the south end into a dry house. Passing through this building you enter the main east range, being a two story building 396 by 43 feet; in this shop some three or four hands work at the wagon making, but the main business carried on here is by machinery. The Lessee has attached to this building a large and beautiful engine, of sufficient power to drive all the machinery that can be placed in this shop; the principal machinery however that has been put into operation is for dressing cooper stuff, which is unsurpassed in arrangement and in mechanical structure, and is creditable to the genius and skill of Mr. Fuller who superintended its erection. Turning lathes and a grist mill are also in operation, and other and extensive machinery in an advanced state of erection. The main entrance into the prison is through a large gate a short distance west from the guard house, from which a McAdamized road runs through the centre of the yard to the hospital, then turns in a circle and extends south along the east range, turns the south end between it and the wall, and thence along the area between the shops and the outer wall until it comes to the north west angle where it passes between the store room and the warehouse, and there forms a junction with the centre road. It should have been continued entirely around the west angle of the prison between the shops and the outer wall, so that the centre yard could be kept neat and clean. This is the manner in which the business of the Ohio prison is conducted, and it is a model of neatness and cleanliness. Upon the wall at the north east and south west angles watch towers are built, where

sentinels are placed to watch the walls and give the alarm in case of danger during the day. At a little distance east from the prison wall a large and elegant brick building is being completed, intended

for the use and occupation of the officers of the prison.

I have been thus particular in the description of our prison, from the fact that I am often enquired of by those who are interested in prisons and prison reform, in relation to this matter, as much depends in the government and police of a prison upon its arrangements and conveniences; and I also thought that it might not prove altogether uninteresting to many of our citizens, who have never visited our prison, and have never been informed in relation to it. The defects in the arrangements, of which there are not a few, I will not here stop to point out, as I did this to some considerable extent in my last report.

I now pass from the prison to the condition of the prisoners, phy-

sical, moral and sanatory.

There were in the prison on the 30th day of November, 18 There have been received since by conviction,	347,	132 62
A fugitive re-taken,		1
		195
There have been discharged by expiration of sentence,	33	
There have been discharged by pardon,	16	
There have been discharged by death,	5	
There has been discharged by order of the Sup. Court,	1	
		55
Leaving in the prison at this time,	-	140

being an increase of eight since my last report. Whether this indicates an increase of crime in our State, or whether it may be accounted for by other causes, I leave it to others to determine. one fact I am certain, that a large portion of those convicted during the past year, are transient persons not residents of our State. From among the citizens of our own State there has been no increase of convictions; and it will be found upon examination that the State of Indiana has a less number of convicts in her State penal institution, in proportion to her population, than any other State west of the Alleghany mountains, by at least eighty per cent. Her laws upon her statute books are as severe against crime, her courts of justice are as rigid in the execution of the criminal code as any other State in the Union; and if the catalogue of crime as registered upon the records of a State prison be an index of the character of that State for morality and virtue, Indiana has much to be proud of among her sister States. She occupies a high and dignified position of which older States might well be proud. Lest some may be disposed to doubt the statements made here without the proof being presented, I give the number as reported in a few surrounding States, and not being in possession of all the reports for 1847, I will take the year

previous; and also take the representation in the congress of the United States, without the Senators, as the ratio of their population, by which I believe Indiana will loose in the calculation as her increase has been much greater than some of the States since 1840.

Indiana, 128 prisoners, 10 representatives.

Ohio, 498 prisoners, 21 representatives, 75 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Illinois, 131 prisoners, 7 representatives, 46 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Louisiana, 194 prisoners, 4 representatives, 270 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Mississippi, 89 prisoners, 4 representatives, 69 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Michigan, 122 prisoners, 4 representatives, 130 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Georgia, 123 prisoners, 8 representatives, 16 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Kentucky, 187 prisoners, 10 representative, 38 per cent. greater than Indiana.

Tennessee, 200 prisoners, 11 representatives, 38 per cent. greater than Indiana,

Making the average of crime in these eight States 85 per cent. greater than that in Indiana. With this result every citizen of Indiana should

feel proud of the name of his beloved State.

The health of the prison during the past year, as I confidently anticipated, has much improved upon our last years report, and yet from some cause for which I am unable to satisfactorily account, the health of our prison does not compare favorable with any of the neighboring State prisons. We have to record five deaths in the prison since my last report; for the particulars of which and for the prominent diseases that have prevailed, and other important matters connected with this department of our prison, I respectfully refer you to the report of the physician which is annexed hereto.

With the manner in which the perplexing and complicated duties of the physician have been discharged, I have found no fault. I say perplexing and complicated, for in a prison where there are so many inducements in the convicts to pretend illness in order to get to rest, it makes it often difficult to tell in what manner to treat them; and perplexing to the mind of the physician what course to pursue. prisoner complains with a pain in his breast, the rheumatics in his shoulders or his back, the disease does not indicate itself by any outward symptoms; the physician must either treat him as though the disease certainly existed, or send him to his work. It may be as the prisoner says, and yet the physician doubts it, but he must decide. Convicts have complained to me in relation to their treatment by Dr. Collum, which has caused me to watch more closely perhaps than I otherwise would have done, but I have been unable from the closest scrutiny to find any cause of complaint from my own observation. It may be very readily imagined among so many

men, deprived of the many little comforts of life, brooding over their melancholy situation, they become depressed in spirits and "heart stricken"—and they imagine themselves possessed of almost every disease "to which flesh is heir," and they run to the Doctor for a remedy, and for which of course he has no medicine. They then become dissatisfied and complain against the physician. He may err, and I doubt not but that he does, for his science in many cases is but guess work, for "human wisdom is but an erring light at best;" but I believe it to be his disposition to err, if err at all, on the side

of humanity.

In my two former reports I recommended that the physician receive his appointment from the State, and that he be made responsible to her authority. He should not only be free from all bias in favor of the Lessee, or leaning towards his interest in the discharge of his duty, but should be placed in a position to act independently and above suspicion. I have seen nothing to cause me to change my opinion in this matter, but am more firmly impressed with its importance. In making this recommendation, without any reference to whom the appointment might or should be conferred, I war not upon any interest or individual, but do it upon principle; sincerely believing it would be best for all concerned, I would respectfully ask the attention of the Legislature to this matter, believing it to be one

that seriously commends itself to their consideration.

As a whole, the prisoners have been well clothed during the past year; individual instances sometimes happen in which the clothing is not exactly the thing it should be, but this is but seldom, and perhaps not oftener than happens in every other establishment of the kind, in fact it seems to me to be inevitable, without considerable loss; for the old suit should be made to subserve as long as possible, before it be exchanged for a new, and consequently the week or day previously to casting off the old suit permanently, their dress would indicate to the casual observer negligence in this particular, without knowing how to account for it, without attaching blame to the officers of the prison. Their clothing consists of cotton shirts, their pants, a loose roundabout and cap, made out of black and white striped woolen cloth, the stripes being about an inch and a half in width and running horizontally, heavy brogans and woolen socks. This constitutes their winter garb; but if this is not deemed sufficient for the health and the condition of the prisoner by the physician, it is made his duty to order such as will suit his situation. mer dress consists of the same without the roundabout and socks. This uniform is the one now used in almost every prison in the Union; and it is one well calculated to guard against escape.

The diet of the prisoners, among them, is of all other causes, the most liable to be a source of complaint, for at best, where the most attention is paid to this subject their diet is but coarse and little calculated to pamper the appetite. Cut off from the gratification of every sensual enjoyment or passion, and they are not men usually who have ever placed any great restraint upon themselves, the

gratification of the appetite for food appears to be almost their only enjoyment; hence their many complaints in relation to its quality and quantity; yet great care should be had that their diet should be wholesome and suitable to their condition, and of a sufficient quantity to sustain their physical energies, in health and vigor. In this prison we have no weights and measures by which the appetites and wants of the prisoners are guaged. We have but little fear that men will surfeit themselves with gluttony, with the coarse substantial diet with which they are fed. The food consists of, at breakfast, corn bread, boiled bacon and rye coffee; at dinner, corn bread, boiled bacon, and either potatoes or beans; if beans, they have soup. During the Summer they had fresh beef soup twice or three times per week, with various garden vegetables, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes, with vinegar and pepper. These two meals are eaten at a common table with dishes, knives and forks. For supper they have nothing but bread and water, which is eaten in their cells. believe I have omitted no fact of any importance, in laying the manner of their being dieted before you; from which the State can form its own conclusions, and judge for itself; with it I am satisfied, if the State is; believing, however, that their diet is equally as good as that of any institution of the kind in the West. If I had any amendment to suggest, it would be a more abundant supply of vegetables and fresh meat diet, during the Summer, and mush and molasses, in lieu of bread, for supper; the latter, however, is a mere matter of opinion of my own, and might upon experiment, prove to be not beneficial. Hospital patients are supplied with a separate diet suitable to their condition.

They are lodged at night, each one to himself in his cell. They are provided with a straw tick and pillow, and covering suitable to the season; I know of no improvement that could be made in this department. Each cell is supplied with a night tub and a water bucket with fresh water every evening. In the morning at daylight, the signal is given, the prisoners arise, dress themselves and prepare to march out, which they do as soon as the doors are unlocked, carrying their night tub with them, which they deposite at the back of the prison. They then march to the wash house, where they wash themselves, and thence to the breakfast table, and after breakfast, they immediately proceed to their respective shops. Here they are required to work faithfully and diligently until the signal for dinner; they then march to the dining room and take their seats with their caps on, at the stroke of the bell by the officer in attendance, their heads are all uncovered, and at the second stroke, they commence eating. Perfect silence is maintained, they manifesting their wants by signs. They remain seated until all have done, then at the signal, they march back to their shops, and work until about sunset; they then are again marched to the dining room, receive their bread, and then march each one to his cell, and thrusting his fingers through the grates of his cell door, he stands in that position until the turnkey thrusts his key into the

lock, he then pulls his door to and it is locked. The officers who lock up make report, and if all be correct the horn is blown and the sentinels on the walls are relieved. They always march in the lock step in divisions, under the orders and directions of the officers in The cell house is placed under the care of one of the prisoners, whose especial duty is to sweep the cells, the corridors, the stair and hall ways every day; to cleanse their night tubs and replace them in their cells, and to fill the water cans.— The prisoners are shaved once a week, and on Saturday evening they are marched, one division at a time, to the wash house, where they are required to strip, and wash their bodies, neck, arms, feet and legs with clean water and soap, and wipe themselves dry and put on a clean shirt, deeming cleanliness to be all important as a preservative of health. There is no bathing apparatus connected with the prison, but in my opinion its importance as a therapeutic agent, would fully justify the small expense that it would require to establish a bath house. I have discarded the barbarous practice, which had ever been in use in this prison, of shaving their heads,

as wholly unnecessary and often injurious to health.

The Lessee has engaged the prisoners during the past year as Those inside the prison walls, including about three-fifths of the whole number, at coopering, blacksmithing, wagon making, carpenter work, erecting new machinery and a few other mechanical branches, and those connected with the hospital, bake house, wash house, dining room and kitchen, and those used in the Lessee's private family as house servants. Since the erection and construction of machinery and its being put into operation, a number have been engaged as tenders to it. Those engaged without the walls, including the remaining two-fifths, during last Winter and Spring, from 25 to 30 were engaged in chopping cord wood in the country; after the brick making season approached, the most of the wood choppers were put upon the brick yard and there continued until the season closed this Fall for that business. A few were engaged during Winter, Spring and Summer, under Mr. Warder, contractor, in grading the wharf at the upper end of Jeffersonville and the street leading thereto, and McAdamizing them. A number engaged in the completion of the contract of the Lessee with the State upon the prison, others erecting a flouring mill, and other houses in Jeffersonville; working on the farm as teamsters and various other miscellaneous employments; the same hand may have worked at all these different employments during the year.

The law leasing the State Prison for a term of ten years, requires that the Lessee employ the prisoners within the walls of the prison, unless to do something required outside which is in immediate connection with the main business carried on in the prison. In my two former reports in alluding to this matter, I presented to you an excuse as I conceived it sufficient to justify the act; the want of room within the old prison being that excuse; remarking at the same time in my first report, that "under no other circumstances

would I sanction, and I believe it should not be suffered by law, to work the prisoners without the prison walls." These circumstances no longer exist; no excuse can be offered on account of room. and it is with the Legislature to act on this subject in the way most suitable to their wishes. But it does seem to me plain that one of two things should be done, either the law complied with or revealed. It must teach to the minds of the prisoners, and they have minds, and can and do reason and reflect, a strange morality and veneration for the sanctity of law, that the State of Indiana should punish them by imprisonment for a violation of law, and that very imprisonment enforced, and that punishment executed upon them contrary to their sentence and in violation of law. As to the question of the propriety or impropriety, independent of all extraneous circumstances, my opinion is unequivocal, and has been heretofore often and plainly expressed; that, within the walls of the prison is their proper place, and there they should be confined. True in this opinion I may differ with the opinions of others. They are entitled to theirs and I to mine, and had not the law made it the duty of the Warden to report to your consideration in relation to the prison such recommendations and suggestions, as he may think appropriate, I should not have presented them; I only look at the question in one point of view, although it might be regarded in many other respects, which I leave to those who may be interested in it to advocate their own views; and that is its moral effects upon the prison-

In treating upon the subject of prison reform in my last annual report, I said. "Another difficulty in the way, and I consider it a serious one, not only against reformation, but against discipline itself, is the working the prisoners abroad and bringing them in daily contact with the reckless and thoughtless of the world," which was construed by some into a reflection upon the moral character of the good people of Jeffersonville. Nothing could be farther from my intention, and a just interpretation of the sentence, will admit of no such construction. Every one who has made the subject of prison reform a matter of investigation, knows that as long as the convict has any thing to distract his mind from self-examination, from communing with his own thoughts and conscience, there is no hopes of his reformation, and as long as he is not made to feel his loneliness, but feasting his mind and thoughts upon the busy scenes in which he mingles, passing his time in idle conversation with his thoughtless companions, or with those he may meet upon the highways or public streets, he will not turn his mind inward, and commune with his own heart; and until he is brought to this, there is but little chance that his thoughts, his feelings, and his affections, will be at all changed and he made to hate his former conduct and love truth and virtue for their own sakes. This is the idea I intended to convey, and it is one in which I am borne out by the long experience and testimony of those great and good men who have devoted their lives to this subject, and one that is founded in truth and philosophy.

The rules and regulations required under the law leasing the Prison, for its discipline and government, are herewith reported for your consideration. They are taken, and are almost a literal copy from the Ohio and Auburn rules, which are considered to be the best regulated and governed prisons, upon the congregated system, in the United States. In the administration of the police of the prison, I have ever endeavored to execute it, with firmness, yet with feelings of kindness and humanity, treating the prisoners as human beings, possessed of all the attributes of common humanity, capable of reasoning, comparing and judging, and not totally insensible to all appeals to their better natures, and the universal laws of sympathy and love. I am satisfied, from over two years experience of my own, and from the recorded testimony of prison officers, who from long years of experience, have had far better means of testing the principles than myself, that this mode of treatment will succeed, by being persevered in, in almost every instance. True, obedience may be secured, and a compliance with the rules of the Prison enforced, by means of those terrible appliances, that crush the moral energies, and subdue the powers of resistance by physical suffering. But alas! what has become of the man, that was made in the image of his God; so soon as that weight of physical suffering and oppression is removed, he expands into a demon in human form, prepared for the execution of every crime, which makes the heart sick! Every vestige of good has been tortured from his soul, and he stands forth, like the riven oak, by Heaven's dread thunderbolt, a blackened and unsightly thing, with not a leaf or a branch to give it comeliness, no sympathies, no feelings in common with his race, his only tie to humanity is his external lineaments in which his God has made him. In proof of the position here advanced, only for a moment remember back for a few years, when the idea of governing a prison by moral means, had scarcely entered into the heart of man; when a prisoner was looked upon as an untamable wild beast, that could only be governed by physical force, their heads shaved, and they shackled down with heavy balls, and chains, guards stationed in every part of the prison with ready muskets and bayonets, and yet insurrections, mutiny and murder were common occurrences. In the language of a report of the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association: "When the first attempts were made to preach to the convicts of the old Walnut Street Prison, Philadelphia, which we believe was the first effort ever made to instruct them in this country, it was done with a park of artillery turned upon the convicts, the match lighted, and every precaution taken to prevent a riot; and even these measures were scarcely sufficient to quell the turbulent, ungoverned and ungovernable spirits that tenanted the prisons."

But how is it now? How changed the scene! You will no where find a more sedate, attentive and orderly congregation, than in our prisons. Whence comes this great contrast, is not human nature the same now that it ever was? It is, and the same universal laws govern now that governed then; and treat the convicts in our pri-

sons now, as those were treated, and the same scenes will be enacted over, with all their tragic horrors. I know that I am enlarging upon a subject that has long since been settled in other States, but it is one that is new in a great measure to the great majority of the citizens of this State; little has ever been said or done to awaken that interest in relation to our prison which its importance demands. Prison reform, depends, in a great degree, upon legislation, and legislation is but seldom, if ever, in advance of public sentiment; hence the necessity that the public interest, sympathy, and christian benevolence, be aroused upon this subject. If the reformation of the offender be an object in his imprisonment, and I hold it to be the great object, in the language of a discharged convict, addressed to his benefactor, the Hon. J. W. Edmonds, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association: "God grant that you and I may both live to see men vet coming out of the 'front gate' renewed, redeemed and regenerated, by the mild influences of laws laid down for their guide, direction and observance while confined, the mild, hallowing influences of kindness, persuasion and love; and allow me to say to you that no system not founded upon kindness and persuasion can succeed. That will—that will accomplish all that the most enlarged and noble charity can contemplate." Whilst I have been governed by these great principles, necessity compelled me, as exceptions to the general rule, to inflict corporal punishment for gross and wilful violations of the rules of the prison—after all efforts of milder means have failed, and then I endeavored to execute so painful a necessity, in such a manner, in the absence of all haste or passion, to convince the offender of its justice and necessity, and that it afforded me no pleasure, but extreme pain, and nothing but a stern sense of duty could compel me to do The law, leasing the labor of the prisoners for a valuable consideration, puts it out of my power to try those milder means of punishment, resorted to in other prisons, which would at all interfere with their labor—and this necessity compels me to resort to the "Cat" much oftener than I would under other circumstances. For the number of offences reported, and punishments inflicted, I refer you to Table No. 1.

Closely connected with this subject, comes up the duties and the manner in which they are discharged, of the subordinate officers of the prison. In fact the whole police of the prison depends upon their faithfulness and vigilance. No man, could successfully administer the police of a prison, depending upon indiscreet and unfaithful men to watch over the convicts. Criminals are not usually destitute of discernment, and they readily take advantage of undue severity, or stupid indifference manifested by those placed over them. Every officer should be a person of strict moral habits. His whole deportment should be a daily example to the convicts, of what their conduct should be. By his mildness, judgment and justice, he should command their reverence and esteem, and secure their obedience. An officer by one single undignified, unbecoming act in

the presence of the prisoners, will effectually destroy his influence: for good over them forever. Hence the great importance to a well regulated prison, to have these officers selected with much care and judgment, so that they may enter fully into the feelings and views of their principal, and cordially assist him in carrying out his plan of prison police. When an officer is found to answer, the longer he is retained in office, the better he understands his duty. frequent changes in these officers in our prison, and the employment of inexperienced youths, tends greatly to the injury of its discipline police. With the convicts under the supervision of officers who have experience and judgment, I have ever had but little trouble. To them I am much indebted for their assistance, and for which they have my sincere thanks. The prisoners have been obedient to their officers, and have labored faithfully and diligently, and I am satisfied that a more steady and industrious set of convicts has never been in this, or any other prison. More work has never been done by the same number of prisoners in this prison, under any system that has existed, than has been done during the past year. With this result I am satisfied, and I think that every one else should be.

The Library to the Prison is very deficient in books, and more especially in Bibles and Testaments. There has been no supply of these since the existence of the present contract. There were then some twenty or thirty Bibles, considerably worn, and since then have become entirely worn out by use. Each cell should be permanently furuished with a Bible. The light of God's Holy Truth should be placed in the hands of every prisoner, that he may have the opportunity of knowing his duty at least. A prison should never be without a well selected library of books for the use of the convicts, and if no other advantage was derived from their perusal to the prisoners, than rendering them more contented in their situation, by affording them food for thought and reflection; it would be of sufficient importance to justify the outlay. But there is a higher and more noble object to be gained; a holy light may be there diffused around them in their lonely cell, winning them back, by its mild, gentle and hallowing influences, to the paths of virtue, honor and happiness. Will not the State of Indiana appropriate a small part of the earnings of her unfortunate, though erring children, for the purpose of affording them the light of truth, by which they may be enabled to retrace their foot steps, and return to her bosom, reformed, regenerated and redeemed? I would respectfully ask of the Legislature, an appropriation of money for the use of the Prison Library.

The law provides for the appointment of a chaplain to the prison, that the convicts may not be totally deprived of the benefits of the preaching of the gospel, and of moral instruction. The strong inference presents itself, that, by the States providing for the appointment of such an officer at all to the prison, that it was provided for under the solemn belief that the prisoners are susceptable of being

benefited by the gospel, and may be reformed. Grant that much. and does it not become the plain and obvious duty of our State, not only to provide them with the Gospel preached once a week on the Sabbath, but with a Moral Instructor who should devote his whole time to their instruction and improvement? If one sermon per week, without any other advantages, (and this is all they now receive,) is calculated to do them good, how much more could be effected by tenfold exertion. If these unfortunate beings be within the pale of the Gospel, with a chance of reformation in this world, and for the joy and felicity of one beyond, should not the means be used commensurate with so important an object? I would respectfully recommend that a Moral Instructor be appointed to the prison, who shall reside at the prison, with a salary sufficient to justify him in bestowing his whole time to the advancement of so desira-The salary of the chaplain now is but \$150 00, a ble an object. sum totally insufficient as a remuneration for the services that should be performed. The office of Chaplain is now filled by the Rev.. Mr. Page, of Louisville Ky., and for the particulars in connection:

with his department, I respectfully refer you to his report.

The question naturally comes up, and it is one upon which I have deeply pondered, what can best be done to improve the moral condition of the convicts? What system of prison police can be adopted and successfully carried into effect, not inconsistent with the rights of the Lessee, and the obligations of the State under the lease, and at the same time secure the most important object of imprisonment? I can propose nothing, to my mind, better suited to effect this than that plan proposed by a kill of last session, pre sented by the senator from Wayne county, which passed that branch of our Legislature, but failed in the other house. With a few modifications I think it would be the best that under the circumstances can be done. The Board of Inspectors, as provided for in that bill, should meet at the prison at least every three months, and should enquire particularly in relation to every department of the prison, have power to examine on oath each officer connected with the prison, touching any complaints that may be made against them. Establish a system of prison police that will not only be adapted to the punishment of the offence, but the reformation of the offender; and hold the Warden responsible for its being faithfully execu-Let them have the appointment of all subordinate officers and the fixing of the terms and conditions of their office, not only of the guards, but the physician and moral instructor, and the power of removing them at any time, for any cause of incompetency, neglect of duty, or for any violation of prison discipline. For the particulars I would respectfully refer you to the bill itself, hoping and trusting that you will, if nothing better suggests itself to your minds, adopt something similar to its requirements, believing, as I do, that it is the best that can be done.

After the convict has served out his time faithfully to the State; having fully paid the penalty of his transgression; having felt the

sting of remorse, and knowing by sad experience that "the way of the transgressor is hard," by which he has been taught to feel that all the promises of happiness in this world, not founded upon an approving conscience "in well doing," are vain, transitory and illusory, he has come to the good determination to walk in virtue's paths the remainder of his days; he is taken to the prison door and turned loose upon society, among strangers in a strange land, far from friends, kindred and home, naked and destitute, is looked upon by community with distrust, and avoided as one fully contaminated as the Leper was of old; he is met with cold, averted looks by the virtuous, and is taunted by the thoughtless as he passes by, and pointed out with looks of horror, as a "State Prison Bird," to be shuned by all. He is thus condemned to a fate which no sane mind can endure with equinimity—that of being alone in the midst The most difficult thing to be endured is to live in of a crowd. any community without social equality, and this the discharged convict is compelled to endure. Whilst he was a prisoner he experienced nothing of this-he stood upon equality with the community in which he lived, and perhaps the most trying time of a prisoner's life is after discharge. The remarks of the Hon. Edward Livingston, of New York, made forty-five years ago, are so appropriate that I insert them in preference to any thing that I can say. He says the "objects of a State Prison is to reform as well as punish the criminal—to prevent, not avenge the crime," and then continues:

"The odium justly attached to the crime is continued to the culprit after he has suffered its penalty, and he is restored to society, but prejudice repells him from its bosom; he has acquired the skill, and has the inclination to provide honestly for his support; years of penitence and labor have wiped away his crime, and given him habits of industry and skill to direct them; but no means are provided for their exertion. He has no capital of his own, and that of others will not be entrusted to him. He is not permitted to labor he dare not beg; and he is forced for subsistance to plunge anew into the same causes, to suffer the same punishment he has just undergone, or, perhaps, with more caution and address to escape it. Whereas, if these dispositions to industry and temperance, acquired in the solitude of imprisonment, are fostered by attention, and rewarded by a decent subsistence, every thing may be hoped from the effect of a plan so admirably calculated to stop the progress of criminality and vice."

Even after seeking a home among strangers, employment has been obtained, and he has proven himself faithful by the most commendable industry, he is in constant dread of being discovered by old associates, or pointed out by the malicious, and again cast upon the world, discouraged and without resources. It requires the greatest degree of moral courage, under such opposing circumstances, to persevere in any good intentions with which he may leave the prison walls, and is it strange that some who have left with good resolutions, falls back, "like the dog to his vomit," and the

"sow that was washed to her wallow." That the State authorities may acquit themselves of all blame in this matter, I would recommend that the prisoner, when discharged, by whatever way that discharge may come, whether by pardon or otherwise, for I can see no reason why a distinction should be made, that he be provided, at the expense of the State, with clothing suitable to the season, and means to carry him home, or a *money* equivolent, that he may not be found by necessity, before he has had a fair chance or opportunity to make his way honorably in the world, to abandon his good resolution, his hopes in heaven, and he be lost forever.

Thus far in my report I have treated the question of the possibility of a convict being reformed as a conceded point—one that is settled in religion and ethics. This is the case in some States, and has long been acted upon in the government of their prisons, and experience has fully sustained them in their position, which can be shown from their reports. Yet there are many in this community, who deny the possibility of effecting any good by moral means in our prison; others, again, from a want of proper investigation, have fallen into the opinion, from hearing it expressed by others, and from the fact that little or no good ever has been affected in our prison towards reformation, simply because no attempt has ever been made.

It is a curious question in mental philosophy, how far a man's belief will be affected by his interest, and yet he be perfectly honest in that belief. Make it my interest that every convict imprisoned for the next ten years should, immediately after discharged, be recommitted, by which means I might build up a colossal fortune, my opinions might be materially changed from what they are now, and more especially if this powerful interest had been brought to bear upon my mind before I had formed any decided opinions upon the subject, and still I might be as honest in those opinions as I am in these I now entertain. But the question comes up, and it is one that is frequently asked, can these men be reformed? I answer the question, yes, a thousand times, yes, they can be reformed. Did I not believe that, I should certainly ask that there be no limit to imprisonment, for if it be a necessary consequence that a man once being convicted must forever be a felon at heart, with no hopes of repentance or change, would not a just regard for the interest of society require that he be forever barred from a repetition of his offence against community; or would it not still be better to return to those times when "men were stoned-were sawn asunder-were slain with the sword-wandered about in sheep and goat skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented;" and the sooner the world becomes converted into a vast scaffold, surrounded by guards, and crowded by executioners and victims, the better. Why all this expense of providing for the criminal, that he may be imprisoned for a few years, and then again be turned loose upon society, a prey upon the innocent and unsuspecting?—or is he to be deterred from the repetition of his offence by the vengeance of the law, which hard-7D2

ens his heart, stupifies his moral sensibilities, and arms within him all the baser passions of his nature. Four thousand years' experience has proven that vengeance and cruelty will not prevent crime. The history of the whole race of man, down through long ages past, written in characters of blood, exemplifies the truth of this assertion. In England, when the penalty was death to commit the smallest larceny, crime was as often committed as now. In that State, where cropping, branding, the whipping post, and the gallows, are the penalties inflicted for larceny, there is more crime committed than where the Penitentiary mode of punishment is resorted to. Our army regulations inflict death as the penalty for desertion, yet it did not deter hundreds from deserting, during the war with Mexico, perhaps none that would have deserted had there been no penalty at all. If man cannot be deterred from the commission of crime by visiting him with the most terrible penalties, how can it be prevented? The answer, if my position be true, is by reclaiming the wandering and erring children of men by moral and religious training; done in mildness and christian love. are the weapons which our Savior bequeathed to his humble Apostles, by which they were to vanquish the world "and lead captivity captive;" and they are as efficient now in the hands of his children as then—as within the walls of a prison as without. "There is a charm in Christian love and kindness which nothing else possesses. The proud and stubborn heart may be, and often is, effectually nerved against the exercise of power, even in its utmost rigor; when perhaps the same heart would readily relent and soften at the voice of kindness, coming warm from the heart of Christian love; and be led with the prodigal of the Gospel to exclaim, 'Father, I have The power of the tempest could lash the waters of the Lake of Galilee into terrific commotion, but the voice of Jesus, 'peace, be still,' is heard, and all is calm." This, then, is my plan, founded upon the principle of benevolence, that it is far better to prevent than to punish crime. Am I sustained in this view by the experience of those where it has been fully tested? Let us see! I can only glance at the great mass of evidence that is before me, lest I prolong this report to too great a length, for which my only apology is, my great interest in this subject, and an increasing interest in community. The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison for the year 1846, say:

"This result (reformation) should never be lost sight of, and no measure calculated to produce it should be left untried. The time has gone by when a prison was regarded as a place of torture, and the keeper and his assistants were required to be morose, cruel, and tyrannical, in order to increase the punishment of the criminal, and to render his abode more terribly repulsive. In order to reform the criminal, it has been found that kindness from his officers, sympathy and good wholesome food during health, with careful treatment in sickness, with the privilege of religious instruction upon the Sabbath, with a supply of moral and religious books during the solitary

confinement of his cell, will call into action the finer and more noble feelings of his nature, while the former course of tyranny and oppression had the direct tendency to stifle and bury the better qualities under the dark and blighting cover of revenge."

The Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, in his Report

for the year 1845, says:

"The order, industry, and good feeling, existing among the convicts, have been, to me, highly gratifying, and I am more than ever convinced that they can appreciate kindness, and its happy influence upon their minds and conduct. There are cases that doubtless require decision and severity, but these, I think, will be less frequent under a mild than a rigid discipline. The golden rule, 'Whatsoever that ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them,' is as valuable in, as out of the prison. All requirements of the officer should be reasonable and proper, to secure a ready and willing obedience."

The Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, for the year 1844,

says:

"Words of kindness have subdued hearts in prison, that were callous to bolts and bars. The only hopes of reforming a man in prison, and preventing his being brought back again after his discharge, is in appealing to his intellect and moral nature; in dispossessing him of his revenge, if he have any against his prosecutors; in reconciling him to the justice of his sentence, and to the labor and deprivations to which he is subjected, as being necessary and tending to his own good; in treating him like a man, who, though fallen, is not lost; in raising up his self-respect, enlightening his ignorance, awaking his conscience; in making him feel that he is not an outcast, and that there are those who 'care for his soul' and would be glad to see him reformed and restored to his place in society; in governing him with firmness but with as little severity as possible; and in showing as much kindness in every respect as discipline will permit."

The Warden of the Ohio State Prison, in his last annual report,

says:

"I am satisfied that the true principle of prison discipline is, degraded and criminal as the convict may be, still to recognize him as a man, to address him as possessing the susceptibilities of common nature, and as capable of a destiny far above that to which his vices and his crimes have degraded him. The ingredient of hope should be thrown into his bitter cup, and he be led to aspire after better things, to form even the purposes of recovering a character and standing among men, when again he shall be permitted to mingle with them. These general views, accordant with the doctrines of my last year's report, have well stood the test of another year's experience."

An extract from the report of a select committee made to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi in 1841, which says:

"Those who deny the practicability of the reformation of peni-

tentiary convicts, in this manner, only evince the want of a proper knowledge of human nature. Nor ought we necessarily to suppose all who may be sent to the penitentiary are to be regarded as having lost all character or sense of propriety. Believing that the great object should be reformation, and as it cannot be expected that the institution can ever be a source of much profit to the State, their employment should rather be of such a character as would be of public good or usefulness."

The Warden of the Maryland State Prison, in his last annual

report, says:

"At a very early period of my administration, I came to the conclusion, that, as the objects of the law in the punishment of offenders were conservative, and looked alike to the protection of society and the reformation of the offending parties, that as its benign policy did not recognize vengeance as one of its elements, I would, as far as a perfect state of discipline would justify me in so doing, govern by the weight and power of the law, aided by the influence of admonition and advice; that I would, as far as consistent with my obligations of duty, for trivial offences, use that great moral power which, while it maintains supremacy, seeks by persuasion to produce results similar to those which may be brought about by force; and I am happy to add that the best influences upon the prisoner have been thus effected, without in the least having occasion to relax in carrying out the rules and regulations for the government of the institution."

Let this suffice! If the convicts in other State Prisons can be reformed, and governed by the laws of love and kindness, surely the criminals convicted to this prison are no more incorrigible, not less insensible to the pleadings of kindness, than in other States. And why may they not be reformed? What moral obstacle interposes between them and the path of virtue? We know that society is flooded with crimes that escape legal conviction, or for which there is no legal punishment, and why may not the solitary couch and the lonely cell witness repentance as true, as the consecrated altar, accompanied by the most solemn and appropriate services of religion; or does the judgment of a court, like the curse of excommunication of the See of Rome, forever cut off its victim from repentance and hope? They are, many of them, young in years, and have been betrayed into crime in moments of strong tempation and unwatchfulness, and often in direct contradiction to the precepts and conduct of former life. Want, poverty, and the force of circumstances, frequently induce departures from the path of rectitude, and are among

"The thousand paths that slope the way to crime."

Let justice as well as mercy plead for them. If a man stumble and fall, must be forever after lick the dust. Though he lose himself in a dark and tangled wilderness, let him not cast himself upon the cold hard earth in despair, but let him look aloft to heaven's light, by which to seek his path again. Surely, one fall, one wandering from the right path, cannot crush all the deep energies of the soul, totally destroy the warm affections of a loving heart, and paralyze the victims that no help can succor or save. No, no! strong resolve, true courage, and loyalty to onesself, and heaven will subdue circumstances; and though many, very many, discouraging circumstances will have to be overcome—glances of contempt and words of reproach may often wound and discourage—many, ay more, cheering looks, and helping hands, and loving hearts, will encourage and sustain.

In their behalf let me once more invoke the parental care of our beloved State, over her wandering and erring children, the sympathies and assistance of the benevolent and good everywhere, in the name of humanity, justice and mercy, in the name of Him who died for us all, for their cause is the cause of philanthropy, the cause

of the Redeemer of the world.

WILLIAM LEE,

Warden.

November 30th, 1848.

TABLE NO. 1,

Showing the number of Reports by the subordinate officers against the convicts for offences, and the number, kind, and amount of punishments inflicted by the Warden during the past year.

Punishments by stripes,	-	-	-	109
By celling up on bread and water,	-	-	-	20
Reprimands, and let off on promise,	-	-	-	93
Whole number of Reports, -	-	-	-	212
For attempting to escape, -	-	-	-	165
For fighting &c.,	-	-	-	120
For disobedience to officers, -	-	-	-	179
For offences against discipline,	-	-	-	270
For improper language,	-	•	-	117
Whole number of stripes inflicted,	-	-	-	851

TABLE NO. 2,

Showing the number of prisoners in the Indiana State Prison on the 30th Nov. of each year since its establishment. The number received for each year, also, the number discharged by expiration of sentence, by pardon, by death, by escape, and by reversal of judgment by Supreme Court.

YEARS.	Number of prisoners on the 30th November.	Number received during year.	Number discharged by expiration of sentence.	Number Pardoned.	Number of Deaths.	Number Escaped.	Discharged by the Su- preme Court.
1822	1	$1\\ 3\\ 18\\ 27$					
1823	4 17	3					
1824	17	18	3		1	1	
$1824 \\ 1825$	31	27	3 12 17	1			
1826 1827 1828 1829	48	40	17	4		2 1 5 3 6	
1827	38 33	18	24	3 3		1	
1828	- 33	21	17	3	1	5	
1829	42	27	10	3	1	3	1
1830	35	20	16	4	1	6	
1831	46	32	10	10	1	_	
$1832 \\ 1833$	54	31	12	9	1	1	
1833	65	31	10	4	2	4	3
1834 1835	61	25	14	4	4	4	
1835	55	31	22	12	$ $ $\frac{2}{2}$	1	
1836	67	35	12	6	4 2 2 7	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array}$	2.
1837	61	35 25	15	3 13 3		6	
1838	49	25	20 12	13	6	8 2 7 2 3	
1839	71 88	50	12	3	1	2	
1840	88	51	20	6	1 12	7	
1841	125	66	10 30	5	12	2	1
1842	124	42	30 -	27	$\mid 2 \mid$	3	1
1843	125 124 103	43	27 30	30	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4	_
1842 1843 1844 1845	92	60	30	5	2 3 7 3 8	$4\\6\\2\\4$	1
1845	108	63	26 18	15	3	2	1
1846	128 132	58	18	5 15 12 7	8	4	
1847	132	59	34	7	7 5	5	2 -
1847 1848	140	63	33	16	5		1
		975	460	206	78	78	13,

TABLE NO. 3,

Showing the crimes for which the convicts were sent to this Prison.

For	Grand Larce	eny,			_	-	-	-	_	88
For	Petit Larcen	у, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
For	assault and	battery v	with in	ntent	to mu	arder,	-	-	_	1
	robbery, .		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
For	Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 3 3
For	assault and	battery 1	to con	ımit 1	rape,	-	-	-	-	2
For	accessory to	arson,	-	-	-	-	- I	-	-	1
	rape, ·		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
For	Forgery, ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
For	burglary and	l assault	and	batte:	ry to o	comm	it mur	der,	-	1
	burglary,		-	-	•	-	-	-	-	5
For	having coun	terfeit m	oney	in po	ssessi	on,	-	-	-	1
For	receiving sto	len good	ls,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	incest,	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	1
For	administerin	g poison	to co	mmit	murd	er,	-	-	-	1
For	Grand Larce	eny and	Perju	ry,	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	Manslaughte	er, -	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Burglary and	d Larcer	ıy,	-	-		-	-	-	3
	Murder,		-	-	-	-	-	•	-	3
For	Kidnapping,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	Grand Larce	eny and	attem	pt to	comm	nit raj	oe,	-	-	1
For	Grand Larce	eny and	attem	pt to	comm	nit Mi	arder,	-	-	1
				_						
										140

TABLE NO. 4,

Showing the length of sentence in this Prison.

For 36	years,	-	-	-	1	For 3 "	-	-	-	18
For 21	"	-	-	-	3	For 2 yr's, 6	mo.	-	-	2
For 20	"	-	-	-	1	For 3 yr's, 6		-	-	1
For 12	"	-	-	-	2	7-4		-	-	2
For 10	"	-	-	-	6	For 2 yr's,	-	•	-	45
For 8	"	-	-	-	3	For 1 year,	-	-	-	5
For 7	"	-	-	-	12	For Life,	-	-	-	3
For 6	"	-	~	-	6					
For 5	"	-	-		14					140
For 4	"	-	-	-	16					

TABLE NO. 5,

Showing the ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction.

Under 20 years,	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
From 20 to 30 years	,	-	**	-	-	-	-	-	66
From 30 to 40 years	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	30
From 40 to 50 years	,	-	-	-	-	-	-)	-	20
From 50 to 60 years	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	5
Over 60,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									140

TABLE NO 6,

Showing the grades of Education of the convicts.

Who	have no Education,	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	27
Who	can read only, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>.</u> -	20
$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{ho}$	can read and write,		~	-	-	~	-	-	86
\mathbf{W} ho	have a good English	edi	acation	,	~	-	~	-	6
$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{ho}$	have classical, -	•	-	-	~	***	~	-	1
									140

TABLE NC. 7.

Showing their habits of life, reported by themselves.

Intemperate, -	-	-	-	-	-		-	_	- 50
Moderate drinker			-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Temperate, -	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	50

140

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing their social relations.

Married,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	69
,0111810,	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	~	-	-	65
Widowers	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
											140

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing their race and sex.

White Males, -	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	123
White Females,	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	1
Black Males, -	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	8
Mulattoe Males,	-				-	-	***	-	8
									140

TABLE NO. 10,

Showing the number of convictions of the convicts.

		-	122
Second time,	-	-	12—3 of which were in other prisons.
- 1111 a trino,	-	-	2—1 of which were in other prisons.
± 0 011 011 011110,	-	-	1—3 of which were in other prisons.
,	-	-	2—6 of which were in other prisons.
Sixth time,	-	-	1—All in this prison.

TABLE NO. 11,

Showing the nature of the offence.

Offences against property,	-	-	~	-	-	-	118
Offences against persons,		-	-	-	-	-	22
							140

TABLE NO. 12,

Showing the nativity of the convicts.

New York,	-	-	-	16	Tennessee,	-	-	-	5
Kentucky,	-	-	-	16	Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	11
Indiana, -	-	-	-	18	France, -	-	-	-	2
N. Carolina,	-	-	-	10	Ireland, -	-	-	-	3
Illinois, -	-	-	-	2	England, -	-	-	-	2
Connecticut,	-	-	-		Germany,	-	-	-	4
Alabama, -	-	-	-		Massachusetts,	-	-	-	2
Ohio, -	-	_	_		Maine, -	-	-	-	1
Maryland,	-	-	_		Vermont, -	-	-	-	1
Delaware,	_	-	-		Louisiana,	_	-	-	1
Virginia, -	-	_	_	16	Arkansas,	-	-	-	1
O - /					,			-	

TABLE NO. 13,

Showing the counties from which the convicts were sent.

Posey,	_	-	_	_	6	Perry,	_	_		_	2
Jefferson,	-	-	_	_	6	Wayne,	-	_	_	_	3
Dubois,	_	-	_	-	1	Clark,	_	_	_	_	1
Fayetté,	-	-	_	-	$\overline{2}$	Wells,	-	-	_	_	3
Cass, -	_	_	_	_	3	Porter,	_	_			4
Vanderbur	e,	-	-	_	12	Washingto	n.	-	_	_	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miami,	-	-	-	_	2	Parke,	-	_	_	_	$\tilde{2}$
Noble,	_	-	_	_	3	Bartholome	w.	_	-	_	3
Spencer,	-	-	_	_	1	Marion,	-	_	_	_	4
Union,	_	-	-	-	1	Orange,	-	-	_	_	6
Whitley,	-	-	-	_	2	Ohio, -	_	_	_	_	1
Knox,	-	-	-	_	6	Tippecanoe	2.	_	_	_	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dearborn,	-	_	-	_	3	Lawrence,	_		_	_	1
Vigo, -	-	_	-	_	6	Switzerland		_	_	-	î
Jennings,	-	_	-	-	1	Delaware,		-	_	_	ī
Floyd,	-	-	-	_	8	Hancock,		_	_	_	ī
Daviess,	-	-	-	_	1	Ripley,	_	-	-	_ 0	ī
Carroll,	-	-	-	-	3	Harrison,	_	_	_	_	$\overline{2}$
Elkhart,	-	-	-	-	7	Fulton,	_	_	-	_	1
Crawford,	-	-	-	-	1	Vermillion,		-	_	_	1
Monroe,	-	-	-	-	2	Laporte,	-	_	_	_	1
Gibson,	-	-	-	-	1	Wabash,	_	~	_	_	1
Randolph,	-	-	-	-	2	Grant,	-	-	-	_	1
Adams,	-	-	-	-	2	Warrick,	-	-	-	_	1
Montgomer	у,	-	-	-	3	Allen,	_	-	-	_	3
Jackson,	-	-	-	-	2	Martin,	_	-	-	-	1
St. Joseph,	-	-	-	-	1	Marshall,	-	-	-	-	1
•						,					

Indiana State Prison, Jeffersonville, Nov. 30, 1848.

WILLIAM LEE, ESQ.,

Warden of the Indiana State Prison:

Sir:—The undersigned, Physician to the Indiana State Prison, submits the following statements, showing the number of patients admitted to the Hospital, the number of days lost, and the deaths which occurred from the first day of December, 1846, to the 30th of

November, 1847: Also, the number of patients admitted, the days lost, and the deaths which have occurred during the past year, ending this day.

MONTH	ıs.		No. of Patients.	No. of days lost.	No. of Deaths.	
December,			30	162		
January, .			29	235	1	
February,			7	31	1	
March, .			40	233		
April,		٠	48	352		
May,			59	354	1	
June,			34	118		
July,			42	178	2	
August, .			30	244	1	
September,			34	199	1	
October, .			41	324	1	
November,			25	96		
			419	2,526	7	

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the number of Patients admitted into the Hospital, the number of days lost in each month, and the deaths from the first day of December, 1847, to the 30th of November, 1848.

MONTH	ŝ.			No. of Patients.	No. of days lost.	No. of Deaths.
December,			•	23	227	1
January, .				24	17	
February,				35	165	
March, .				27	132	
April,				17	113	
May,				24	89	
June,				31	124	1
July,				33	143	
August, .				22	101	2
September,				27	92	
October, .				9		
November,		٠	٠	15	77	1
				287	1,390	5

The first table shows the number of patients admitted into the Hospital during the last year of our occupancy of the Old Prison. The second table for the past year at the New Prison.

It will be perceived that there has been less admissions into the hospital, fewer days lost by sickness the past year than the year previous, although there has been an increase in the number of convicts.

This may be accounted for in the facilities which the new Prison affords for the comfort and health of the convicts.

Comparing the hospital statistics of other prisons with ours, we have still to report a larger number of admissions, and of time lost in the hospital, which seems to admit of local causes operating to our disadvantage. The location of the new Prison I have never deemed a healthy one; situated in the vicinity of the Falls, a humid atmosphere surrounds it during the spring and fall which engenders disease.

This observation is made from the fact that I have found that the tresh convict soon finds his way into the hospital with diseases of an intermittent character, consequent upon the locality, thereby, as it were, passing through an acclimation; and if, as is often the case, the constitution is impaired by bad habits, it goes hard with him; still the diseases are not generally of a fatal character, and yield readilo to remedial means.

There has been, as will be perceived, five deaths during the past year. The first was that of a convict who contracted his disease in the old Prison, a case of long standing. The second was also a chronic case of an old inebriate, who came in with a constitution impaired and broken down. The third was the case of Houck, who died very suddenly, and from some circumstances which transpired, which did not come to light until his death, I have every reason to suppose he committed suicide by poison. He was sent for life, was only here about three months, and appeared melancholy during the whole period of his confinement. The fourth was a case of pneumonia in an old man, predisposed to the disease. The last death was a case of hemiplegia, or paralysis of half the body, which resisted the usual remedies employed, and is always to be considered a fatal disease.

In thus closing my account of the sickness and mortality during the past year in the new Prison, I have every reason to think that the change from the old Prison has been highly advantageous to the health of the convicts, and it is probable that as we have the means to render the Hospital facilities still more available to the comfort of the sick convict, we shall be enabled to fortify him against the objections, if any are valid, to the locality.

The number at present in the Hospital is 10. Respectfully submitted,

W. F. COLLUM.

November 30, 1848.

The Chaplain of the Penitentiary takes this opportunity to report that he has officiated regularly every Sabbath day since the first Sunday of September, and that the convicts have apparently mani-

fested interest in the services performed.

The good which may be accomplished will not be fully known before that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be brought to light; and while 15 or 20 profess penitence for their sins, he is not prepared to express an opinion as to their sincerity, his intercourse with them being very limited.

For the interest taken in their spiritual welfare for some years before having the charge of the Penitentiary, the Chaplain has repeatedly received verbal acknowledgments and solicitations that his

official visits and services might be continued.

The suggestions bearing upon the elevation of their religious character are these—that there should be an adequate supply of the Holy Scriptures, of well selected religious books and tracts, and a room fitted up in an appropriate style for a chapel, to be used only in divine worship. Respectfully,

CHARLES H. PAGE, Chaplain.

WM. Lee, Esq., Warden.

RULES.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

OFFICERS AND CONVICTS

IN THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON.

WARDEN.

1. It is the duty of the Warden to exercise a general supervision over the government, discipline, and police of the prison; to prescribe all punishments to which the convicts may become liable in consequence of violating the regulations of the prison, as hereinafter provided; to give the necessary directions to the subordinate officers, and to require of them a careful and efficient discharge of their several duties; and for this purpose shall keep himself constantly informed of the state of the prison, and the health, conduct and safe-keeping of the prisoners.

2. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter a full and correct account of all his proceedings, and a memorandum of all complaints made to him by the subordinate officers, as hereinafter provided, and the punishment by him inflicted for such violations, if any: a copy of which he shall report quarterly the Governor

of the State.

3. He shall keep a register, in which he shall regularly enter the reception, the personal description, the discharge, death, pardon, or

escape of the prisoner.

4. The Warden shall pay particular attention and use his best endeavors for the moral reformation and culture of the convicts, and shall permit nothing to be done or said in the presence of any prisoner calculated to interfere with so desirable an object. All his orders shall be given with mildness and dignity and enforced with promptitude and firmness.

ASSISTANT KEEPERS.

1. Assistant keepers are required to be at the prison at all times during prison hours, unless prevented by sickness, or having previously obtained leave of absence from the Warden.

2. They are required, as they are bound by their oath of office,

to enforce rigidly every rule and regulation of the prison.

3. The preservation and effect of the whole system of discipline depends upon non-intercourse between convicts. They will, therefore, make every exertion to prevent any communication between them.

4. They are required to say nothing in presence of any convict respecting the police of the prison, unless it be fortthe purpose of directing them in their duty.

5. They are to hold no unnecessary conversation with the con-

victs. nor suffer them to speak, unless it is absolutely necessary.

6. They are not to take one convict's word against another, nor countenauce, in the least degree, one convict's complaining against another; nor are they to allow any convict to speak lightly or disrespectfully of any officer of the prison.

7. They are to require the convicts to labor in silence and strict

obedience.

8. They are required to report every convict under their immediate control and direction, to the Warden, for all wilful violations of discipline or duty; and all violations of discipline or duty which Assistants discover in convicts who are not under their immediate direction, they are required to report to the Warden, with the name of the transgressor.

9. They are required to govern themselves in strict conformity

with the rules of the prison.

10. They shall avoid all whistling, scuffling, loud laughter, and all acts which are undignified, and in all their intercourse with each other exercise mutual respect and kindness, and endeavor to exhalt the character and promote the best interest of the institution.

11. All Assistant Keepers, when within the precincts of the prison, are to consider themselves on duty, and govern themselves

accordingly.

- 12. All unnecessary talking or conversation in the halls of the cell-house is strictly forbidden, and all loud talking in the keepers' hall, (or guard room,) and all unseemly or noisy conversation are to be avoided.
- 13. The deportment of Assistant Keepers towards convicts in all situations should be manly and dignified, not only to inspire the convicts with respect towards them, but also to set the example of good order and decorum.

14. Their deportment towards each other in the presence of

convicts should be characterized by the most gentleman demeanor; they are not to gather into groups for the purpose of consultation.

15. They are not to indulge in any petulance towards each other, nor indulge in any levity of any description; and especially to avoid the use of any profane and vulgar language in the presence of prisoners, or about the prison; and, in short, do nothing in this respect they will not allow a prisoner to do.

16. They will require from convicts the greatest deference, and never suffer them to approach but in the most respectful manner.

17. They are not to allow any person (except officers of the State, such as may hereafter be authorized by law) to hold any conversation with, or to speak to any prisoner without the consent of the Warden; nor are they to suffer any paper, letter, or writing of any kind to pass in or out of the prison without the inspection or knowledge of the Warden.

18. Constant vigilence and attention will be required of each officer while on duty. Reading newspapers or books, at such times,

is highly improper, and will not be permitted.

19. Officers will not be permitted to visit each other's shops, or congregate in any other place during the hours of labor, to spend time or hold conversation disconnected with their duties.

20. Officers on the wall are not permitted to receive visiters, or to hold any unnecessary conversation with persons below. Their

arms should always be in good order and ready to be used.

21. If a prisoner is sick, or unable to work from any cause, the Assistant, under whose charge he may be, shall (in the absence of the Physician) take him to his cell, or the Hospital, as his situation may seem to require.

22. They shall not permit any visiters (except officers of the State, or such as may be autorized by law) within the walls of the

prison, without the Warden's or his Assistant's consent.

PHYSICIAN.

1. The Physician shall visit the prison hospital once every day, and oftener if the state of the health in the prison requires it; and in case of sickness or absence, procure the services of some other good Physician to perform his duty.

2. He shall attend immediately upon proper notice that any pri-

soner is sick.

3. He shall examine every prisoner that shall be brought into the prison before he shall be put to labor, and report their mental and

physical condition to the Warden.

4. The Physician shall keep a register, in which he shall register the name of every prisoner admitted into the hospital, date of admission, disease, and date of discharge; such register shall be open, to the inspection of the Warden at all times.

The prisoners under the care of the Physician shall be allowed

8D2

such diet and clothing as he shall direct; and he may from time to time order such articles of diet and clothing for the prison at large,

as he may deem the health of the prisoners require.

6. He shall inspect the prison from time to time, and report to the Warden in writing any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventillation, any sufficiency of bedding or clothing, or other circumstances which he may observe, calculated to impair the health of the convicts.

7. An Assistant Keeper shall be specially charged with the care of the hospital, whose duty it shall be to see that it is kept clean and thoroughly ventilated, that the sick are faithfully attended to, and all prescriptions of the Physician properly administered.

8. He may be assisted, if necessary, by one or more nurses, wait-

ers, and cooks, to be selected from among the prisoners.

9. Whenever a convict's name is entered upon the hospital register, he shall be kept there until the Physician shall certify that

he may be removed without injury to his health.

10. He shall annually, at the end of each year, report to the Warden the health of the prison, the prevailing diseases, death, &c., during the past year, and all other matters connected with the prison, in his department, of importance to the State.

CHAPLAIN, OR MORAL INSTRUCTOR.

1. It shall be his duty to see that each convict that can read is furnished with a Bible or Testament.

2. To preach to the prisoners every Sabbath, or when necessarily absent, to engage some suitable person to fill his place.

3. It shall be his duty to visit the sick in the hospital and admin-

ister to their spiritual wants.

- 4. To be present as far as he can at all funerals of deceased prisoners, and see that they are interred with appropriate religious services.
- 5. He shall have the liberty at all times of visiting any prisoner who may wish to see him; and it shall be his duty to give them such advice as they may seem to require.

6. He is to use his best exertions to promote the religious and moral welfare of the prisoners, as well as the harmony and general

interests of the institution.

7. All officers, contractors, lessees, agents, or foremen, are required not to hold any conversation with the prisoners, except in relation to their respective duties, and while in the prison will be subject to all the rules and regulations established for its government.

PUNISHMENT.

- 1. It shall be the duty of the several officers of the prison, to see that the rules and regulations prescribed for the conduct of the prisoners, are complied with; and to report in writing any violation thereof, committed by any convict under their immediate charge, to the Warden, as soon as possible after receiving knowledge of the same.
- 2. It shall be the duty of the Warden to furnish each Assistant Keeper with a blank book, in which he shall enter at length over his signature, all offences committed by any convict under his charge, and the time when such offence was committed, and send such book to the Warden.
- 3. It shall be the duty of the Warden upon the receipt of such report, to copy the same into a book to be by him kept for that purpose, and the punishment inflicted by him upon such offender, which shall be (if any) that which in his judgment may seem most appropriate to the offence, and most efficacious for securing obedience and reformation.
- 4. In determining the punishment to be inflicted for any offence, the Assistant Keepers' report shall be conclusive evidence to the Warden of the charges it contains.
- 5. No punishment shall be inflicted until the lapse of 24 hours after such offence was committed, and then must be in the presence of the Warden, and one or more disinterested witnesses.
- 6. No punishment shall be inflicted so as to impair the constitution of the convict, or disfigure his person.

PRISONERS.

1. They are to labor faithfully and diligently—to obey all orders

promptly, and to preserve unbroken silence.

2. They are not to exchange a word with each other under any pretence, nor communicate any intelligence to each other in writing. They are not to exchange looks, winks, laugh with each other, or make use of any signs, except what is necessary to convey their wants to the waiter, and except where they are put to labor on the same job of work together, so far as it becomes necessary for them to understand each other, in the prosecution of their work.

2. They must approach their keepers in the most respectful manner, and be brief in their communications. They are not to speak to them on ordinary topics, nor address them, except when it be-

comes necessary in relation to their work or their wants.

4. They are not at any time, nor under any pretence, without leave, to speak to any person who does not belong to the institution, nor receive from them any letters, papers, tobacco, or anything what ever. They are not to leave the place they are put to work, nor the work they are set to do, without the special permission or

orders from the proper officer. They are not to suffer their attention to be taken from their work—to look at visitors, nor are they

to gaze or look at them when unemployed.

5. No convict is wilfully or carelessly to injure his work, tools, wearing appearel, bedding, or any other thing belonging to or being about the prison; nor will any prisoner be suffered to mark, injure or in any way deface the walls, or any part of his cell, or night room; nor is he to execute his work badly, when he has the ability to do it well.

6. No convict shall receive or transmit any letter or paper, except

under the inspection of the Warden.

7. Each prisoner, so far as practicable, shall occupy the same cell every night. As they enter their respective cells, each prisoner must draw the door of his cell until it strikes the catch, and in this position stand holding the door until the Turnkey approaches and enters the key. The prisoner shall instantly close his door.

8. At the ringing of the bell, every prisoner must go to bed immediately, (but they may go to bed previously if they choose,) and a profound silence must be observed from that time, until the sounding of the horn in the morning, at which time every prisoner must

arise, and prepare himself to march out.

9. They shall always march in the lock step, and in such manner as may be designated by the officers in charge. While in their cells, and while marching, and at all other times, all unnecessary noise must be avoided.

10. No prisoner will be suffered to sleep with his clothes on.

11. If a prisoner becomes sick, or for any cause feels unable to work, he shall report himself to the officer under whose charge he shall be.

VISITERS.

1. No person shall be permitted to visit inside the walls of the prison, (except officers of the State) unless by special permission of the Warden or his Assistant.

2. Such visitors as are permitted to visit within the prison, shall be accompanied by an officer of the same, and shall hold no intercourse with the prisoners, without the previous permission of the Warden, and then it must be in the presence and hearing of an officer.

WILLIAM LEE, Warden of the Indiana State Prison.

February 1, 1848.

APPROVED,

JAS. WHITCOMB.

REPORT

OF THE

VISITOR TO THE STATE PRISON,

TO THE

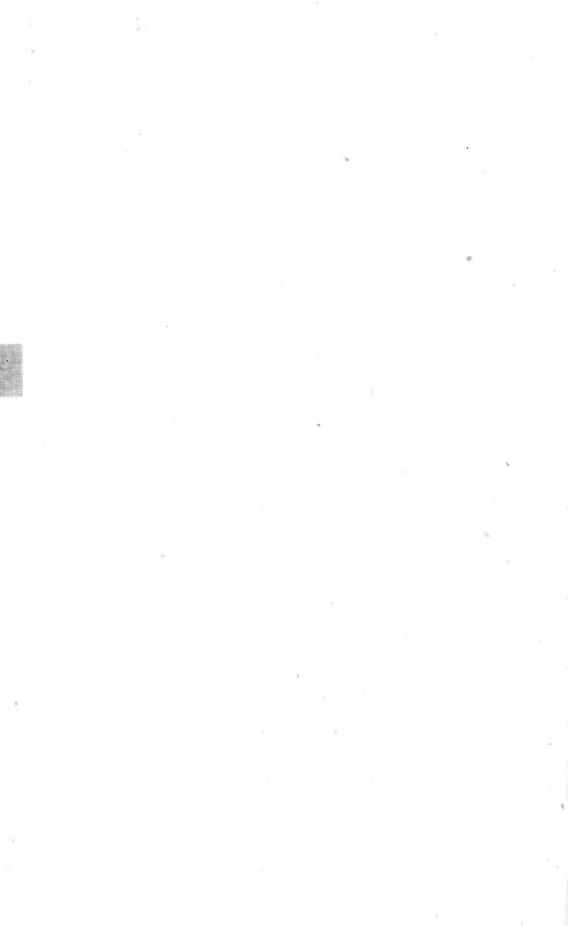
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.

9D2 1848.



To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit the annual Report of the Visitor to the State Prison, to be laid before the honorable body over which you preside.

JAS. WHITCOMB.

DEC. 12, 1848.

Hall of the House of Representatives, December 13, 1848.

On motion by Mr. Line,

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Report of the Visitor to the Indiana State Prison, be printed for the use of the members of the House.

Attest:

JNO. W. DODD, Clerk.



REPORT.

BLOOMFIELD, INDIANA, December 7th, 1848.

To His Excellency,

JAMES WHITCOMB:

The undersigned having been appointed by your Excellency, 8th of September, 1848, as a visitor to the State Prison, would respectfully submit the following report of his visit: That on the 21st day of November, he arrived at Jeffersonville, and proceeded to make, during a weeks stay at that place, a careful examination of all those subjects required of him by law, to investigate. From the examination made by the undersigned, he is well satisfied that the officers entrusted with the control and management of the Prison, have faithfully discharged their respective duties, and that strict attention has been paid to the health, comfort, moral and religious instruction of the convicts. There is now confined in the New State Prison, one hundred and forty male convicts and one female convict. The result of this examination will be found placed under appropriate heads below:

GENERAL CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

The undersigned called the convicts together—explained the object of his visit and informed them that he was ready to hear and report any causes of complaint which they might have against those entrusted with the management of said prison, and he was happy to learn that there was none of a reliable nature.

REGIMEN AND DISCIPLINE.

The "Rules and Regulations for the Government and Discipline of the State Prison," approved by your Excellency, have been strictly and faithfully complied with.

FOOD.

The prisoners have wholesome and substantial diet. For breakfast, they have meat and bread and rye coffee. In addition to meat and bread for dinner, they have potatos, cabbage, or beans, and sometimes turnips, and twice a week bean soup. For supper, bread and water. The beef and bacon used were of good quality, appeared to be well cooked and plenty, and good corn bread.

APPAREL.

The convicts appeared to be warm and comfortably clad, good heavy coarse shoes and yarn stockings.

LABOR.

The prisoners are mostly worked within the walls of the new prison, and the labor required of the convicts appeared to be moderate and reasonable.

PUNISHMENT.

The corporal punishment has been moderate. The undersigned was not furnished with a list of the punishments inflicted by order of the Warden, but refers to his report for a list thereof; but is of opinion from what he learned, that the present Warden, Mr. Lee, has been moderate and humane in the infliction of punishment on the convicts.

CARE OF THE SICK.

The sick have been carefully attended to. Dr. Collum, the physician, appears to pay good attention to the health of those who are sick. There is a good Hospital and a good Steward who appears to be attentive to the discharge of his duties, and the undersigned was much gratified to learn that the wants of the sick were promptly attended to, and that the wife of the Lessee was spoken of in the kindest terms by the convicts for her attention of those to them who were sick.

CLEANLINESS.

The undersigned is satisfied that the rules and regulations in regard to cleanliness, have been strictly and faithfully carried out—every thing about the prison appeared neat and clean.

BEDDING.

The bedding of the prisoners is comfortable, the rooms for sleeping are good and warm and they have blankets and quilts for covering.

LODGING.

The cells in which the prisoners sleep are well cleaned and ventillated, and appear to be well adapted to the security and comfort of the convicts.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

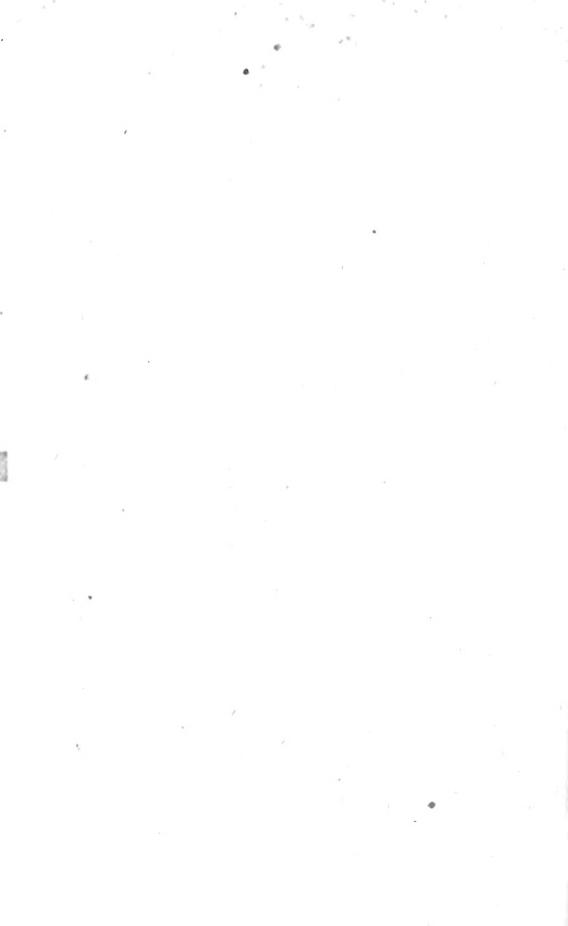
The Rev. Mr. Page attends to the religious instruction of the prisoners. Preaching in the prison regularly takes place every Sabbath. There is a small Sunday school library but no Sunday school now in operation.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The new prison is nearly completed, and with its fine work-shops, mill, and machinery thereto attached, it presents a scene of comfort and usefulness highly creditable to the State. The convicts in obedience to law, are confined and have to labor, but justice is tempered with humanity, by supplying all their physical and moral wants, as fully as could be expected by persons occupying their position The Keeper and Warden's house is under roof, but not yet The work-shops, with the exception of the black-smith shop, are nearly finished. The undersigned would further suggest that in his opinion, it is very questionable whether the advantages gained by the office of Warden, is equal to the annual expense it incurs the State, and whether any beneficial results in the way of lessening or mitigating the punishment of the convicts, have been realized by its creation. This opinion is the result of conversation with the citizens at Jeffersonville, more than from what occurred under his immediate observation. The present Hospital for convenience and comfort of the sick, is at two great a distance from the The present Hospital might be used for a work-shop, and a Hospital erected with but little expense adjoining the cells.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. STONE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

TOTHE

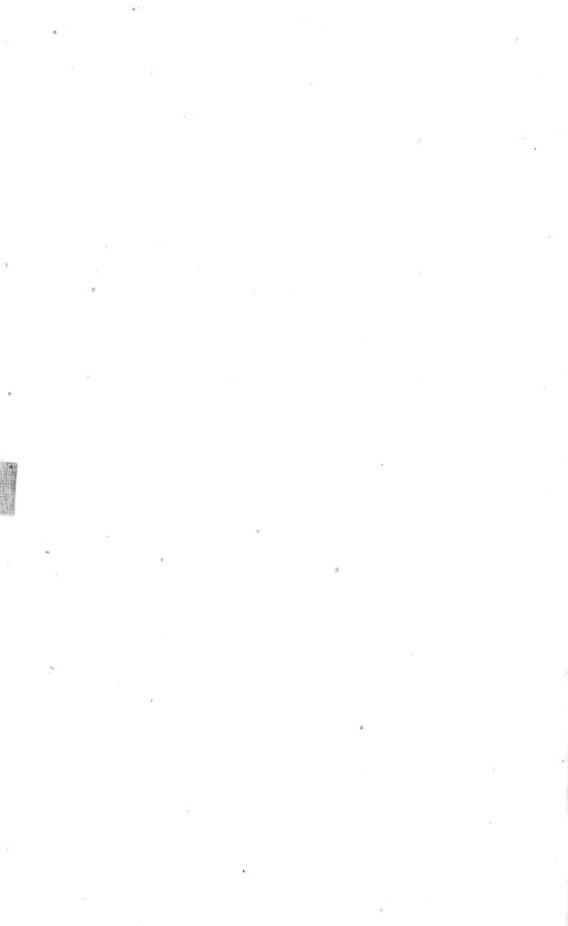
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFTHE

STATE OF INDIANA.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1848.



Indianapolis, Dec. 19th, 1848.

Hon. P. C. Dunning,

President of the Senate:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to be laid before the Senate. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BUTLER,

President of the Board.

In Senate, December 19, read and laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

Indianapolis, Dec. 19th, 1848

Hon. George W. Carr,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to be laid before the House.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BUTLER,

President of the Board.

Hall of the House of Representatives, December 20, 1848.

On motion by Mr. Rice,

Ordered, That two thousand copies of the Report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal be printed for the use of the members of this House, and that the State Printer be directed to print the same forthwith.

Attest:

JNO. W. DODD, Clerk.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In continuation from the last annual report of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, they have now the honor to communicate that they have caused to be prosecuted the plan of opera-

tions upon the Canal which was therein submitted.

The work from Coal Creek to Terre Haute, a distance of thirtyseven miles, is now so nearly completed that the water will be let into the Canal down to the latter place by the first of next month, preparatory to the extension of navigation to that point early in the ensuing spring. It is but little upwards of a year since this division of Canal was put under contract, and labor resumed upon it, and it will be recollected that it includes two dams, one across Coal Creek, 202 feet long and 17½ feet high; and one across Sugar Creek, 227 feet long and 9 feet high; also an acqueduct over the latter stream, 266 feet long, and one over Raccoon Creek, 197 feet long, and other heavy works, all of which were commenced within that time. Although the unusual floods which occurred last winter prevented the contractors from putting in the foundations of the heavy structures in season, and retarded the final completion of this division unavoidably until spring, it will yet be completed much earlier than was anticipated by the citizens living in the district of country through which it passes, but who will doubtless make arrangements, without loss of time, to avail themselves of the facility it will afford in transporting their produce to a ready market, and of realizing the commercial advantages which must increase in the same proportion. It is a result to be regarded also with peculiar satisfaction on another account. It will greatly increase the revenue of the Canal, and furnish a very acceptable contribution to the means necessary to the further completion of it. The cost of this division will not exceed the estimates of the Engineer of construction, submitted before the letting took place, except where changes have been made in the progress of the work, with a view to the improvement of the original plan.

On the twenty-fourth day of May last, another division of the

Canal, extending from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, a distance of forty and a half miles, was put under contract at prices near the estimates, and the work has been pushed forward with great vigor, as is manifest in the heavy disbursements already made upon it in This division, it is believed, will be ready payments to contractors. for navigation some time next fall, and in anticipation of it, and to open the line further south as rapidly as practicable, another letting was had at Point Commerce on the 15th of November last, for the construction of the division of the Canal from that place to Newberry, near the south line of Green county, a distance of seventeen At this terminus a dam is to be erected across the west fork of White river, 425 feet long and 11 feet high, with a river lock so constructed as to avoid any impediment to the river trade. The dam is made to answer both for a feeder and a crossing for the Canal to the eastern side of the river.

In the preliminary survey of the Canal route, made in 1845, the line was run about three-fourths of a mile west of the village of Point Commerce, and a side cut was surveyed and reported, extending from the main line to the bank of Eel River, opposite the village. Before making the final location of the work, a petition was received from the citizens of Point Commerce, praying a change of plan at this point, by which the side cut would be dispensed with, and the main line brought a little nearer to the town. Finding from the surveys and report of the locating engineer, that the change of plan devised would not increase the cost, nor otherwise affect unfavorably the public interest, while it would better subserve the wants of this village, whose accommodation was manifestly the only object of the construction of this side cut, the Trustees ordered the Canal to be located in accordance with the petition.

The repairs on the southern end of the Canal, between Pigeon Dam and Evansville, embraced in the plan of the Trustees, to be

made this year, have been made.

There has peen paid for construction, during the year ending the first day of December, instant, the sum of \$341,953 16, and it is expected that throughout the present winter, as it was the last, the force now employed upon the canal work will be kept up. The present force employed upon the Canal is equal to 1780 men. There are 96 miles of the main line under contract, from Coal Creek to Newberry, besides the work at Patoka Summit. There remains 72 miles of the line, from Newberry to Pigeon Dam, to be put under contract to complete the entire line.

Although the Trustees have been urged to put some portion of the southern part of the line, between Maysville and Pigeon Dam under contract during the past year, and a good deal of anxiety was manifested on the subject at one time by the citizens of that portion of the State, they have considered that the best interests of the State, and the successful prosecution of the work to completion, would be most effectually promoted by an adherence to

the plan which they had, upon mature deliberation, marked out, of finishing the Canal as they go, and not hazarding its final completion by scattering the funds provided for that purpose over too extended a line of work, without securing any practical benefit. course is the more imperative, as the funds provided for the construction of the Canal is not only limited, but, to a considerable extent, is also contingent and uncertain. The Trustees are more than ever convinced of the propriety of the policy which they have adopted, in this respect, and they cannot doubt that the citizens of the southern counties, through which the Canal passes, are, by this time, entirely satisfied with it, and see in it the best security for the realization of their hopes in the completion of the Canal. For the reasons stated in the last annual report, however, a portion of the rock excavation at the Patoka Summit, in Pike County, was put under contract at the last letting.

The Trustees refer to the report of the Chief Engineer, and the Engineer of construction, herewith transmitted for a detailed exhibition of the state and progress of the canal work at this time. For the purpose of carrying on the work agreeably to the plan of the Trustees, a further call has been made upon the subscribing bondholders, of twenty dollars upon each subscribed bond, to be paid on the first day of February 1849, and the balance of the ad-

vance of \$800,000 will be called in during the ensuing year.

The tolls and water rents of the finished part of the Canal for the year ending on the first day of November, amount to \$146,-148 90, being an increase over the amount of the previous year, of \$20,166 19; the expenditure for ordinary repairs, superintendence, &c., amounts to \$34,883 64. A heavy expenditure for extraordinary repairs has also been incurred during the year, and which will probably be necessary for some years to come, in consequence of the decayed and dilapidated condition of many of the locks and other structures, when the Trustees received charge of them. Under the head of extraordinary repairs are embraced the renewal and rebuilding of all decayed structures, built of perishable materials, but which, on works of this kind, are usually built of durable materials, as distinguished from the ordinary annual outlays which appertain to the care and management of a Canal. A particular description of the structures on the Canal requiring renewal, will be found in the report of the Chief Engineer, accompanying the last annual report of the Trustees; and his report of this year will exhibit the extent to which such structures have been renewed.

This report, in connection with the reports exhibiting the state and progress of the work on the unfinished part of the Canal, will enable the General Assembly to form some idea of the large amount of work which has been performed by the Trustees, during the year, in the execution of the trust confided to them. It is to the Engineers, in every grade of that service, to whom they are principally indebted for this result, for to a thorough knowledge of their respective duties they have added a zeal, energy and perseverance which

entitle them to high commendation. None have higher responsibilities to encounter, and animated by a just pride of profession, they have proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Board.

It will be perceived that there has been an increase in the tolls of the Canal for the current year, which would have been still further augmented, but for the deficient wheat crop last year, and the early Fall rains which rendered the roads almost impassable, after the middle of October, as stated by the Chief Engineer in his report.

The Canal has been navigable during the whole season, from the State line to Coal Creek, a distance of 189 miles, and the supply of water has been ample, except on the lower division, between Lafayette and Coal Creek. On this division, owing to the short supply of water, boats could only carry out from one-half to two-thirds of an ordinary load of grain during a period of several months, covering what is known as the dry season; and this has given rise to the most serious complaints on the part of those engaged in the business of transportation on the Canal, and has certainly constituted a considerable drawback upon its tolls and usefulness. The situation of this portion of the Canal, was fully explained in the report of the Trustees, submitted to the General Assembly at their last session, and also the measures adopted by the Board to overcome the difficulty in respect to the supply of water, and which were afterwards carried into effect under the immediate direction of the Chief Engineer. In the report of that officer, herewith submitted, he explains fully the difficulties attending the supply of water in this division of the Canal, and how far the measures adopted by the Trustees have been successful towards removing them. These measures have been partially successful. The raising of the Dams at Delphi has secured the passage of sufficient water through the Lafayette level, and as far South as the Lock at Wea. The consumption of water on the long line of 46 miles thence to Coal Creek, is still found to be great, and including the waste of the Perrysville side cut, requires more than the Superintendents have been able to pass through a forty feet Canal. With some further expenditure in puddling the Canal, at the points of greatest waste, the hope is indulged that they may furnish a better navigation during the ensuing year. The Trustees invite the careful attention of the General Assembly to the facts and statements contained in the report of the Chief Engineer, as they constitute the data-confirmed as they are by the personal observation and enquiries of the Trustees-in view of which they have been constrained to decide, that the construction of the side cuts opposite Williamsport and Independence, in the county of Warren, lying within seven miles of each other, and both of them connected with, and (if made) to be supplied with water from, this division of the Canal, would be attended with irreparable injury to the navigation of the main line; and the Trustees see no reason to hope that such side cuts can be made on that division, without such injury to the Canal, and they

feel it to be their duty to express this opinion, in the most explicit manner, at the earliest moment after having carefully investigated and considered the subject, and sought for and obtained the requisite information.

With every disposition to meet the wishes and just expectations of those citizens who feel an interest in the construction of these side cuts, the Trustees have still to regard, as much, the interest of that class of the community engaged in the business of transportation, and also of the farming interest generally, in those counties South of Lafayette, whose agricultural productions are diminished in value by every hindrance to the free and full navigation of the The trust, as they conceive, was created for great and beneficent ends, which are to be effected by means of it, viz: the completion of the Canal to the Ohio River, and the establishment of a navigable communication thereby between it and Lake Erie, as well as the payment of one-half of the Public Debt of the State, principal and interest, for which it is pledged, and its ability to meet which is dependent upon that perfect maintainance of the main line, in which also consists its usefulness to the country through which it passes. The Trustees cannot for a moment lose sight of this in the execution of their duties.

Looking to the interest of Warren county alone, the Trustees are unable to perceive that their course is not the one best calculated Their great and leading advantage, in common to subserve it. with the other Wabash counties, consists in obtaining first an uninterrupted and full navigation throughout the main line. There can be no question but the value of the grain in the hands of farmers, on the West side of the Wabash, was diminished during the past season from the want of a full depth of water in the main line, to an amount far exceeding the cost of its ferriage across this stream. The Trustees are of opinion that the true interests of the country on the West side of the Wabash, in reference to this question, and the interests of the Trust do not conflict. Both alike will be promoted by any judicious and feasible plan or mode of connecting the Canal with the fertile country West of the river, but with both, a perfect and sure navigation of the main line is the paramount interest. While the Trustees feel no hesitation as to their duty in thus preferring the leading and more general interest, connected with the great purpose and end of the trust, to the apparent neglect of objects that are more local and subordinate, when the two obviously come in conflict, yet they freely own that they have been much embarrassed by these (apparently) conflicting requirements of the law. The incompatibility of these minor provisions with the great design of the law, is attributable, no doubt, to a departure on the part of the Legislature, in the case of the side cuts and Locks, from its previous practice, and from the general usage, in requiring unconditionally their construction, without the precaution of having first ascertained, by an authorized survey and report, the adequateness of the supply of water, and their general feasibility and utility. By reference to the Act providing for a general system of Internal Improvement, passed in 1836, under which the Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute was prosecuted, power was given to the Board of Internal Improvements to connect, by lockage and otherwise, the Canal with the Wabash River, between these points, at places where the interest of the State and the convenience of its citizens would, in their opinion, be promoted by such connection; and they were also, by the same law, authorized to permit any county, or association of individuals, to tap the Canal, by side cut Canal, whenever, in the opinion of said Board, the navigation of the Canal would not be injured thereby; thus effectually guarding the interest of the State and the navigation of the Canal, against injury from any such construction. The Trustees conceive that when called upon to decide, in cases of conflicting interests of this kind, arising under the law, they are under obligations to do what they conceive, the State itself would do, in view of protecting its own and the public interest, under similar circumstances.

The Trustees cannot find that these side cuts were ever undertaken by the State, or that they formed any part of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as surveyed and prosecuted by the State. A literal compliance with the letter of the twenty-ninth section of the amended Act, as insisted upon, irrespective of the other provisions of the Act, would seem to require of the Trustees to make the side cuts, before completing the main line, regardless of the effects of such construction upon the navigation of the Canal. Such, surely, could

not have been the intention of the Legislature.

A Profile or sketch of the Division of the Canal between Deer Creek (Delphi) and Coal Creek, accompanies the report of the Chief

Engineer, exhibiting the state of the water.

At the meeting of the Board in Nov. 1847, a letter was addressed to the Auditor of State, requesting to be officially informed of the amount of scrip issued, and the amount outstanding July 1st, 1847, that they might know the exact liability of the Trust, under the law creating it, to redeem those issues. The Auditor, in his answer, a copy of which is herewith submitted, stated the amount of scrip then outstanding for lands East, to be \$66,607 50, and of scrip for the lands West, \$83,330; whereupon the Trustees adopted an order directing the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, to receive said scrip in payment of lands, at said office, until the amounts so stated to be outstanding, including all sums previously received since July 1st, 1847, should be redeemed, and that thenceforth no more should be received, unless expressly authorized by the Trustees. In a letter from that officer, bearing date the 1st November last, the information is communicated, that the whole amount of scrip so stated to be outstanding, for lands east of Tippecanoe, had been taken in and redeemed. It is understood, however, that since then more scrip of this description has been tendered at the Land Office, and was refused by the Officer, in compliance with his duty. The Trustees have not, as yet, instructed their Officer to receive this excess, for they do

not feel at liberty to do so. What the actual amount is, over and above what is shown by the books of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, and how it came into circulation, they know not, nor have they any basis upon which to venture an opinion. If they are bound to receive it, where is it to end, and to what extent are the means of the Trust to be thus curtailed? If it was legally and properly issued, it is presumed that the books of the Auditor and Treasurer would show it, and if it was not, or while the cause is a mystery, it cannot be expected that it will be redeemed at the expense of the Trust. As to the extent of the liability of the Trust, on this account, it at present rests upon the evidence furnished by the State.

In connection with this subject, is another, which the Trustees

feel bound to bring to the attention of the Legislature.

A short time before the compliment of the scrip for lands east was received at Logansport, as above stated, scrip of that description, to the amount of about \$600 00, bearing date August 27th, 1847, was tendered at that office, the fact reported to this office for instructions,

and the Officer there directed not to receive it.

The Trustees took possession of the Canal July 1st, 1847, in pursuance of authority from the Executive, and the patent transferring the entire trust property, was executed on the 31st of that month; and it is respectfully submitted whether such issues of scrip, by the State, after that period, can bind the Trust If so, the State may at any time, now or hereafter, at its pleasure, thus increase the liabilities of the Trust. In a communication from the Auditor of State, dated September 21st, 1848, made upon facts derived from the Treasurer, it appears that this scrip was paid to contractors for work done on the Northport Feeder Dam, that payments in scrip to the amount of \$2,666 00 were made to contractors on that work, since July 1st, 1847, and that a part of this amount, probably six or seven hundred dollars, was dated August 27th, 1847, and the balance consisted of old scrip which had been redeemed and paid into the Treasury, but re-issued for the purpose. Now, the Northport Feeder Dam certainly forms no part of the Wabash & Erie Canal, but is located remotely from it, in the county of Noble; and the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, granting the canal lands to the State, expressly declares, that they are granted for the purpose of aiding the State in opening the Canal, and that they "shall be subject to the disposal of the State for the purposes aforesaid, and no other"; and the Act of the Legislatute creating the Trust for the completion of the Canal, contains an express pledge that the tolls, revenues, lands and proceeds shall not be appropriated, except for the purposes of said Trust, until the same were fully complied with. In neither view of the case, then, was it the duty of the Trustees, as they are at present advised, to receive said scrip, but the old scrip, it is presumed, has all been again taken in.

The Trustees have further to remark, under this head, that while endeavoring to effect a settlement of accounts with the State, application was made to the Auditor for the balance of \$1,129 59 in the

Treasury which it appeared by his account current, rendered to the Trust, was due to it; and received for answer, that it had been paid out on the Northport Feeder Dam, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the General Assembly, adopted near the close of their last session. This balance consisted of Canal tolls received into the Treasury prior to July 1st, 1847, and was the property of the Trust, the tolls having passed to the Trust, with the transfer of the Canal, as literally directed by the act upon the subject, and the amount is now equitably due from the State to the Trust. These matters are brought to the notice of the Legislature under an imperative sense of duty, totally unaccompanied by any disposition to find fault or complain, but as necessary to a proper understanding and adjustment of them.

About a year since, upon application made to the Board for damages sustained by individuals, in consequence of the construction of the canal through their premises, and requesting them to appoint appraisers, a Board was appointed, consisting of Samuel Hall, of Gibson, James Blake, of Marion, and Allen Hamilton, of Allen county. Mr. Hamilton having declined to act, Elias Murray, of Huntington county, was appointed in his place. These gentlemen, after taking an oath of office, have been on duty, and have personally examined the premises said to be injured, the claimants being notified of the time and place, and have acted upon twenty-six separate applications, carefully taking down the evidence, and returned it to this office, together with their award in writing in each case. their meeting other applications have been made by new claimants, which will be submitted to the same Board and acted upon in the same manner: and from the well known qualifications of these appraisers, to act in the discharge of such a duty, and their high standing in the respect and confidence of the public, the citizen has a full guarantee that his rights will be duly respected.

Complaints were made at the office of the Trustees, during last winter, and after the adjournment of the Board, that the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, refused to allow the full interest on Canal scrip which was paid into the office by purchasers of Canal land, according to the provisions of the Act. As the Board had not adopted any specific rule on the subject, for the government of their Clerk, at their next meeting they adopted an order making it the duty of the State Trustee to examine into the rules adopted by the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, in respect to the allowance of interest on scrip paid into his office on account of lands east of Tippecanoe, and report whether, in any such proceeding, his practice had conflicted with the law creating the Trust, and that he report the facts, together with his opinion thereon, at the next meeting of the Board. The matter was investigated by the State Trustee, and the conclusion is, that the rule adopted by the Clerk, seems to be an equitable one, but as it gave rise to difficulty, the Board have ordered that it be The whole amount of interest rejected or not allowed, by the adoption of this rule, is only \$235 40.

During its last session, application was made to Congress to con-

firm the selections of land made by the State, in the Miami Reserve, for the Canal west of Tippecanoe, to make good the quantity rejected in the original selections, on account of pre-emption claims, amounting to 35,319 acres, and to obtain such further allowance of land, as, upon a thorough examination, the letter and spirit of the grant might seem to warrant. It was found impracticable to get the lands selected in the Miami Reserve, which was much regretted, as they are reported to be of a very superior quality. But the Trustees succeeded in obtaining an amendatory Act which authorizes the selection of 35,319 acres out of any lands in the State subject to private entry on the first day of April 1848, in place of that number rejected in the Reserve, and a further selection approximating to what might be calculated for the area and sinuosities of the Canal. Trustee was directed to select the lands under this Act, and to employ such Assistants as he might deem necessary in the discharge of that duty; and he has progressed as rapidly as the scattered condition of the public lands in this State would admit of, but has not, as yet, obtained the requisite quantity. He reports that thus far his selections are good, but at present, as the returns to this office show, there is not much of a cash demand for wild lands, owing doubtless to the numerous military warrants which have been issued by the General Government. The Trust will not, therefore, receive from its lands the prompt aid that was expected from them. In the progress of the work, however, the lands may be made available, and the prospect, in this respect, improved.

The Trustees find that the timber lands have been greatly injured, by the destruction and waste of the timber upon them, and they have

taken steps to prevent the same in future.

The Trustees submit herewith, for the information of the General Assembly, the report of the State Trustee relative to the additional lands selected under his supervision, and also relating to trespasses

committed upon the canal lands.

The receipts from lands during the year ending 1st of December, instant, are, from the Washington Land Office in the Vincennes Land District \$75,246 92, the proceeds of the sale of 53,674 05 100 acres, of which 48,935 03.100 acres were pre-emptions, as will appear by the tabular statements herewith submitted. The receipts of the ensuing year will be much less, as the time for pre-emptions has expired, and future sales will depend principally upon the accession to its population which that part of the State may receive from immigrants. Efforts have been made, through the medium of advertisements in the newspapers of the large commercial cities, to attract the attention of foreign emigrants to those lands, and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when the demand for them will be in proportion to their fertility and value. The sales which are now being effected are almost exclusively of lands of the second class, valued at \$2 per acre, thus demonstrating that they are generally of a superior quality, a fact previously established by the very large amount of pre-emption sales. From the Canal lands designated as east and west of Tippecanoe, and which are sold at the Logansport Land Office, there has been received, in cash, \$5,884 75, and in the scrip formerly issued by the State, and which the Trustees are bound to redeem, \$42,655 22, of which \$31,055 22 was of the issues for land east, and the balance for land west of Tippecanoe, as per tabular statements herewith submitted. A very small proportion of this has been realized from original sales within the time, but consists principally of instalments and interest on sales previously made by the State.

It will be recollected that at the time of making the last annual report, it was stated that the appraisers for the re-appraisal of canal lands had not then made their report. It was subsequently, after the adjournment of the Board, transmitted to the office of the

Trustees, on the 19th of December, 1847.

The first meeting of the Board after the receipt of the report of the appraisers, took place in the month of May last, at which the same was submitted to them. Upon inspecting the report, it was found that it was a re-appraisal of a portion, only, of the lands west of Tippecanoe—that a large number of the tracts were re-appraised at less than the Congress price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—that in one instance, where a tract of 80 acres had been sold, at public sale, for \$15 per acre, and the purchaser had paid his first instalment of \$3 75 per acre, amounting to \$300, leaving a balance of \$900 of principal and \$216 of interest unpaid, the same tract was re-appraised at two dollars per acre, occasioning a difference nearly as great as the original purchase price of the landthat, in another case, where the tract had been sold at \$8 per acre, the re-appraisal put it at two dollars—and that, generally, the effect of the re-appraisal upon the lands which had been sold, and on which there were balances yet due to the State, was, to pay out or cancel nearly the entire balance of the debt, while the average reduction in the price of the lands unsold, was nearly one-half. evident, on reading the 24th and 27th sections of the act relating to the re-appraisal, that the Legislature did not anticipate that the reduction of the price, in any case, of lands sold and partly paid for, would be so great as to pay out the entire balance due from the purchaser on his certificate, as provision is only made for a deed on his paying the difference between what he had previously paid and the re-appraised value.

In order to exhibit the precise effect upon the Trust fund, the Trustees state, as the general result of the re-appraisal, so far as the same was made, that, on 216 tracts, containing 16,540 43·100 acres, the balance due for principal and interest money, to the State, according to the books in the Land Office, was \$20,866 57·100—that by the re-appraisal, the tract in each case has been reappraised for an amount less than the sum which had been previously paid on it by the purchaser, or at an amount precisely equal to that sum. On the remaining sold tracts, 452 in number, there was due to the State, according to the books in the Land Office, for

principal and interest money, the sum of \$68,293 45. This amount is reduced, by the re-appraisal of the same tracts, to \$29,179 15. Eighty-three tracts, on which there are balances due, were not re-

appraised.

Of the unsold lands, there were on the list 86,247 83·100 acres, valued at \$267,419 05, being an average of \$3 10 per acre, at the old appraisement; of these, 82,295 09·100 acres were re-appraised at \$133,226 37, being an average of \$1 61 per acre. The remaining 3,952 74·100 acres were not re-appraised. Ninety-five tracts of the above, containing 5,338 15·100 acres, were re-appraised at less than \$1 25 per acre, amounting, at the re-appraisal, to \$5,134 98.

The aggregate reduction or loss, by the re-appraisement, as far as the same was made, is estimated at \$180,645 60; of which amount, the sum of \$59,980 falls upon the balances due for lands

sold, and \$120,665 00, upon the unsold lands.

The value of this part of the Canal fund, being for the construction of the Canal west of Tippecanoe, as nearly as the Trustees can ascertain, was, at the time of the re-appraisal, according to the books in the Office, principal and interest, as follows:

Amount due for lands sold, say \$89,160 02 82,295 05.100 acres unsold, appraised at 253.891 10 Total, -\$343,051 12 The amount that would be due for lands sold, according to the re-appraisal of the same tracts, as nearly as the Trustees can ascertain the same, is -\$29,179 15 82,295 05.100 acres re-appraised, -133,226 37 \$162,405 50 Difference. **§180,645** 60

The amount of scrip issued against this fund, and which is a charge upon it, and which remains outstanding at this date, is estimated at \$58,575 00, and until it is entirely redeemed, no reliance can be placed, by the Trustees, upon any aid to be derived by them, in prosecuting the Canal work, from this source.

The Trustees have caused a schedule of the unsold tracts which have heen re-appraised, to be carefully made, exhibiting, in proper columns, the price per acre of each tract at the old and new ap-

praisements.

They have also caused a schedule to be made of the sold tracts on which there were balances unpaid at the time of the re-appraisal, exhibiting, in proper columns, the amount remaining due on each tract, the price per acre by the re-appraisal of the same, and the amount that would be due upon the same, according to such reapprisal; which several schedules are herewith transmitted for the information of the General Assembly.

The Trustees, upon inspecting the report, having reason to be-

lieve that the re-appraisal had been made without due circumspection, and upon an erroneous principle, and conceiving that they might not be authorized to adopt it, as it was incomplete, and not made in conformity with the act, they determined to suspend final action until the facts could be more particularly enquired into. It could not be expected of them to conform to a proceeding which seemed to them to do great injustice to the State, and which so largely diminished the Trust Fund, without surveying the whole ground and exercising a precaution due to the magnitude of the They adopted an order that the State Trustee, with someproper person, to be selected by him for the occasion, visit the lands included in the said re-appraisal, and enquire into the facts touching the manner in which the same was conducted and finally made, and that, at the same time, they should enquire into the probable value of the said lands, with a view of ascertaining their present. actual value, irrespective of the improvements thereon, and make full report to the Board. In referring the subject to the action and investigation of the State Trustee, the Trustees had regard to that provision in the 17th section of the law, which makes his consent indispensable to any sale or disposition of the Canal lands.

The report of the State Trustee, submitted to the Board at its present session, shows conclusively the correctness of the impressions formed by the Trustees, as to the character of the re-appraisement. The Trustees have not unfrequently found themselves embarrassed with regard to their proper action in particular measures. In the execution of a trust so comprehensive and embracing so large a scope and variety of duty, and involving a necessary influence for and against so many weighty and conflicting interests, it would be unreasonable to expect that the actions and decisions of the Trustees, however well intentioned, should give satisfaction to all the parties interested. But always viewing themselves, not in the light or relation of a party in interest, but as the Agents and Trustees of the parties in interest, to-wit: The State of Indiana, on the one hand, and her Bondholders on the other, they have aimed constantly to keep clearly before their minds, the contract between

those parties.

The Trustees regard that contract as their guide and their only guide, and in their official action cannot violate their own understanding of its import and requirements so long as the construction thereof rests with them. Thus impressed, they cannot follow the direction of either party, and especially in any matter wherein, such direction, according to their judgement, shall contravene the rights of the other, as expressed in the contract. The Trustees have felt themselves constrained to take this ground under the highest moral,

as well as pecuniary responsibilities.

The Trustees are reminded that the lands donated in various grants, by the Government of the United States to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing a Canal from Lake Ericto the Ohio River, has always been a cherished means and reliance

of the State for that purpose, and that she has aimed carefully to protect this interest. Those lands constitute the effective means of the trust to accomplish that end, and therefore it is that the State has required, that no sale of those lands should be made by the Trustees, unless such sale should be concurred in, and the contract of sale, or conveyance, be signed by the Trustee on the part of the State, while in all other cases, a majority of the Board have power

and authority to act and decide.

But in that contract it was stipulated that a part of those lands should be re-appraised in a manner, and within a time, therein ex-This was a measure by the State, in favor of purchasers who had stipulated for their lands at excessive and onerous prices, to which measure the Bondholders submitted. In the execution or performance of that part of the contract, the Trustees, on their part, took every step required of them by the terms and sense thereof. The re-appraisement was not, however, made as required by the contract, and the Trustees finding in the contract no provision under which they could go further in the mode of appraisement, therein directed, they deferred taking any further steps, with reference to that subject, except with a view to information and instruction for their future action. In carrying out the provisions of the act aforesaid, they felt that it was not within their province to extend them beyond what is therein expressed, by assenting to any act, which, operating beyond their control, might work disaster to the objects of the trust, do great violence to the rights of either party, and establish their own liability.

The Trustees are satisfied that the lands granted for the Canal west of Tippecanoe were classified, generally, at rates above their actual cash value, and that this classification had respect to, and was influenced by, the amount of scrip which was to be issued against them, for the construction of the Canal between Tippecanoe and Terre Haute; and that in many cases, the occupying purchasers having originally entered them in expectation, it may be, of being able to pay for them in depreciated Canal scrip, find in consequence of the increased value of the scrip in market, that the price of their land is advanced upon them beyond their ability to pay; and it is understood that it was to meet such cases of hardship that the reappraisal was provided. The Trustees believe that they have the power to meet all such cases, by the express terms of the grant and under the general powers and duties vested in them by the Act.

But it is contended that the re-appraisal, so far as the same was actually made, was made in conformity with, and under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and that, so far, it is complete, and is binding upon the parties, and ought to be recognized by the Trustees; and that the individuals affected by it, would have a right to insist upon it.

The Trustees have reflected upon this view of the case, and though they are not prepared to assent to its correctness, or to adopt the re-appraisal as a binding proceeding, yet in view of the ex-

pense and delay incident to a re-appraisal of these lands, and the expense which has already been incurred—the injury to individuals —that the re-appraisal was undertaken in pursuance of the Act aforesaid—and wishing to meet the intention thereof, as far as they have it in their power to do so—and under the influence of the numerous other considerations herein referred to, they have determined to reduce the valuation of those lands, both sold and unsold, in conformity therewith, and have instructed the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, to fix their valuation accordingly, with the exception, however, that where any of said lands have been appraised at less than \$1 25 per acre, the same shall be rated at that value. By the terms of the grant made by Congress the State is restricted from selling any of the lands at a less rate per acre than is fixed by Congress, and the same restriction is imposed upon the Trustees which renders it imperative upon them not to fix the price in any case below that sum.

The Trustees submit herewith a full account of their receipts and disbursements from the first day of December, 1847, up to the first day of December instant, by which it will appear that they have received from all sources during the year the sum of \$224,365 51, which added to the balance on hand 1st December, 1847, amounts to - - - \$727,877 01 And have paid out the sum of - - 459,004 72

Leaving a balance on hand on the first day of December,

1848, of - - - - \$268,872 29 of which the sum of \$216,032 84 is on deposit on interest with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the city of New York, to the credit of the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

By practicing a rigid economy, giving fair prices for work, and seeing that it is done with fidelity and dispatch, thus extending the Canal and making it productive at the earliest practicable period, and by keeping up among the numerous employees of the trust a proper discipline and accountability, the Trustees confidently believe they will be able to complete the great work they have in charge. They have, however, to invoke the kind solicitude of the Legislature in their behalf, so important in its effects to encourage all concerned, in the consummation of an enterprise, which, when it is attained, will compensate for every care and trouble, give a new character to the agricultural and commercial importance of the State, and enable it to discharge the large debt for which the work has been pledged.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BUTLER, THO. H. BLAKE, A. M. PUETT,

Office at Terre Haute, December 9th, 1848.

[The tables above referred to will follow the reports of the Engineers.]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

Office of Chief Engineer, Terre Haute, Nov. 30th, 1848.

*To the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal:

Gentlemen: In obedience to your requirements, I have the honor to submit my second Annual Report of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the State line to the Ohio River, embodying such facts in respect to its navigation, the progress made in the construction of the unfinished part, and the general condition and future prospects of the work, as should be furnished from this department. First, in regard to

THE NAVIGABLE CANAL.

Boats have passed during the whole season from the State line to Coal Creek, a distance of 189 miles, with the exception of occasional interruptions from breaches, to which all canals are more or less subject. The supply of water has been ample, excepting on one division, which will be hereinafter more fully noticed.

The receipts of tolls during the year have been lessened from two prominent causes—first, from the deficient wheat crop of last year, which diminished materially the business of the canal during the early part of the season, and secondly, from the early fall rains

which rendered the roads almost impassable after the month of October, checking entirely the receipts of grain, notwithstanding the abundance of this year's wheat harvest. In the aggregate, however, it is believed that this year's revenue will very nearly, if not

quite, equal the estimate made twelve months ago.

The liberal reduction of charges upon the trade with Cincinnati, made by the Board, in conjunction with the Board of Public Works of Ohio, it is believed will greatly increase the trade between that city and the Wabash valley, through the Miami and Wabash and Erie canals, and will ultimately increase the tolls received from both works. During the last season merchandise and groceries have been brought by way of the canal to Lafayette and Covington, at prices so little above the usual charges by way of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, as to promise at least a fair division of this transportation as far south as Terre Haute, especially when the saving of insurance and the greater certainty by the canal are duly considered.

The proper adjustment of the tariff of tolls on produce and merchandise, so as to derive from the canal the largest income, is a point of much importance, and will no doubt continue to receive a careful consideration. Believing that the Trustees would be aided in their investigation on this subject, as the guardians of this important channel of commerce, by an authentic account of the annual exports of the Wabash valley, by the river as well as the canal, I have continued during the past year my inquiries under this head, and through the assistence kindly rendered by gentlemen, engaged in shipping produce by the Wabash river, have been enabled to prepare a statement of the shipments of the leading articles of produce by that channel, during the season of 1848, which is herewith submitted, and marked A.

From this statement it will be seen that the river shipments of produce for the year, from all points above the South line of Vigo county, amounts to 31,951 tons, of which 26,168 tons were transported in flat boats, and 5,783 tons by steamboats. The whole

number of flat boats loaded with this produce was 274.

The shipment of the like articles by the canal during the year, will be furnished by the collectors at the close of navigation, and in connection with this statement of river shipments, will exhibit the produce trade of the valley as far south as the point named. The Board, from the two sources, will have the means of observing the direction of this trade, and of comparing the proportion of each article shipped by the canal and river, respectively, from that part of the valley having the choice of either channel of transportation.

The repairs and the rebuilding of decayed wooden structures, have been in progress during the season, in accordance with the general plan indicated in my two reports to the Board of Nov. 1st and 6th, 1847, with such modifications only as have been suggested by further observation and experience. Since the commencement of the trust, the timber abutments of the St. Joseph's dam, and the

Peru, have been rebuilt, and will require no further expenditure for 10 or 12 years. The decayed parts of the five wooden crib locks at Huntington have been renewed, and the wooden frame lock at Lewisburg rebuilt. The embankment at the Portland Bluff, originally formed of rock without sufficient earth lining, and which, from this cause, gave way so frequently during the season of 1847, has been rendered secure by an expensive lining of gravel puddle throughout its whole length of nearly a mile. The gates of the steamboat lock at the Delphi dam, which had become decayed and failed entirely during the flood of November last, have been rebuilt. A permanent towing path bridge with a road way for the accommodation of the public, has been erected across Wild Cat in place

of the temporary structure originally built.

The expenditure for "ordinary repairs," including pay of superintendents and lock tenders, with all similiar expenses incident to the repair service, during the year ending 1st November, 1848, amounts to the sum of \$34,058, giving an average for this item of \$174 66 cents per mile for the whole navigable line, including the St. Joseph's feeder. During the same time there has been paid for "extraordinary repairs," which term is used to designate the renewal of decayed wooden structures, with any new work that may be added to the canal, the sum of \$13,967, giving \$48,025 as the total outlay in the repair service for the year. This falls short of the estimate for the yearly repairs, as contained in my report of 6th November last, by the sum of \$7,940, and is believed to be materially less in the average per mile, than has been paid for repairs on this canal during the past years, notwithstanding it includes the renewal of a full proportion of the decayed structures.

The abutments of the three dams across the Wabash, Deer Creek and Wild Cat, with several of the timber locks, will require renewal during the next and the following year, and must swell

the expenditure for repairs.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting in November last, having under consideration the deficient supply of water between Lafayette and Coal Creek, adopted an order on this subject, a copy of which was soon afterwards furnished me, as follows:

"Ordered, That the Chief Engineer direct his attention particularly to the question of the supply of water, and the probable effect of the side cuts and the locks connected therewith, upon the navigation of the main line; and that he report to the Board at their next meeting, or as soon as all the facts having a bearing upon this subject can be ascertained."

In obedience to this requirement the subject has received that careful attention, during the season, demanded by its importance.

In my report of last year, descriptive of the condition of the canal at the commencement of the Trust, the failure of the Wea and Shawnee creeks as feeders for the lower Division, and the consequent scarcity of water south of Lafayette, were referred to. It was then shown that the large deficiency could only be supplied by passing from the Wabash feeder at Delphi, a much greater quantity of water than was originally contemplated; and that in order to do this, the dams across both the Wabash and Deer Creek required a material addition to their height, while the cross section of the canal at the Wea Bluff, required enlarging to its full size as established These improvements in the canal, having been ordered by the Board, were made at an early period in the season. were raised 14 inches, by a permanent addition of timber, and during the dry season the pool of the Wabash dam was raised 10 inches, and of Deer creek dam 10 inches more, by a temporary fixture of plank, to be taken off in the fall as it should become unnecessary. By these additions to the height of the dams the superintendents were enabled, during the whole of the dry season, to keep full 6½ feet water at Deer creek, the upper end of the Lafayette level; thus increasing essentially the size of the cross section, as well as accelerating the velocity by giving to the surface a descent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the length of this level.

The advantage resulting from these measures has fully met our expectations, so far as regards the Lafayette level, and has demonstrated the practicability of passing through this level and over the tumble at the Wea lock, as much water as is required, if carefully husbanded, for the navigation thence to Coal Creek at any season of the year. The great extent of natural basin or wide water between Wild Cat and Lafayette, with the fact that this portion of the canal was originally constructed by the State of enlarged minimum dimensions, aid us very materially in passing this increased quantity of water. So much more capacious is the canal above than below Lafayette, that the mills at that point have run during the whole of the season, with the exception of a few days, without any injury to navigation below, having been permitted to draw off only the surplus water conveyed thus far through the larger canal, over and above what the canal below could by any means be made to pass.

The insufficiency of the supply south of Lafayette during the dry season, which has caused so much inconvenience to those engaged in transportation, is attributable to the almost entire failure of the Shawnee feeder, since the improvement of the country, and the impracticability of passing through the long level (18 miles) from Wea to Attica, the large quantity of water required at that season for this division of 46 miles in length. In the original construction of this level, its capacity, from motives of economy no doubt, was more rigidly than on most other divisions, confined to the minimum width of 40 feet surface, so that with the exception of two basins near the upper end, there is only a small portion having any extra width or depth beyond the dimensions fixed by the law. During the summer months, the very season when from the failure of the Shawnee feeder it becomes necessary to pass through the canalabove, the largest quantity of water, its capacity becomes obstructed.

by a species of grass and other vegetable growth common to all canals in a soil like this.

The difficulty of passing the large quantity of water required for the lower division of the canal, through the level above Attica, was noticed in my last annual report, and as the only remedy it was then proposed to increase the descent by maintaining the water at the upper end of the level at 5 feet instead of 4 feet as originally This suggestion has been carried out by raising the Wea feeder dam to the highest point admissible without injuring materially the valuable new mill on the creek at the head of the pool, belonging to the estate of Mr. Foresman. The water at the head of this level was maintained at 5 feet 4 or 6 inches during the dry season, and the grass was cut out as effectually as the nature of the case would allow, by means of scythes attached to the stern of a scow boat. But with this increase of head, amounting to 16 or 18 inches, and with the untiring efforts of the superintendent, he was unable to pass through this level as much water as would give full navigation to the counties below.

The Wea Bluff, which was thoroughly cleaned out to the full Canal width during last Winter, has become again contracted at two or three points, by the washing in of sand from the hill. These deposites could not be wholly removed during the season of navigation, but will form a part of the Winter repairs. They have had no effect upon the question of supplying the lower division with water, inasmuch as they are above the point at which difficulty was experienced in passing the necessary quantity of water. As before stated, the Superintendents have been able at all times to pass sufficient water through this level, and to keep the Canal at

 $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the upper end of the Attica level.

The period during which it is found most difficult to keep up a full navigation on all parts of the Canal, extends in ordinary seasons from the middle of June to the latter part of September, embracing the term of 90 or 100 days, or nearly one half of the season of navigation. The streams received as feeders, do not reach their low water stage earlier in the Summer than this; and after the 15th or 20th of September, their flow is usually enlarged by what are called the equinoctial rains. But even though no heavy rains should fall at this season, their discharge is somewhat increased by light rains, and by the diminished evaporation. About the 1st of October, it is found, moreover, that the grass to a great extent disappears, a circumstance favoring the passage of water from distant feeders.

In order to furnish the Board with the fullest information, I caused the actual heighth of the water above bottom of Canal to be taken and registered daily throughout the dry season, both at Covington and Attica, and herewith submit a statement of these mea-

surements, marked respectively B. and C.

From the register at Covington, which was kept by the Collector, it will be seen that the depth of water in the level above the lock at that place averaged, during the latter half of June, three feet six

inches; during the month of July three feet one inch; throughout the month of August three feet, and from the 1st to the 25th of September, two feet ten inches. On the level from Covington to Perrysville, the average depth during the same period was two or three inches less.

From the register at Attica, kept by the Messrs. Colemans, from a mark carefully fixed by the Engineer for this purpose near their warehouse, it appears that the average depth in the level above the lock in that place was, from the 13th to the last of June, three feet five and one-third inches; during the month of July, three feet two and one-half inches; throughout August, three feet, and from the 1st to the 30th of September, three feet three inches.

Subsequent to the latter part of September no scarcity of water was experienced, the flow of Shawnee having been slightly augmented by the Fall rains, and the obstruction to the passage of water through the levels above from the growth of grass, having by

that time materially diminished.

From the clearances issued at the Collector's office, it appears that the average cargo which could be taken out by the boats from Covington, during three months of the dry season, was 1200 bushels of corn, or a fraction over half the usual cargo, from Lafayette to the Lake.

The want of sufficient water to float a full cargo on this portion of the line, detracts materially from the value of the Canal. Not only are its revenues lessened, but the producers of grain on both sides of the river South of Lafayette, must receive some three or four cents per bushel less than would be paid them, with a full Canal for its transportation. With some further expenditure in checking the more important leaks, and by adhering to the recommendation contained in my last Annual Report, as to the careful use of water on this division, there are good grounds to anticipate a better and perhaps a perfect navigation during the next season.

Under the order of the Board it remains to consider "the probable effect of the side cuts, and locks connected therewith upon the

navigation of the main line."

The water drawn from the main line by the side cuts will be,

1st. The quantity necessary to supply the leakage and evaporation from the side cut Canals, extending from the main line to the Wabash river, one of which is 36 chains, and the other 66 chains in length.

2d. The quantity required for the passage of boats through the flight of locks at each side cut, descending from the level of the Ca-

nal to the river—the lift of the locks being ten feet.

3d. The quantity which will be lost from the Canal by leakage

through the sides, floor, and gates of the locks.

The last named item of waste will, in this instance, be the greatest of the three, and will be considered first. The loss of water at the Perrysville side cut by leakage through the locks, is unnecessarily large, owing partly to the very defective constructon of the

uld be in part sems to have a water rests en boats are be no more not greater to other pro-During the through the ster actually r at the time a average of er 500 cubic

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on from the ance of 100 to side cuts, aw from the te. water from d Williams-

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* STATEMENT of produce shipped south by the Walash River during the shipping season of 1848, from the commencement to the close of river navigation by Flat and Steam Boats, from Delphi to the south line of Vigo County.

FLAT BOATS.

WHERE FROM.	7 5	Barrels	Hogsheads of Hams,	Live	LARD.		Pounds B	Barrels	Barrels Barrel	Barrels	BUSHE	ELS OF GRAIN.		of sof	s of Seed.	Jo 8		Total Shapment
		Pork.	Shoulders, &c.	Hogs	Kegs.	Barrels	Bulk Meat	Beei.	Flour.	Whisk'y	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Bushel Flax S	Bushel	Bushel Beans.	Pounds point	point in Tons.
Delphi and Pittsburgh,	- 8	1,600 615	220			262	0,000,		120	6		.24,900					932	
Independence, Attica, Williamsport,	1 2	264 572	47			105	3,7.0	2	34			4,000		160			59 22 i	
Covington, and vicinity, Perrysville, Eugene and Vermillion river,	5 27	2,310 1,572 3,600	397	950	2 617 3 580	7.3	150,000	100	400		1,260	58.370	3,000				2,8 0	
Lodi and vicinity,	16 36	331		450 644	250 2,400 1.411	42 597	$144,000 \\ 1,190320$				500 4,500	33,650 54,100	9 000	50			1,425 2.73	
Clinton, 'Terre Haute and vicinity, Darwin,	114			2 0	4.213 19,935 50	965 5,501 250	67,231 93::.000 62 800	720	2,110			19,250 252,500 58,300	7,000				12 042	
Total by Flat Boats,	274	37,640	2,458	2,324	34,456	9,414	3,101,915	827	4,483	6,	6,260	528,070	47,800	344		· 50	26,165	

STEAM BOATS.

Delphi and Pittsburgh,															163	137	. 572
Lafayet'e and vicinity,		2				1,237,241											2,816
Attica,																	667
Williamsport	1,893															937	1,171
Covington and vicinity,		91				43 509						14.500				70 406	595 1 088
Eugene, and Vermillion river,												14,300					
Lodi and vicinity,				259	172											31	610
Newport,																	$\frac{1,425}{2,733}$
Clinton,	1,328	3 144		240	284			40	(1,000					2,147
Terre Haute and vicinity,						869,000										1,374	13,416 1.881
																	1,001
Total by Steam Boats,	10,643					2,793,115								145	163		
			2324	34,456	.9,414	3,101,915	. 827	4,483	6	6,260	528,070	47,800	344		50	26.168	
Total Shipments by River,	48,283	4,512	2324	36,469	16,004	5,895,030	. 827	8,701	586	6.260	528,282	69,550	400	145	213	31,951	31,951

inches; during t the month of Au September, two Perrysville, the three inches less

From the regi a mark carefully warehouse, it at lock in that place five and one-thit and one-half in 1st to the 30th of

Subsequent to was experience mented by the water through t that time mater

From the cle that the average Covington, duri of corn, or a fra the Lake.

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Under the or ble effect of the navigation of t

The water do lst. The quation from the s Wabash river, in length.

2d. The quaflight of locks anal to the river

3d. The qua through the sid

The last nar est of the three the Perrysville rily large, owi lower lock. In the erection of new works, this defect could be in part avoided. The upper lock at Perrysville, however, seems to have been well constructed for a wooden lock, and when the water rests only against this lock (as is always the case except when boats are passing,) the leakage through these locks is believed to be no more than at the wooden locks generally on our Canal, and not greater than would unavoidably occur through the locks at the other proposed side cuts, constructed as they must be of timber. During the past season, I have, at three several times, in passing through the line, taken observations and measurements of the water actually passed by leakage at the Perrysville locks—the water at the time resting against the upper gates of the upper lock. The average of these measurements shows a leakage of a fraction over 500 cubic feet per minute.

The water drawn from the main line for the purpose of passing boats is more difficult to estimate, depending entirely upon the amount of business. The loss from this source it is believed would be inconsiderable. The unfavorable location of these side cuts, crossing the overflowed bottom at a right angle to the current, and the position of the outlet locks being such in both cases as to invite the formation of a bar at the entrance, would be likely to place these works often out of good repair, notwithstanding every reasonable exertion for their preservation. These peculiarities, with the probable increase of facilities for crossing the river as the country shall advance in wealth, will no doubt lessen the demand for water for the passage of boats. An allowance of twenty-five feet per minute for each side cut would be sufficient.

The consumption of water by leakage and evaporation from the side cut Canals will be about equal to the usual allowance of 100 feet per minute per mile. The united length of the two side cuts, being a fraction over one and one-fourth miles, will draw from the main line for this item of waste 125 cubic feet per minute.

Estimating from the above data, the total waste of water from the construction of the two side cuts at Independence and Williams-

port, may be stated as follows:

						Cub. ft.
By unavoidable leakage thr		-	-		ocks -	1,000
For the passage of boats throallowance for leakage and ev	ough the raporation	n for 1	i mile	s of (Canal	50 , 125
Total loss per minute,		-		45	-	1,175

This is equivalent to the usual allowance for 11\frac{3}{4} miles of Canal, and is 23 per cent. of the whole supply necessary for the line from Lafayette to Coal Creek, as that supply was estimated in my report of last year. The withdrawal of so much water from this division,

so remote from the principal feeder, would seem to cut off the hope of furnishing for the main line a good navigation during the dry season.

THE UNFINISHED LINE.

Accompanying my report of November 13th, 1847, a statement, in tabular form, of the length and probable cost of the various divisions of unfinished work, embodying a complete plan of operations, looking to the completion to Evansville in 1851, was submitted to the Board with a suggestion as to the time of letting each This plan of progress having met the approval of the Board, and the lettings having been ordered in accordance therewith, the line of active operations has, from time to time, been extended until it now covers the whole ground from Coal Creek to the crossing of the West Fork of White River, a distance of 96 miles. Experience so far shows that the scale of expenditure thus ordered by the Board, was well adjusted to the amount of labor that could be collected upon the work, and I can at present perceive no reasons which should induce any essential change of the future lettings from the time indicated for each, in the original plan. According to this plan, the navigation may be extended to Terre Haute (if the filling of the Canal be not too long delayed by the great extent of gravelly soil) early in the ensuing season; to Point Commerce by November, 1849, and to Maysville in November, 1850, furnishing at once to these several districts of country, as the Canal progresses, the benefits of a navigable connection with Lake Erie.

The estimates upon which the plans and the financial policy of the Board heretofore have been based, were those of Mr. Fauntleroy, made in 1845, upon the general basis of twelve dollars per month for common labor. Subsequent to that year, the circumstances of the country have been such as to cause an advance in the value of labor—the contractors during the last year having generally paid as high as fifteen or sixteen dollars per month. The higher price of agricultural products, the War with a neighboring power, but more than all, the simultaneous commencement of the numerous Rail Road lines throughout the United States, have had their influence in producing this advance. Notwithstanding this higher price of labor, the contracts made at the several lettings furnish good ground for the belief that, with a judicious management, and without the occurrence of any unforeseen disaster, the line from Coal Creek to the crossing of the West Fork of White River, will not exceed in cost

the original estimates.

In suggesting the general principles for our guidance in the location of the line, and giving plans for mechanical structures, I have sought to introduce the utmost degree of economy consistent with the safety and permanence of the Canal. It is believed, however, that the portion of the Canal constructed under the direction of the

Trustees, will compare very favorably with that received from the

State, in point of permanence and general utility.

In the recent locations along the vallies of Eel river and White river, wherever the line comes within range of their floods, the guard banks, at whatever expense, have been kept above the great flood of January, 1847, which was the highest by some three feetknown to the oldest settlers. Excepting the unavoidable substitution of timber for stone in building the locks, and some of the smaller aqueducts, the mechanical structures are of the most durable kind. The two larger aqueducts over Sugar Creek and Raccoon, are being built as heretofore designed, upon a very substantial plan. abutments and piers are of excellent cut stone masonry, and the superstructures, built with the most perfect workmanship, are to be enclosed from the weather. Over the first named stream, there are three spans of 80 feet each in the clear, and over the latter two spans of 90 feet each, giving ample room for the longest driftwood, which floats in such quantities in these streams during high floods. The dams throughout the line are upon the most substantial plan, and no expense or care deemed important to their safety, has been spared in their construction. The one over Coal Creek, answering the double purpose of furnishing a feeder and crossing the Canal in its pool, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 202 feet long. It has been constructed with care and at great cost, and is believed to be a secure structure, notwithstanding the sandy foundation on which it The Sugar Creek feeder dam is nine feet high, and 227 feet long: it is believed to be a safe structure, although the bed of the creek at this point is composed of loose gravel and sand. Eel River feeder dam, around which a new channel for the stream had been formed during the suspension of the Public Works, as described in my report of the 13th November, 1847, has been repaired, according to the plan therein suggested, by adding 82 feet to its length, and erecting a new abutment and guard lock. total cost of repairs at this point amounts to near \$13,000. The dam across Pigeon Creek, 19 miles North of Evansville, has likewise been repaired with the embankment in the vicinity, as suggested in the same report, at a cost of near \$5,000.

The locations and construction South of Coal Creek have been under the more immediate charge of Mr. William J. Ball, who, by his great zeal and industry, combined with high qualifications as an Engineer, has rendered the Trust most important service. His report, herewith submitted, will furnish an interesting and more detailed account of the operations and progress in this branch of the

service.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer.

[B]

Stage of water in the Canal at Covington, during the low water season of 1848, as measured and registered by the Collector at that place.

Date.	el above	In the level below the Lock.	Date.	el above	In the level below the Lock.		
1848.	feet.	feet.	1848.	feet.	feet.		
June 14, June 15, June 16, June 17, June 18, June 19, June 20, June 21, June 23, June 24, June 25, June 26, June 27, June 28, June 29, June 30, July 1, July 2, July 3, July 4, July 6, July 8, July 9, July 13, July 14, July 14, July 16,	3 6 3 8 3 6 3 7 3 6 3 9 3 10 3 4 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 8 3 2 3 4 3 8 2 11 2 9 3 2 4 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 2 3 4 3 8 3 2 3 4 3 8 3 2 3 4 3 8 3 2 3 4	3 4 3 5 3 7 3 6 3 5 3 6 3 7 3 6 3 8 3 0 2 10 2 11 2 9 2 8 2 6 2 9 2 7 2 5 6 3 0 2 10 2 11 2 9 2 8 2 6 3 0 2 10 2 11 2 9 2 8 2 6	July 19, July 22, July 26, July 28, July 30, Aug. 1, Aug. 3, Aug. 5, Aug. 11, Aug. 13, Aug. 17, Aug. 20, Aug. 22, Aug. 25, Aug. 25, Aug. 28, Sept. 4, Sept. 6, Sept. 9, Sept. 11, Sept. 13, Sept. 16, Sept. 18, Sept. 19, Sept. 21, Sept. 23, Sept. 23, Sept. 25,	2 10 3 0 2 2 2 6 3 0 3 4 3 1 3 5 3 0 2 9 3 1 2 9 1 8 2 11 3 2 3 7 2 3 2 11 3 4 3 0 2 0 3 5 3 6 3 6 3 9 3 10 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 6 8 1 7 1 6 2 7 2 11 2 4 2 11 2 0 2 10 2 0 1 2 2 0 10 2 10 2		

[C]

Stage of water in the Canal at Attica, from the 13th June to the 18th of October, 1848, as observed and registered by the Messrs. Colemans, from a mark fixed by the Engineer near their warehouse:

	Company of the Company		Property and the state of	- Charles And And a second	de select constitution	Contract the second	in w
Date.	feet. inches.	Date.	feet. inches.	Date.	feet. inches.	Date.	feet. inches.
June 13,	36	July 13,	$32^{rac{1}{2}}$	Aug. 12,	33	Sept. 20,	$3^{1}6$
June 14,	$36\frac{1}{2}$	July 14,	32	Aug. 13,	30	Sept. 21,	3.9
June 15,	$35\frac{1}{2}$	July 15,	31	Aug. 14,	3.0	Sept. 22,	34
June 16,	$35\frac{1}{2}$	July 16,	30	Aug. 15,	30	Sept. 23,	33
June 17,	$35\frac{1}{2}$	July 17,	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 16,	35	Sept. 24,	34
June 18,	36	July 18,	30	Aug. 17,	30	Sept. 25,	35
June 19,	$36\frac{1}{2}$	July 19,	3 0	Aug. 18,	30	Sept. 26,	33
June 20,	$35\frac{1}{4}$	July 20,	33	Aug. 19,	29	Sept. 27,	34
June 21,	$35\frac{1}{2}$	July 21,	3 10	Aug. 20,	26	Sept. 28,	3 5
June 22,	3 6	July 22,	36	Aug. 21,	20	Sept. 29,	36
June 23,	$36\frac{1}{2}$	July 23,	33	Aug. 22,	20	Sept. 30,	3,6
June 24,	$35\frac{1}{2}$	July 24,	32	Sept. 1,	20	Oct. 1,	3.7
June 25,	3 5	July 25,	2 10		26	Oct. 2,	37
June 26,	3 5	July 26,	29	Sept. 3,	210	Oct. 3,	38
June 27,	3,5	July 27,	30	Sept. 4,	3.0	Oct. 4,	39
June 28,	3 5	July 28,	3.1	Sept. 5,	36	Oct. 5,	3 11
June 29,	3.4	July 29,	3 0	Sept. 6,	30	Oct. 6,	3 10
June 30,	33	July 30,	32	Sept. 7,	29	Oct. 7,	3 11
July 1,	34	July 31,	34	Sept. 8,	28	Oct. 8,	43
July 2,	3,3	Aug. 1,	3 2	Sept. 9,	2 11	Oct. 9,	45
July 3,	3 3	Aug. 2,	31	Sept. 10,	3 1	Oct. 10,	44
July 4,	3.5	Aug. 3,	40	Sept. 11,	30	Oct. 11,	40
July 5,	3,5	Aug. 4,	36	Sept. 12,	33	Oct. 12,	40
July 6,	34	Aug. 5,	36	Sept. 13,	33	Oct. 13,	41
July 7,	33	Aug. 6,	3 6	Sept. 14,	34	Oct. 14,	40
July 8,	$32\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 7,	2,9	Sept. 15,	3 6	Oct. 15,	3 11
July 9,	34	Aug. 8,	2 11	Sept. 16,	38	Oct. 16,	3 11
July 10,	35	Aug. 9,	2 11		3.2	Oct. 17,	42
July 11,	32	Aug. 10,	32	Sept. 18,	33	Oct. 18,	43
July 12,	$ 3 2\frac{1}{2}$	Aug. 11,	3 3	Sept. 19,	36		



REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT ENGINEER

OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

Engineer's Office, ? Terre Haute, Nov. 30th, 1848.

To J. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chief Engineer:

Since my last report was submitted, the work under my charge has progressed, with a few exceptions, as rapidly as could have been expected. At the time my last statements were made, there had been work done on the Coal Creek division to the amount of \$26,280; leaving work to be done to the amount of \$322,385, at the Engineer's estimate. The estimated value of work done the 10th of October last, was \$281,479, since which time there has been work done to the value of about \$20,000, making the aggregate value of the work done on this division amount to \$301,479. The present estimated cost of the entire line from Coal Creek to Terre Haute, is \$341,290 38, showing work yet to be done to the value of \$39,811 38. The filling of the canal with water, and the contingencies connected therewith, which are usually charged to the construction, will increase this amount to a few thousand dollars. It will be seen by reference to my last report, that this division of work was estimated to cost \$348,665 05. By the most rigid economy the actual cost has been kept within the estimates.

The apprehensions expressed in my last report, that a failure to get in the foundations of the dams and acqueducts, last season, would render it impossible to complete the entire work this season, have been realzed. All our efforts during the latter part of the fall and winter proved abortive—none of the foundations could be got in until late in the spring, and some of them were not secured until late in the fall. This of course threw the work very much back, involving an unavoidable loss of not less than six months

time, and it has been with the utmost effort that so much has been

accomplished.

After every other means were exhausted, without success, the Coal Creek dam section was re-let on the 4th of July last, and has since been prosecuted with great energy by the present contractors. It will be completed by the 1st of January, so as to pass the water down towards Sugar Creek. The masonry of the Raccoon Creek aqueduct was completed about the 20th of October, and the superstructure is so far raised and secured as to render it entirely safe against the floods; and should the weather not prove too inclement, water may be passed through it by the 1st of January next.

The Sugar Creek aqueduct is the only work on the line that cannot be entirely completed before spring. But it is confidently believed this will not delay the opening of navigation. It will be remembered that the Canal is supplied with water by Coal Creek, down to Sugar Creek, and from the latter stream to Terre Haute, by the Sugar Creek Feeder, which is introduced below the aqueduct; so that the entire Canal from Coal Creek to Terre Haute, may be filled with water before the Sugar Creek aqueduct is completed, and it is probable that structure will be finished by the time the embankments are sufficiently consolidated to bear enough water for navigation.

It is impossibile to estimate what length of time may be required to bring the Canal to bear three and one-half or four feet water, as the most of the line is an embankment made of coarse grave land sand, which, although eventually a good material for embankments, necessarily renders a canal made of it difficult to fill, and for some years requiring a large supply of water. But, should no unforseen difficulty arise, it is my opinion navigation may commence early next season; and to the full accomplishment of this important re-

sult all our efforts have been, and will be directed.

This division of work, 36 miles and $60\frac{3}{4}$ chains long, embraces the Coal Creek dam, 202 feet long and $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water of the creek, two guard locks, and a road and tow path bridge; the Mill Creek aqueduct, one span of 40 feet; the Sugar Creek aqueduct, three spans of 80 feet, elevated $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water of the Creek; the Sugar Creek feeder dam, 227 feet long and nine feet high from low water of the Creek, and the guard lock at the head of the feeder; the Raccoon Creek aqueduct, two spans of 90 feet each, elevated $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water; a large arched culvert at Spring Creek; and the Otter Creek aqueduct, consisting of four spans of 40 feet each; three lift locks, with an aggregate lift of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, together with six small, rectangular, submerged culverts, and eighteen road bridges.

In consequence of the difficulty and expense of getting suitable stone, the Mill Creek and Otter Creek aqueducts, together with the locks, are built of timber, and will need repairing in eight or ten years. But the most important structures, the dams and Sugar and

_		_			_		_	_					76 644	16 42,610
4.9	401,4	189.2	247.3	79,603	85.6	46,443	9,845,0	12,821,0	4,936,372	15,0	1,851,9	42.3	1,237,976	85,218,416
4,985	401,417	189,210	247,304	79,603	85,638	46,443	1,969	3,206	1,410,392	45,000	6,173	425	1,287,976	
104	21,518	57,000	21.549	8,549	3,633	738	613	685	283,905	5,000	423	44	83,101	
:									123,208					
									90,706	:			_	
								_	123,236			_		
~		_							6 141,556		-	_	_	
1,694		•		9,872					_	:	3 362		63,257	
. [799	_		_	-	_	_				:		143	231	
÷				6,105				_	303,322	_	4,492	2	127,640	
	45,606			2.989	:			•	56,188	:	:	:	10,048	
Pounds of hides,	Pounds of pearl and pot ash,	Pounds of staves, heading, &c.,	Pounds of leather,	Pounds of saleratus,	Pounds of stoneware,	Pounds of beeswax and roots,	Cords of wood,	Perches of stone,	I Feet of lumber,	CNumber of lath	Thousands of shingles,	Kegs of beer,	Pounds of miscellaneous,	

STATEMENT

Of all articles cleared at La Gro, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the year 1848.

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Total.	Total of pounds.	No. of Tons.
Miles boats run,	899	2,559	1,644	1,600	156	1,403	3,167	2,285	<u>z</u>	15,168		
Miles, passengers,	1,101	10,641	2,193	1,585	1,983	1,564	1,538	1,745	1,993	24,343	:	:
Barrels of flour,	:	199		139	73	128	4		349	892		97
Bushels of wheat,	1,240	18,7:14	6,882	17,333	2,179	17,456	77,335	69,981	10,533	221,684		6,651
Bushels of corn,	3,006	9,859	8,685	14,810	5,403	4,251	1,494		3,328	49,836		1,395
Bushels of outs,	20	13	288		473			:		564		6
Bushels of rye,	:	275	:	:	0.9	118		:	58	511	28,616	14
Bushels of barley,	:		:		:	:	:	:	53	23		7
Bushels of seeds,	35	115	55	870	72	20	556	5,966	243	7,669		230
Bushels of beans,	:		67	:	:	:	:	43	:	110		က
Eushels of mineral coal,	:	:	:	2008	:	:	:	:	:	800		35
Barrels of whiskey,	41	:	† †	18	5	9	33	75	28	287		20
Barrels of salt,	:	66	172	3	877	:	25	587	636	2,047		307
Barrels of fish,	:	17	$\frac{2}{3}$	Œ	:	:	:	2	:	7.8		15
Barrels of oil,	:	:	9	:		-	:	:	:	7		-
Barrels of pork,	791	136	1,197	431	:	-		9	58	2,620	786,000	393
Pounds of lard,	78,583	6,693	190,502	23,114	5,484	1,483	1,852	:	10,888	318,604	318,604	159
Pounds of bacon,	:	177	234,446	35,760	_	15,907	:	86	7,500	295,388	295,388	148
Pounds of live hogs,	:	:	:	:	:	:	24,000	32,870	:	56,870	56,870	88
Pounds of deer and coon skins,	:	35,646	1,320	471	9.10	:	:	:	:	38,377	38,377	19
bushels of potatoes,	:	:	:	:	:	:	: : :	300	:	300	24,000	73
Pounds of cranberries,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,734	:	2,734	2,734	
Pounds of merchandisc,	:	1,898	11,196	463	4,434	420	27,073	4,927	5,519	55,930	55,930	88
Founds of sugar and molasses,	:	:	4,535	:	:	:	331	:		4,866	4,866	CV
Pounds of coffee,	:		:	:	:	:	1,184	14,841	:	16,025	16,025	20
Pounds of tobacco,	:	:	5,952	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	2,127	:	:	8,079	8,079	4
Pounds of glass and glassware,	:	:	009	:		:	4,007	:	:	4,687	4,687	≈
Pounds of iron, nails, and castings,	300	:	2,307	1:66	:	:	500	1,262	919	5,679	5,679	က
Pounds of furniture,	:	1,300	15,316	:	2,850	2,600	4,342	8,795	4,594	39,797	39,797	8
Founds of agricultural implements,	:	:	778	727	2,600	:		200	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4,305	4,305	જ
Founds of marble,	:	:	5,500	:	:	:	41,626	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	47,126	47,126	24

7	-	4	2	15	304	14	ဘ	35	10,048
13,599	2,519	7,098	9.616	30,000	608,149	28,200	16,149	920,69	20,097,549
13,599	2,519	7,098	9,616	30,000	173,757	3.	16,149	980,69	
1,127	:	:	:	:	5,952	:	:	980,6	
1,202		:	1,707	•	53,151	:	:	10,165	
110,2	:	1,174	:		37,657	:		1,654	
3,275	:	:	700	30	98		:	3,310	
2,217	:	191	1,940	:	9,295	:	12,500	8,8,5	
4,5.13	:		2,628	:	16,926	:	:	3,067	
111	909	3,296	596	:		20	:	20,941	
114	:	:	2,045		50,740	Ţ	3,619	655	
:	:	:	:	:	:		:	17,260	
Pounds of butter,	Pounds of cheese,	Pounds of hides,	Pounds of pot and pearl ash,	Pounds of staves, heading, &c.,	Feet of lumber.	Thousands of shingles,	Pounds of stoneware,	Pounds of miscellaneous,	

STATEMENT

Of all articles cleared at Logansport, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1848.

Total of No. of Pounds.			4,580,870 2,290				2,408	4,480 2	72,420 36	816					-	•	359,601 180		15,290 8	13.230 7		5,505	3,004	3,004 3,004 12,302 64,777	3,004 12,302 54,774 56,60	3,003 12,3004 12,302 54,774 16,060	3,004 3,004 12,302 54,774 16,060 8 27,273 14	3,363 3,004 12,304 12,505 54,774 16,060 8 27,273 4,450 2		3,363 3,004 12,302 16,060 27,273 4,450 150 140 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15
Total.	33,822	:				_	_	80	1,207	17	430	3.830	69	50	6,650	424,268	359,601	104.628	15,290	13,230	- 600	3,303	3,004	3,353 3,004 12,302	3,363 3,004 12,302 54,774	3,363 3,004 12,302 15,774 16,060	3,363 12,302 12,302 16,060 27,373	3,363 3,004 12,302 54,774 16,060 27,373 4,450	3,383 3,004 12,302 54,774 16,060 27,373 4,450	3,383 3,004 12,302 54,774 16,060 27,373 4,450 150 14,932
Novem- ber.	1,241					:	:	:	486	•		425	:	20	:	196	:	6,941	11,241	2,618	C C C C	1,000	2,684	2,684 12,302	2,684 12,302 32,005	2,684 12,302 32,005 16,060	2,684 12,302 32,005 16,060 2,465	2,684 12,302 32,005 16,060 2,465 1,600	2,684 12,302 32,005 16,060 2,465 1,600	2,684 12,302 32,005 16,060 2,465 1,600
October.	6,025	258.0	4,348	50,942	14,883	:	43	32	89	17	46	741	4		4,087	:	1,141		:	:	:		:		1,432	1,432	1,432	1,432		
Septem- ber.	5,420	3,036	3,408	64,117	10,099		:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:					:	_		270	270	270	270	270 759 9,135	270 759 9,135	270 759 9,135	270 759 9,135 2,761
August.	4,379			_	_	-	:	:	29	:	12	68	2.5					_	_	10,286	•		:			: : : :	2,276			
July.	3,536	5.012	1,292	3,420	28,761	194		48	101		61	808	36		313	1.091	15,991	17,237	402	356	151	1	20	20	3,847	3,847	3,847 5,601	3,847 5,601 2,500	3,847 3,847 5,601 2,500 1,50	3,847 3,847 5,601 2,500 2,003
June.	3,928	9,789	1,980	12,804	29,838		:					49	:		:	46.065	16,804	3,693		:	:		: : : : :		3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240
May.	3,663	3,164	1,512	10.101	37.2.0	140			69		37	1 593			1 296	82,110	242,726	18,436	50	:	:	:								
April.	4,339	7,773	1,667	15,155	12,045	101			499		1,18	195	2		953	155.937	27,457	22,278	258		:	:		:				350	350	350
March.	1,291	110	986	:	:	:			95	:						54.321		7.5	•	:	:	:		:	13,491	- :	- : :			17:1:1:
	Miles boats run,	Miles, Passengers,	Barrels of Flour,	Bushola of wheat	Bushols of corn	Dushels of cotts	Dushels of oats,	Bushels of Iye,	Dushels of poods	Dustiers of secus,	Dustle of unlighter	Darrels of Willshey,	Darrels of Salt,	Darrels of lish,	Bornels of nume,	Dainels of port	Pounds of bacon	Pounds of merchandize	Pounds of snoor and molasses	Pounds of coffee	Pounds of tobacco	Pounds of glass and glassware,	Pounds of White lend	I Called Or write years,	Pounds of iron and nails,	Pounds of iron and nails,	Pounds of iron and nails,	Pounds of iron and nails,	Pounds of iron and nails, Pounds of iron and nails, Pounds of castings and machinery, Pounds of furniture, Pounds of agricultural implements, Pounds of wood-wate,	Pounds of iron and nails, Pounds of iron and nails, Pounds of furniture, Pounds of agriculturel implements, Pounds of word-ware, Pounds of word-ware,

93 1,062 4,148 1,521 366	21.076
185,278 2,125,000 8,296,000 3,042,742 731,217	42,152,511 21,076
25,000 10,328 185,278 60 425 92 80,759 869,355 25,231 731,317	<u> </u>
10,328	
25,000 60 92 184,336 25,231	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-
213 1,310 156,778	
3,500 8 159,250 32,566	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
33 270 62,089 140,238	
146,450 152,163 246,987	
$\begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 2 \\ 74,817 \\ 17,284 \end{bmatrix}$	
Pounds of staves, hoop poles, &c	

STATEMENT

Of all articles cleared at Lafayette, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1848.

	To close of March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Total.	Total of Pounds.	No. of Tons.
Miles boats run,	3,634	17,497	21,623	13,853	20,653	20,420	29,436	20,235	11,293	158,644		
Names, Lusscuggis,		1,30	2,444	1.819	1.383	5.040	6.020	7,949	1.610	27.590	5.987.030	2.994
Bushels of wheat		12,817	14,403	18,898	7.564	60,337	140,462	110,006	10,983	375,470	22,528,200	11.264
Bushels of corn,	6,400	22,817	80,256	74,400	148,786	79,368	101,503	50,887	8,486	572,873	32,080,888	16,040
Bushels of oats,	99	3,252	7,368	6,118	10,935	10,904		5,686	120	44,449	1,466,817	733
Bushels of rye,	:	9	368	141	15	: •		70 10 10	906	2167	12,096	చ్చా
Bushels of coods	٠	465	385	001	979	. yc	398	543	1.475	3,695	221,020	3 =
Bushels of mineral coal,	33.0	130	453		800	50	100	25	134	2,050	164,000	83
Barrels of whiskey,	59	283	560	495	215	383	407	324	352	2,805	981,750	491
Barrels of salt,	156	31	229	ಣ	1,404	351	187	1,283	2,236	6,318	1,895,400	948
Barrels of fish,	:	:	16	7-	10	8	-	5	17	74	22,200	Ξ
Barrels of oil,	:		:	:	က	©₹	2	9	33	22	009'9	က
Barrels of lime,	:		1:266	14	က	702	558	10	410	3,012	753,000	377
Barrels of pork,	09		2,526	125	3.10	:	C}	rc.	1,083	15,505	4,651,500	2,326
Pounds of lard,	167,506	1,650,829	229,007	16,320	14,054	3,654	3,490	4,110	139,808	2,228,778	2,228,778	1,114
Pounds of bacon,	3,052		241,320	25,587	30,765	26,074	12,321	6,110	227,973	1,371,134	1,371,134	9 <u>89</u>
Pounds of beef and tallow,	:		460	:	1,428	1,600	1,419	5,856	2,385	16,188	16,188	x (
Pounds of hair and bristles,	:		16,165	24,349	18,743	15,888		:		75,145	75,145	
Pounds of feathers,	:	1,562	155	1.485	1,364	565	282	3,712	65	9,157	9,157	c j
Pounds of wool,			2,008	19,745	20,759	6,237	2,099	10,332	1,486	992,89	68,566	£ 6
Pounds of merchandize,	55,193	869,89	33,505	46,750	59,371	51,223	171,469	142,867	104,858	726,934	726,934	363
Pounds of sugar and molasses,	5,735		3,144	46,188	8,101	7,353	14,580	15,172	21,429	159,569	159,569	200
Pounds of coffee,	:	6,930	6,350	1,294	2,306	8,668	18,913	6,298	14,622	65,381	186,381	33
Pounds of tobacco,	:		2,138	:	292	2,917	4,170	3,238	2,505	16,454	16,454	œ ;
Pounds of glass-ware and white lead,	:	:	375	150	921	2,152	9,512	2,399	4,848	20,357	20,357	10
Pounds of iron and nails,		18,537		5,251	1,146	2,719	9,423	9,905	10,416	121,349	121,349	$\tilde{\epsilon}_1$
:	2,565	919	4,170	2,405	3,976	1,425	5,930	9,590	16,601	47,581	47,581	\$ 8
Founds of lurniture,	.3	22,393		15,105	10,358	12,625	26,498	26,652	22,110	165,328	165,328	က်
Founds of agricultural implements,	-	120%		157	009	2,700	4,277	:		13,012	13,012	9

18 3	22	21	318	13,915	18,654	1,493	6.	45	1,029	550	21	712	74,479
1,637 36,417 6,419			_										148,957,794
1, 637 36,417 6,419	43,969	24,807	633,380	5,566	9,327	853,152	52,000	300	34,322	11,015	410	1,424,507	==
2,675	2,927	2,380	172,350	1,898	1,695	66,717	4,000	79	3,127	1,490	55	78,671	
19,770	16,498	1,5841	96,500	1,121	962	44,221	9,100	96	468	1,500	15	124,524	
293	9,780	4,833	59,400	758	2,392	88,794	23,600	75	168,)	3,820	99	400,063	
410 1,100 643	2,401	2,459 1,036	116,320	273	850	31,550	3,500	24	11,329	3,000	63	240,654	
570 10,629 2,097	10,806	2,723	106,000	134	354	123,209						34,625	
364		., 135 400 100				$\overline{}$		455	4,009	405	88	34,580	
1,543	120	7,702	2,500	267	1,836	262,228		C3	6,885	:	21	88,071	
002	316	17,830	22,230	198	109	100,007	:	n	:	800	20	315,795	
		061	10,000				:		1,979		:	107,524	
Pounds of wood-ware,	Pounds of cheese,	Pounds of piece,	Pounds of staves, hoop-poles, &c	Cords of wood,	Perches of stone,	Feet of Lumber,	Number of lathes,	Thousands of shingles,	Feet of timber.	Number of posts and rails,	Kegs of beer.	Pounds of miscellaneous, 10	

STATEMENT

Of all articles cleared at Covington, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1848.

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Total.	Total of pounds.	No. of Tons.
Miles boats ran,		613	4,761	5,838	5,623	6,047	10,386	15,620	4,277	53,168		
Miles, Passengers,			165,0	8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	0,300	0,102	204,03 203,103	300,00	200,02	1.132	245.644	123
Bushels of wheat			7.073	7.402	1,729	4,560	10,942	25,367	5,602	62,675	3,760,500	1,880
Bushels of corn	:	550	14,527	24,585	26,388	34,903	44,243	48,766	965,9	200,558	11,231,248	5,615
Bushels of oats,	:	:	1,100	4,824	4,159	1,426	:	4,700	:	16,209	534,847	267
Bushels of rye,	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	ਜ਼ _ੋ	35	3	4,704	33 r
Bushels of barley,	:	:	:			:	٠.	181	÷	20.5	10,472	၁ ဍ
Bushels of mineral cost			677 F	3.77.5	158	000 6	2.510	2.435	4.100	20.427	1.634.160	817
Barrels of mhisky			9	33.	36	15	33	150	15	279	97,650	49
Barrels of salt,			:	358	259	32	85	694	430	1,940	582,000	291
Barrels of fish.	:	:	:	:	7	:	1	:	:	x	2,400	_
Barrels of oil.	:	:	:	:	:	_			:	_	300	-
Bushels of lime,	:	:	009	:	909	862	:	1,565	:	3,627	181,350	16
Barrels of pork,	:	24	176	39	15	x	:	ee.	7	696	80,700	40
Pounds of lard,	:	65,334	109,844	5,357	1,079	269	460	2,201	:	184,967	184,967	35 35
Pounds of bacon,	:	84,150	4,580	16,335	1,880	210	3:30	2,228	:	110,113	110,113	ဌဌ
Pounds of wool,	:	:	:	8,085	906,9	:	3,731	969	100	19,508	19,508	9
Pounds of merchandize,	:	:	15,365	11,277	5,210	3,153	4,970	60,814	52,949	153,738	153,738	7.7
Pounds of sugar and molasses,	:	:	:	891	098	135		475	:	1,261	192,1	
Pounds of tobacco,	:	:	:		2,981	1,410	393			4,703	1,733	:> F
Pounds of glass ware, &c.,	:	:	:	:	:	500	GH	745	189	1,747	1,47	- 4 €
Founds of white lead,	:	:	0000	2.40			002	020 020	11 315	19, 821	19.791	. .
Pounds of meetings & A.			002	Ofic	1.106	1.252	3.946		3.647	9,951	9,951	5
Pounds of furniture,					3,347	1,836	2,953	15,865	2,582	26,583	26,583	13
Pounds of agricultural implements,	:	:	:	:	950	800	1,495	300	875	4,420	4,420	35 -
Pounds of marble,	:	: : : :	:	:		:			8,369	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	8,369	- -
Pounds of cheese,	:	:	:		1,758		260	189		2,007	700,2	
Toming of minds, and a second to common	•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				101				

Pounds of pearl Pounds of staves Cords of wood, Feet of lumber, Number of latts Thousands of sh Pounds of misce.

Of all articles cleared at Covington, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1848. STATEMENT

	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Total.	Total of pounds.	No. of Tons.
Wiles boats ran		613	4,764	5,838	5,623	6,047	10,386	15,620	4,277	53,168		
	:	:	5,391	8,490	006,9	8,782	23,409	88,267	56,069	172,308	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:
Barrels of flour.	:	:	199	183	288	185	231	306	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1,132	245,644	133
Bushels of wheat,	:	:	7,073	7.403	1,729	4,560	10,942	25,367	5,602	62,675	3,760,500	1,881)
Bushels of corn.	:	550	14,527	24,585	26,358	34,903	44,243	48,766	6,596	200,558	11,231,248	5,615
Bushels of oats.	:	:	1,100	4,824	4,159	1,426	:	4,700	:	16,209	534,847	267
Bushels of rve.	:	:	:	:	:	15	:		35		4,704	35
Bushels of barley.	:	:	:	:	:	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	187		187	10,472	S
Bushels of seeds.	:	:	:	36	81	:	ന	322	95	534	32,040	16
Bushels of mineral coal.	:	:	4,449	3,775	1,158	2,000	2,510	2,435	4,100	20,427	1,634,160	817
Barrels of whisky		:	9	35	36	CI	255	150	15	27.9	97,650	49
Barrels of salt.	:	:	:	228	529	7.5	85	169	081	1,940	585,000	291
Barrels of fish,		:	:	:	7	:	1	:	:	∞	2,400	_
Barrels of oil.	:	:	:	:	:	7		:	:	-	300	-
Bushels of lime.	:		009	:	009	862		1,565	:	3,627	181,350	6
Barrels of pork.	:	42	176	33	15	00	:	က	77	696	80,700	40
Pounds of lard.	:	65,334	109,844	5,357	1,079	695	460	2,201	:	184,967	184,967	36 6
Pounds of bacon.	:	84,150	1,980	16,335	1,880	210	330	2,228	:	110,113	110,113	55
Pounds of wool.	:	:	:	8,085	906,9	:	3,731	969	100	19,508	805,61	10
Pounds of merchandize,	:	:	15,365	11,277	5,210	3,153	4,970	60,814	52,949	153,738	153,738	11
Pounds of sugar and molasses,	:	:	:	891	360	135	:	475	:	1,861	198,1	_
Pounds of tobacco,	:	:	:	:	2,981	1,410	398	:	:	4,753	4,753	. sc
Pounds of glass ware, &c.,	:	:	:	:	:	500	115	745	189	1,747	1,747	- :
Pounds of white lend	:	:	:	:	:	:	300	625	:	822	855	0
Pounds of iron and nails	:	:	200	340	:	:		996	11,315	12,821	12,531	٠.
Pounds of eastings. &c.	:	:	:	:	1,106	1,252	3,946	:	3,647	9,951	9,951	ū
Pounds of furniture,	:	:	:	:	3,347	1,836	2,953	15,865	2,582	26.583	26,583	2
Pounds of agricultural implements	:		:	:	950	908	1,495	300	875	4,420	4,420	??
Pounds of marble.	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	8,369	8,369	8,369	7
Pounds of cheese,	:	:	:	:	1,758	:	260	189	:	2,507	705,5	_
Pounds of hides,	:		:	:				. 434		434	134	-

RECAPITULATION

Of the business done upon the Wabash and Eric Canal, from the commencement to the close of Navigation, for the year 1847.

	L	AFAYETT	E.	C	OVINGTO	N.	LC	GANSPOL	RT.	FO	RT WAY	NĘ.		LA GRO.			TOTALS.	
1	Total.	Total pounds.	Total	Total.	Total pounds.	Total tons.	Total.	Total pounds.	Total tons.	Total.	Total pounds.	Total tons.	Total.	Total pounds.	Total tons		Pounds.	Tons.
Miles of Transportation,	510,354		2,602	17,661 34,583 183	39,711		42,108 27,184 29,0-2	6.295.625			7.930,918			411.866		475,927 1,022,160 91,611	19,879,610	
Bushels of Corn, Bushels of Corn, Bushels of Cats,	377,910 866,106	22,674,600	11,332 24,251 277	23,189 41,999 94	1,391,310 2,351,944 5,284	1,176 3	162,764	9,825 882 6,499,181 136,252	4,918 3,250 68	119,745 26,031 3,561	7,184,700 1,457,736 117,612	3,592 729 59		11,949,420 3,442,203 88,946	5,975 1,721 44	882,765 1,111.661 27,247	53,025,942 62 253,1 08 901 306	26.51 31,12 45
Bushels of Ryc,	762 15,873	42,672 8-8,941	21 445 2,082	253 379	14,168 111.600		309 2, 00 757	17,321 156,816 227,214	9 78 111	5,773 816 512	323,288 45,690 162,600	162 23 81	566 7,855 949	31.696 439,880 284,700	16 220	7,410 27,597 16,498	414,977 1,545 498 4 949,514	20 77 2,47
Pounds of Lard and Bacon,			966	96	90,393 9,902 31,650	45 5 16	621	256,041 205,710	128	2.120	173.143 699,600	350	749	161,590 247,170	81	5,660	2,614,563 81,: 08 1,890,160	1,50
Counds of Merchandise, Counds of Molusses and Sugar, Counds of Iron,		619,795 251556 195,491	129		175,614 12,491 7,215			263 860 74,790 39,263			£11,982	406		62,303 2,225 14,800	1		10,913 615 1,161 044 2,390 550	5,47 58 1,19
Sarrels of Salt,	4,114 1,250	1,025,500 125,000 17,990,000	511 63 8,995	702 - 80	157,950 400,000	78 200	3,897	876,843 405,000	438	42,285 1,533	9,514,125 7,665,000	4,757 3,833	1,102			52,100 1,250 5,292	11,825.368 125,000 26,460,000	5,91
erches of Stone,					56,322	28	719	2,876,000 448,602	1,438 924	2 853	323,261		81	336 000 177,916		6,376	25,504,000 2,846,482 503,781	12,75 1,45
ounds of Agricultural Implements, ounds of Miscellanies, ounds of Pot and Pearl Ashes,		33,531 1,369,264	685			138			270		15,054 3,220, · 25 381,659	1,610		303,329	152		57,749 5,710,472	2,8
								1			,,,					,	235,465,206	117,7

RECAPITULATION

Of the business done upon the Wabash and Eric Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the year 1848.

	LA	FAYETF	Е	CC	OVINGTO:	N.	LO	GANSPOR	T.		LA GRO.		FOR	T WAYN	E.	GR	AND TOTA	L.
	Total.	Total pounds.	Total Tons.	Total.	Total	Total Tons.	Total.	Total pounds.	Total tons.	Total.	Total pounds.	Total	Total	Total pounds.	Total		Pounds,	Tons.
Miles boats rup,	158,644			53,168			33.822			15,168			202,773			463,575		
				172,308			42,712			24,343			564,856			1,357,364		
Barrels of flour.		5.987.030	2,994	1,132	245,644	123	21.110	4,560,870	2,290	ь92	193,564	97	28,132	6,104,644	3,052	78,556	17,111,752	8.5
		22,528,200	11,264	62,675	3,760.500	1,880	168,078		5,142		13,301,040	6,651	109,488	6 569,280	3,255	957,395	56 443,700	28,25
		32,080,88	16,040		11,231,248	5,615	150,024		4,201	49,836	2,790,816	1,395	32,349	1,811,544	906	1,005.640	56,315 840	28,1
Bushels of onts,		1,466,817	733	16,209	534,847	267	344	11,352	6	564	18,612	9.	2,823	93,159	47	64,389	2,124.787	1,00
Bushels of rye,	216	12,096	6	84	4,704	2	43	2,408	1 2	511		14	50	2,800	1	904	50,624	1
Bushels of barley,	1,767	166,020	53	187	10,472	5	80	4,480	36	23	1,288	1	581	27,858	14	2,638	150,145	1 .
Bushels of seeds,	3,695	221,700	111	534	32,040	16	1,207	72,420		7,669		230	1,195	71,700	36	14,300	858.000	
Bushels of beaus,	0.050	241600		80.135			17	≿16		110 800	64,000	32	5.023	401.040		127	7,416	
Bushels of numeral coa ,	2,050	164,000	82	20,427	1,634,160	817	*******	150 500	76			50	2,176	401,840	201	28,300	2.264,0(0	1,1:
Barrels of whisky,	2,:05	981,750	491	279	97,650	49	430	150,500	575	2.047	100,450 614,100	307		760,600	380	5,977	2 090,950	1,0
Barrels of salt,	6,318	1,895,400	948 11	1,940	582,000	291	3,830	1,119,000 18,600	9	78		12	1,266	18,522 900 379 E00	9,261	75,878	23,763,400	
Barrels of fish,	74 23	22,200	3	. 1	2,400	1	62	18,600		18	23,400	12	256	85,500	190	1,468	446 400	
Barrels of lime,	3 012	753,000	377	3.627	181,350	91	20	6,000	3	l	2,100		93	27.900	43 14	6,752	94, 00	4
Barrels of pork.	15.505	4.651.500	2,326	269	80,700	40	6,650	1.995,000	997	2,620	786,000	393	3,633	1,268,560	634	28,677	968,250	4.3
Pounds of lard.			1,1,4		184.967	92		421,268		2,020		159	3,033	175.484	88	20,611	8,781,760	1,3
Pounds of bacon.		1,371,134	686		110,113			359,601	180			148		157,235	79		3,332,101	1.0
Pounds of live hogs,		1,511,154	000		110,113			359,001				28		137,233			2,293,471	1,1
Pounds of heet and tallow,		16,188	8								30,010						56,870 16.1 8	
Pounds of heer and tanow,		75,145															75,145	
Pounds of deer and coon skins,		73,143	30														38 377	1 '
Pounds of feathers,		9.157	5								50,511						9,157	
Pounds of, wool,		68,566	34		19.5 8												F8,074	1 .
Pounds of cranburries,		**********										1		531,321			534 055	2
Pounds of merchandize			363		153,738	77			52		55,930	28					8 583 048	4,2
Pounds of augur and molasses			80		1,861	'i			8		4.866	2		1,206,306	603		1,387,892	6
Pounds of coffee,			33					13,230	7		16,025	8					1,575 642	78
Pounds of tobacco,		16,451	8		4,753	2		3,353	2		8,079	4		553,470	277		586 139	2
Pounds of glass ware and white lead.		20,357	10		2,572			15,306	. 7		4.687	2					565,740	2:
Pounds of iron, nails, castings, &c		168,930	85		22,772	111		70.834	35		5,679	3		3,177 857	1,589		3,446 072	1.75
Pounds of furniture.		165,328	83		26,583		·	27,273	14			20			469		1,196 942	59
Pounds of agricultural implements,		13,012	6		4,420	2		4,450	. 3			2			37		99,241	1 4
Pounds of wood ware,		1,637	1					150						16 6,610			10e,397	
Pounds of marble and mill stones,		36,417	18		8,369	4						24			272		631,987	31
Pounds of butter,		6,119	3								13,599	7		139.902	69		174,852	8
Pounds of cheese,	,	43.969	22		2,507							1		b5 036	43		134.03	(
Pounds of hides,		30,235			434				2		7,098			4,9 5	2		45,999	1 2
Pounds of pearl and pot ash,	2	21,807	12		7,692	4			19			5		401,417	200		481 817	24
Pounds of stavos, hoop po'es, & c.	*****	635,380	31 5		14,600	7		185,278	93		30,000	15			95		1,054,468	5:
Conts of wood,	5 566		13,915	15	75, 00	38	425		1,062				1,969	9,845,000	4,923	7,975	39 875,000	19,90
Perches of some,		37,305,000	1~,654				2,074	8,296,000	4,148				3,216	12 824,000	6,412	14 607	58,426,000	29,4
Number of laths,			1,493	16.359	57,256	29			1,321	173,757	608,149	304		4,936,372	2,468	3,323,015	11,630.551	5,8
Thousands of shingles,	52,000	17,334 90,000	9	6,010	2,000	1				94		14		15,000	8	103,000	34 334	98
Feet of timber,	34,322		45		600	1,				94	28,200				926	6,569	1 970 700	1.0
Number of posts and rails.	11 015	440,600	220													34,322 11.015	2 059 320	1,0
Kega of heer,	410													40.00	21	11.015 832		1 2
Pounds of stone ware.	410	41,000											423	42,200 85.638	43	832	83,200 101,787	1 1
Pounds of leather,							******				10,149				124		247.304	1 1
Pounds of saleratus,												1		217,304 79,603	124		73,603	1 1
Pounds of beeswax and roots,												l		46,443			46,443	1 3
Pounds of miscellaneous,		1.430.957	715		159,407	90		723.095	361		68,113	9.1		1 967 1976			3 668.848	1,83
		1,000,000	110		100,407	1 00											0.000,000	

STATEMENT

Of all articles cleared at Covington, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation m the year 1848.

Miles, Passengers
Barrels of flour,
Bushels of wheat,
Bushels of corn,
Bushels of corn,
Bushels of rore,
Bushels of sarley
Bushels of ninert
Barrels of of salt,
Barrels of oil,
Bushels of lime,
Barrels of oil,
Bushels of lime,
Barrels of pork,
Pounds of lard,
Pounds of lard,
Pounds of largar i
Pounds of largar i
Pounds of sarley
Pounds of sarley
Pounds of casting
Pounds of iron ar
Pounds of iron ar
Pounds of iron ar
Pounds of iron ar
Pounds of marble
Pounds of marble
Pounds of marble
Pounds of casting
Pounds of marble
Pounds of casting
Pounds of marble
Pounds of hades,

	+	7	38	39	-	-	36	9,628
	7,692	14,600	75,000	57,256	2,000	009	159,407	19,257,167
	7,692	14,600	15	16,359	0,000	G\$	159,407	
	:	14,000	2	200	:		11,937	
	353 1,475 2,316 3,548	:	:	2,817			5,867 14,395 8,833 21,635 11,237	
	2,316	300	:	150	:	:	8,833	
	1,475	:	10	800	0000'9	:	14,395	
		009	:	:	:			
	:	:	:	8,342	:	:	77,733	
				3.750	:		1,350 18,302 77,733	
		:	:	_		:		
		:	:	:	:	:	:	
-	:	. &c.		:	:		:	
	Pounds of nearl and not ash	ounds of staves, hoop poles, &c.,	Jords of wood	Geet of lumber.	Amber of laths.	Thousands of shinoles.	Pounds of miscellaneous,	
	ds of pearl	de of stave	s of wood.	of lumber.	ber of laths	ls to spinds	ds of misce	
	Pour	Pour	Cord	Feet	Z	Thou	Pour	

ADDENDA.

Since the foregoing tables were made out, the following statement has been furnished by the proper officer.

TERRE HAUTE, December 18, 1848.

Dear Sir:—The receipts of Tolls on the Canal for the month of November last, are,

Covington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$835	31
Lafayette,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,336	49
Logansport,	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	734	
La Gro,	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	1,100	03
Fort Wayne,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,433	
Total f	or N	ovem]	ber, 1	848,	-	•	_	-	\$12,440	00
Add to which	the 'I	'olls fi	$\mathbf{rom} 1$	st Dec	embe	r, 184	7, to	lst	,	
November,	1848	, -	-	-	-	- 0	-	-	136,382	33
Total f	rom	1st D	e c . 18	847, to	1st I	Dec. 1	1848,	- \$	\$148,822	33

To the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal:

The undersigned, one of your number, was appointed, under several orders of the Board, at the May term, 1848, to perform certain duties, under the following heads, viz:

1. The selection of additional Canal lands, under the Act of

Congress, approved May 9th, 1848.

2. To enquire into trespasses committed on lands belonging to the Trust, in various counties, and what measures should be adopted to protect the same from waste and injury.

3. To "examine into the rules adopted by the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, in respect to the interest on scrip, paid into

his Office, on account of lands east of Tippecanoe."

To these different duties, assigned to me by the Board, I shall now advert; but I must premise that, owing to severe family afflictions, it was not in my power to bestow upon these subjects all the personal attention that I could desire, and which duty, as well as my own inclination, demanded at my hands. No one can regret these things more than myself, but my absence from the field of duty was caused by an over-ruling necessity and could not be avoided.

1. On the 21st day of August, I left Rockville for Logansport, accompanied by such persons as were deemed necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the duties assigned me. From information collected at the last named point, I became satisfied that to the Winamac Land District our first attention should be turned in quest of the lands to be selected. On our arrival at that Land Office, maps and plats were procured for the county of Jasper, and operations commenced at once. In that county, (containing some choice lands, already selected for Canal purposes, by the State authorities,) many thousand acres were vet subject to "private entry," and many of the neighboring counties likewise contained vast bodies of Government lands. Before proceeding too far in selections in that District, it was deemed prudent to look to others, in order to diversify the choice to a greater scope of country. For this purpose, I proceeded to the Land Offices at Crawfordsville and Fort Wayne, and caused examinations to be made of that at Indianapolis; but it appeared that the lands situated in the two latter Districts were so far exhausted as to render it unnecessary to send any force in that direction, and, consequently, all the selections, so far, have been confined to the Winamac and Crawfordsville Land Dis-The counties of Jasper, White, Pulaski, Benton, and Tippecanoe, embrace all the new selections.

Owing to the vast quantities of public lands taken up for private occupancy, since 1841, and the consequent diminution of the area of selection, it required both time and labor to find lands which would hear anything like a proximate value to the old selections. To avoid everything like mistakes or errors, the persons employed by me were directed, at the outset, to enter no lands without having first a personal knowledge of their qualities, in regard to soil, proximity to timber, water, markets, &c. This condition, so far as as I have reason to believe, has been most faithfully regarded by the force employed, and though it imposed a vast amount of labor, and added materially to the expense, it will be found, in the end, to add greatly to the value of the selections, and to repay, four-fold, the additional outlay. Where the lands have been culled over for six or eight years, the old system of selection, by plats and field notes, would have brought little else than acres without value, and labor without recompense. As it is, there is an assurance that the lands are as good as could be procured, and much better than many of the selections made years ago, when the land Districts were first opened The amount selected, up to November 20th, when the force was recalled and the selections closed for the present, is 69,-032 92.100 acres, (errors excepted,) for a full account of which, describing tracts, section, town, range, acres, Land Office, date of entry, County, value per acre, description of land, &c., I refer to book marked A., herewith submitted.

Many of the tracts lately selected, are occupied by persons who have settled down upon them under the liberal and just privileges awarded by Congress, but who, having expired pre-emptions, were not entitled to hold them against the bona-fide entry of another When lands thus situated were deemed saleable, they have been taken for the Trust, in many cases, at the special request of the occupant, whose improvement and home was at the mercy of land speculators from distant parts of the country. Some of these lands are tolerably well improved, and the occupant in a fair way of be. coming a freeholder, if time is allowed for the final payment of the land. All the value that these lands possess, beyond any other tracts of the same quality, has been imparted by the toil and industry of the settler, and his home, though no fee-simple guards it, is still dear to himself and those it protects. Under this state of things, I would most respectfully, but earnestly, recommend, that persons thus situated should have a proper time extended to enter their land at the Canal Land Office, and that a reasonable credit for a portion of the purchase money, should be allowed, till their labor and industry should secure to them means to accomplish what they so earnestly desire. Many of these lands are situated within a day's journey of the canal, and all their surplus productions seek a market on its borders, thus adding business to the great channel of communication which has, and is yet destined to confer lasting benefits on the State. These settlers, it may be added, are generally an industrious class of people, and will, if favored

with time, prove not only prompt purchasers of these lands, but good citizens of our highly favored country. Should these suggestions meet the approval of the Board, it would be proper to withhold these improvements from sale, and give the settlers time to make their entries.

2. In regard to trespasses on the lands belonging to the Trust, I would remark, that they have been numerous, and injurious in the highest degree. On the lands of the old selections, removed as they are, far from the supervision of all immediately interested, the timber has become the common property of all who choose to depredate upon it. Many tracts are almost entirely stripped, and all of it more or less injured. This is what might have been naturally expected, where there were none to look to it, and it is surprising that no effort has ever been put forth to preserve what gave these lands their principal value. Unless some plan is adopted to deter those who depredate upon the lands of the Trust, their value will rapidly decline, and nothing will remain but naked acres and valueless possessions. I am strongly of the opinion that some steps should be taken to protect these lands, for no reasonable expense of hundreds can fail to save thousands aunually to the Trust. For a more detailed account of these depredations, I respectfully submit paper marked (B) for the inspection of the Board.

3. The "rule" adopted by the Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, was as follows: When an individual was indebted to the Trust for interest on canal lands, and failed to make payment at the date when legally due, the Clerk refused to count the interest on the land scrip offered in payment, after the date when such payment should have been made, arguing that, as between man and man, notes and accounts acknowledged should bear a like interest, so in this case, the Trust should have the benefit of the interest due upon its debt. I do not believe that this "rule" conflicts with the evident meaning of the 12th section of the act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, &c., but the amount involved is so small (\$235 40-100) both in detail and aggregate, that I doubt the propriety of the rule itself. It leads to annoying and unprofitable controversies, and is calculated to create

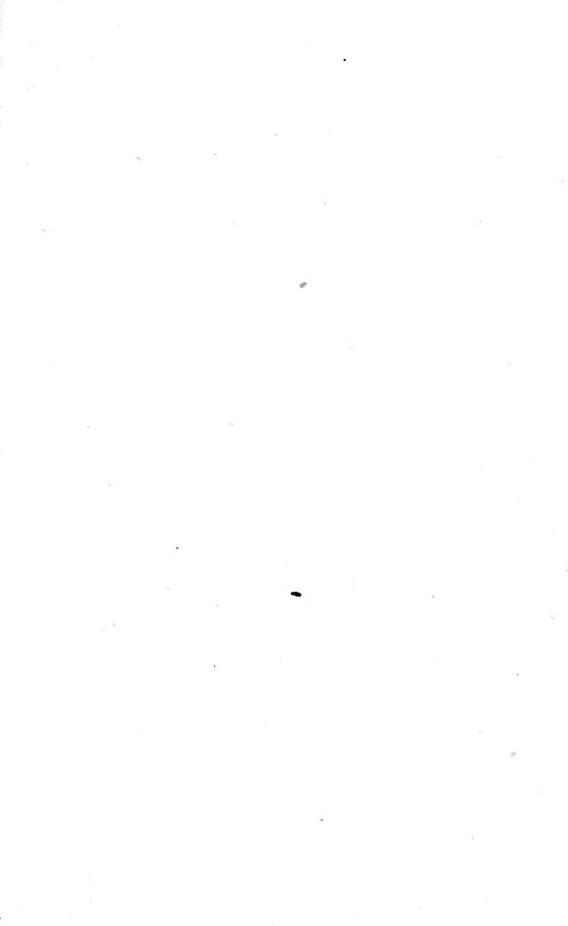
ill feeling where none should be allowed to exist.

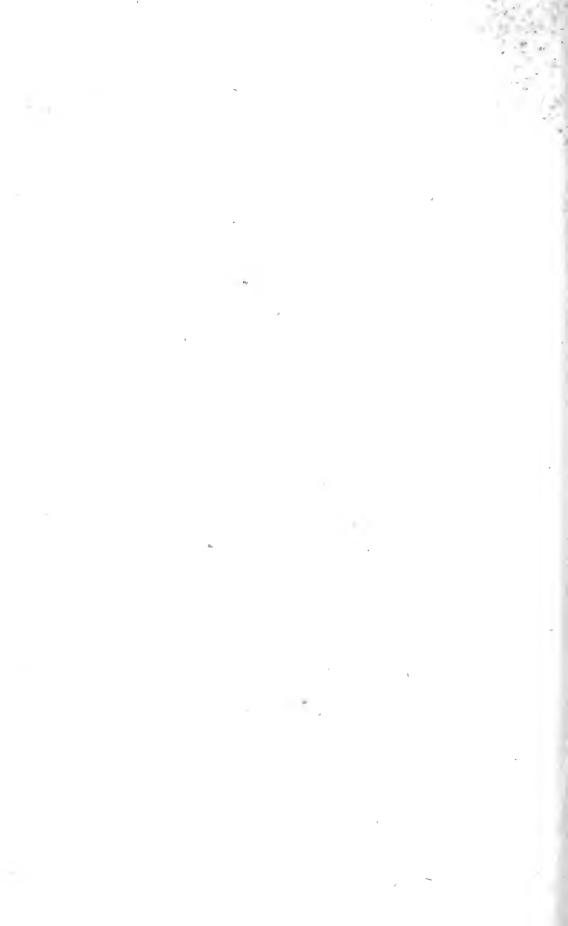
All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. M. PUETT.

November 30, 1848.







REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,

TOTHE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFTHE

STATE OF INDIANA.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER, 1848. Hon. Paris C. Dunning,

President of the Senate:

Please lay before the Senate over which you have the honor to preside, the accompanying Annual Report of the "Trustees of the Indiana University."

Respectfully,

DAVID H. MAXWELL,

President of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, Dec. 12, 1848.

In Senate, 16th December, 1848, read and laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

CHARLES H. TEST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. Geo. W. Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Please lay before the House of Representatives, over which you preside, the accompanying Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana University.

Respectfully,

D. H. MAXWELL, President of the Board of Trustees.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 12, 1848.

Hall of the House of Representatives, December 18th, 1848.

Read and laid on the table, and one thousand copies ordered tobe printed for the use of the House.

J. W. DODD, Clerk.

17/

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In compliance with a resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, passed January 15th, 1848, the Trustees of the Indiana University, respectfully submit the following Report, showing the progress and condition of the University.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

By the Charter, the following State Officers constitute a Board of Visitors, viz: the Governor of the State, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judge of the Monroe Circuit, and the Superintendent of Common Schools.

While individual members of this Board have frequently been present at the public exercises of the University, they have never

officially organized themselves as a Board.

The Board of Trustees at the close of the College year consisted of the following members, viz:

David H. Maxwell, of the county of Monroe. James Scott, of the county of Clark.

Miles C. Eggleston, of the county of Jefferson.

William T. S. Cornet, of the county of Ripley.

Joseph S. Jenckes, of the county of Vigo.

James Morrison, of the county of Marion.

John W. Davis, of the county of Sullivan.

John I. Morrison, of the county of Washington.

Albert S. White, of the county of Tippecanoe.

At the late meeting of the Board, letters of resignation of two-members, viz: of Miles C. Eggleston and John W. Davis, were presented and accepted.

Robert Dale Owen, of the county of Posey, and Joseph L. Jer-

negan, of the county of St. Joseph, were elected to fill these vacancies. The Board of Trustees meet each year, and for several years past there has been no failure of a quorum for business. A committee of three from the Board, is also appointed to be present at the annual and semi-annual examinations of the classes in the University.

The provision of the Charter requiring the Trustees to be chosen from different counties, effectually guards against merely local and

neighborhood influences.

THE FACULTY.

The Board of Trustees in the selection of the Faculty of Instruction, has been governed by the single motive of securing the best qualification and experience which their means would command. The following are the number of this body, as exhibited in the Catalogue of this year:

Andrew Wylie, President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Daniel Read, Professor of Languages.

Theophilus A. Wylie, Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Alfred Ryors, Professor of Mathematics.

David McDonald, / D. C. C. I.

William T. Otto, Professors of Law.

M. M. Campbell, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Professor Ryors, in consequence of a call to a University which was able to offer higher inducements for his services, resigned his connection with this University, near the close of the last College session. At the late meeting of the Board, Washington McCartney, Esq., a distinguished Mathematician, and author of a text book on the application of the Differential and Integral Calculus to Geometry, was elected to supply this important chair. But, unfortunately, he had previously entered into engagements with another Institution, which prevented his acceptance. The duties of the chair are, for the present, distributed among the other Professors.

Since this Report was made, a letter has been received by the President of the Board from Professor McCartney, notifying him of his acceptance of the Professorship in the University, which had

been previously tendered to him.

STUDENTS.

The number of Students for each year, from 1840, has been as follows, viz:

1840	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	-	64
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
1842	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	89
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
1845	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	174
1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
1847	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	163

The number of Students for the year closing in September last, was 177.

Arranged according to the following classification:

Seniors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Juniors	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	12
Sophomores	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Freshmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Scientific at	nd	Irregu	ılar	-	-	-	-	-	39
Preparatory	7	-	-	-	-	-	-		50
Law -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

The number of Students in attendance upon the several Departments of Instruction for the past year, not including those in the Preparatory Classes, is as follows:

Moral Philos	ophy	, &c.	,	-	-	-	-	24
Natural Phile	osopl	hy ar	id Ch	emist	ry,	-	~	43
Languages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Mathematics	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Law, -	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

The highest number, which the University has at any time had, from other States than Indiana, is thirty-one. The number for the present year, from other States, is nineteen. For the more specific residence of Students, reference is made to the annual Catalogue, copies of which have been forwarded for the use of the Legislature. A register of the ages of Students was at one time kept, but it was found that those somewhat advanced in years, felt much delicacy in giving their ages, and the practice of making enquiry was abandoned. It may, however, be remarked, that the Students are in general of more mature years, than those of Colleges in the older States.

It is not unfrequent that Ministers of the Gospel are found in the

classes of the University.

Since the passage of the law, authorizing two Students from each county in the State, to be taught gratuitously, the average number in attendance of those who have availed themselves of the privilege, has been about sixty.

The County Provision, and the Boarding Club, hereafter to be mentioned, so reduce the expenses of Education, as to bring it

within the attainment of most young men of enterprise. The entire expenses of the Student, availing himself of these privileges are considerably less than the tuition alone, in many of our American Colleges. Indeed, not more zeal, industry, self-denial, and energy of character, are requisite to secure to the most indigent, the advantages of the State University, than are necessary to enable a young man to rise in his profession after he has acquired an education.

The Board by no means present either cheapness, or number of Students, as the chief tests of the merits of an Institution of higher education. The late President Dew declares in regard to William and Mary College, that when that time-honored Institution was sending forth those distinguished men, which caused Virginia to be hailed as the mother of great men, there was at no one time within the walls of the College, a number of Students exceeding sixty. It is the spirit of a College, its thorough scholarship, its influence in elevating and purifying the sentiments of community, which entitle it to public confidence and support.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The whole course of study in the College proper, occupies four years. There are four classes, each attending three recitations in a day. It is the design of the University to maintain the highest standard of education which the state of the country will admit.

It is an evil, incident to a new state of society, that young men, from want of means, from haste to enter professional life, and other causes, take only a partial course of study. But whatever studies the student undertakes, he is required to pursue in a rigorously accurate and thorough manner. None are permitted to graduate unless they have completed the prescribed course, which is as extensive as usual in our oldest and best regulated Colleges.

Students, however, completing the course of any one Department, are entitled to Diplomas, certifying that fact. The scheme of study pursued by each of the classes is given in the Catalogue. The following statement in regard to the several Departments will

exhibit the course of instruction as pursued in each.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the Institution is a flourishing Grammar School, which serves the double purpose of a Normal School and a Prepartory Department. In this the studies are arranged by the session, while in College they are arranged by the year. Besides thorough drilling in the elements of Latin and Greek, (including Virgil in Latin, and the Greek Reader, as the most advanced studies,) preparatory to the Freshmen Class, a full course of instruction is given

each session in English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. This is often attended by Teachers, and by those who expect to become Teachers, who sometimes bear strong testimony to the superior advantages they enjoy here over any school they ever attended.

This arises in part, at least, from the superior classification and concentration of effort. All who are engaged in the same study, are classed together, and an hour is usually spent at the recitation, partly in oral instruction, but chiefly in a close examination of the class, on the lesson assigned, and in a more general examination by way of review of preceding lessons. Most of the students in this department, as in the regular classes of the University, are young men, consequently most of them have previously made some progress in their English studies, and those who have made the most derive most benefit from the instruction here given. The Latin and Greek languages, however, are commenced each session, and no preparation for admission is necessary beyond that, which every son needs upon leaving the paternal roof; good moral principles and habits of application.

THE MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

The first subject to which the attention of the student is directed in this department is Algebra, the study of which is continued for about one-half of the year. Geometry and Trigonometry, sometimes Geometry alone, are studied during the remainder of the year. The studies of the second or Sophomore year, are Trigonometry, plane and spherical, if not completed, during the preceding year; Surveying, Analytical Geometry, and the Differential Calculus; and of the following or Junior year, the Integral Calculus and Descriptive Geometry.

Peirce's course of Mathematics was lately introduced, but notwithstanding the general excellence of that course, it, particularly in that part which treats of the higher branches of Mathematics, was not found so well adapted to the capacities of the students as Davie's course, which was formerly used, and has now been

re-adopted.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The number of students in this Department during the last year was sixty-four. When it is remembered that a considerable amount of preparation is requisite for admission to the department, the fact of so large a number of young men entering it, evinces the high estimate, on the part of parents and pupils, of the classical studies as a part of a scheme of liberal education. The department is so conducted as to open before the students, as far as possible, the

whole field of literature. It is a constant practice to present to the classes in connection with the authors read in the Latin and Greek languages, the cognate literature of our own languages. when the class reads Juvenal's tenth Satire, Johnson's admirable imitation, the Vanity of human Wishes, is read and compared with it. In common with the third Satire of the same author. Johnson's London is made the subject of examination and comment. So also, with the reading of Virgil's Pastorals, or those of Theoritus in Greek, reference is made to the Pastorals of Pope and Shenstone, and also the Pastoral poetry of the Hebrews as found in the Bible. The same course is, as far as practicable, pursued with all the authors read. In this manner the connection between ancient and modern literature is exhibited, and how far our literature has grown out of that of Greece and Rome. The examination of particular words is made a practical exercise in philology. The student is required to give the primary and secondary meaning of words, to trace derivations, the principles upon which made, &c. A single example will illustrate the process. Suppose the word under examination is pontific—the student gives its composition, comparing it with other words formed in the same way, its etomylogical meaning, which is bridge-maker, its secondary and usual signification, which is priest, how the word came to have its secondary meaning, its English derivative pontiff, &c. He is then shown that Milton uses the word in its primative sense, as in the lines-

"Now had they brought the work by wonderous art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock Over the vexed abyss.

He at the brink of chaos, near the foot Of the new wondrous pontifice unhoped, Met his offspring dear."

In this manner the uses of the classical languages, in their bearing upon our own language and literature, are constantly presented. The actual work of the department will be best exhibited by a statement of the course of study pursued by each of the four classes during the past year. The Freshman class entered with less preparation than usual. Their reading in Latin was five books of the Æneid, the Pastroals of Virgil, first book of Livy. In Greek select Diologues of Lucian, selections from Anacreon, first book of Xenophon's Cyropedia. Exercises in Grammar and Prosody were carefully attended to throughout the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

In Latin, Satires and Epistles of Horace, including *De arte* poetical references to Pope's imitations of Horace and his art of Criticism, the Andrian and Adelphi of Terence. Familiar illustrations of the differences between the ancient and modern drama, Cicero de Sen-

ectuti. In Greek, select portions of Isocrates and Demosthenes, three books of the Iliad.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First and second book of the history of Tacitus, and the account of the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, as given in the fifth book, eight Satires of Juvenal. In Greek, the Medea of Euripides, the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.

SENIOR CLASS.

In Latin, Cicero de Oratore, with lecture on the differences between ancient and modern eloquence. Tacitus on the manners of the Germans—modern institutions, supposed to have had their origin with the ancient Germans, pointed out.

In Greek, portions of the Odyssey and Pindar's Olympiad.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEM-ISTRY.

By the time the student has nearly completed his course of pure Mathematics, he enters this Department, where he sees the practical application of many of those principles already taught. The first subject which engages his attention is *Mechanics*, comprising *Statics* and Dynamics; the former teaching the equilibrium, the latter of the motion of the bodies. After this, the subjects Heat and Electricity are taken up, which form an introduction to, and prepare the way for, the chemical course, which course is nearly

completed during the Junior year.

On entering the Senior class, Hydrestatics and Hydredynamics—the application of the principles of Mechanics to fluids, Optics, Astronmy, and Organic Chemistry are taken up in succession. There are several subjects, which properly belong to this Department, such as Military and Civil Engineering, Scientific Agriculture, Minerology, and Geology, which are not formally taught, it being thought better to lay a solid foundation in those departments. It being thought better to lay a solid foundation in branches of science, on which these most wholly depend, and without which, these as well as many useful arts cannot be well understood. The progress of the student is tested by daily examinations, and his studies are pursued principally by using approved text books, and partly by attending lectures, illustrated by numerous experiments for the exhibition of which a Labratory provided with suitable arrangements and apparatus, has been erected apart from the other buildings of the University.

The cost of the apparatus, belonging to the University, was originally about nine hundred dollars, and though by no means so complete as could be desired, still there is enough for the elucidation of the general principles, and many of the most interesting phenomena

of physical science.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

This Department was organized in the year 1842. It had its origin in the desire of the Board, to afford gentlemen, who are preparing for the Bar, all the conceded advantages, which such an institution well conducted, confers in the acquisition of professional

knowledge.

It was committed to the charge of the Hon. David Mac Donald, whose ability as a lecturer and teacher, has fully met the high expectations which his acknowledged reputation as a jurist created. The growing prosperity of this branch of the University, and the increased labor thereby devolving upon the law faculty have induced the Board to appoint an additional Professor. Hon. William T. Otto, was elected a Professor at the annual meeting of the Board 1847. The course of instruction consists of lectures, on the various titles of the law, and in recitations by the students, from text books of established authority. A moot court has been organized, and two sessions are holden in each week.

Cases are prepared, and counsel designated by the Professors, for the plaintiff and for the defendant. Suits are instituted by the students, who prepare the pleadings and conduct the cases in conformity with the usages of courts of record. The Professors preside over the deliberations, and decide the points which the case stated involves. The exercises of the moot court, are regarded as furnish-

ing the most efficient means of instruction.

They enable the students to apply practically, the information acquired in the lecture and recitation rooms, familiarize them with the forms of pleading and the details of practice, and cultivate the faculty of public speaking, which performs so conspicious a part of the duties of professional life. The course of instruction in the law department is, it is believed, well adapted to secure its intended object. A high standard of proficiency is required from the candidates for its honors, and the Board can most cheerfully recommend it to the public, as furnishing advantages to such as are seeking instruction in the science of the law, equal to those afforded by any similar institution. It may be proper to add, that no portion of the funds of the University, is applied to the maintainance of the Law Department.

The compensation of the Professors is derived solely from the

tuition fees of the students.

DEPARTMENT OF MORAL SCIENCE.

In this Department, which is under the care of the President, are taught, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, the Evidences of Christianity, Political Economy, and the Constitution of the United States. The course of instruction on the principal of the

Branches, is intended to be as thorough and extensive as possible. Moral Philosophy, for instance, embraces Natural Religion, Ethics, the Doctrine of Special Obligations, in its application to the various domestic, social, and civil relations. The science of government, and International law, and Rhetoric is so treated, as to include Philology and Criticism; and under the head of Mental Philosophy, the Fine Arts, and the Laws of Human Nature in general are introduced.

The method of instruction on these subjects combines with Lectures, the advantage of dissertation and catechetical examination, thus: A lecture is given, of which the class take notes at the time; these notes are worked up by the student into the form of a dissertation, which is read the next day, the members of the class reading each a dissertation in turn. And when a whole subject is gone over in this way, it is renewed catechetically.

Irregular, that is students who do not feel it convenient, to take the whole course necessary for a Diploma are admitted, along with the Junior and Senior classes, to share in the benefit of these instruc-

tions, so far as they can.

The full benefit of them, will, of course, be received by such only as have been prepared for it, by the previous studies. Exercises in Composition, Declamation, Argumentation, and original speaking, are performed on the forenoon of every Saturday by the classes in this Department.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline is intended to be strictly parental, and to accomplish its effect, by appealing to the better principles of the heart, avoiding, if possible, severe and disgraceful punishments; students are treated as reasonable beings and as gentlemen. If it should appear that a student is not susceptible of the influence of such discipline, he is returned to his friends in the hope, that under other circumstances he may form an estimable character.

Immoral, disorderly, or dishonorable conduct, or habitual negligence of duty, or want of preparation, is always sufficient reason for directing a student to leave the University. There has been little occasion during the past year for punishment of any kind, further than caution and admonition before the Faculty: and, in a single case, writing to a parent, to take away his son in consequence of

neglect of study.

There are among the students no College tricks, as they are denominated, which produce whenever existing, great waste of time,

and a blunting effect on the moral sensibilities.

BOARDING CLUB.

The University Boarding House is occupied by a boarding club of 30 or 40 students, who under the supervision of the Faculty, make their own regulations, furnish their own table, and employ their own cook. The members of this club board themselves, at

from 50 to 75 cents per week.

Other than the boarding club there is no system of College Commons The students for the most part, board in private families: and thus are brought under family supervision and restraint. It is impossible under any system to bring together a large number of young men, within the same walls, without great danger to their manners and morals. Hence, it is not a part of the plan of the Board, even had they abundant means, to erect dormitories on the College grounds for the use of the students. Boarding and lodging in private families are had from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week.

PROPERTY.

This consists of the permanent fund, the campus, and buildings of the University, and the Library and apparatus. The amount of funds in the loan office is given by the Auditor of State, in his annual report to the Legislature. As the Trustees are wholly dependent on this report for information, in regard to the condition of the fund, placed in the hands of the Treasurer of State, to be loaned at an interest for the use of the University, they respectfully refer to the Auditor's report to the present General Assembly, for the only correct information, which can be given on that subject. average annual amount of interest which has been drawn from the State Treasury since the year 1843, up to the present time, is (say) \$3,688 29, which, with the tuition fees of about \$1200 a year, has constituted the fund for the payment of the President and Professors. The amount of principal and interest remaining due and unpaid, for seminary lots on reserve sections around the University buildings is, as reported by John M. Berry, Commissioner of the reserve township of land, in Monroe county \$3,669 00.

This fund is by law placed under the control and management of the Board of Trustees, to be applied to the erection of buildings, increase of Library, and other necessary purposes, connected with the interests of the Institution. The campus on which the University Buildings are, containing ten acres, is estimated to be worth \$750 00.

The Buildings are the main College edifice, 75 by 50,		
three stories high, in which are the Chapel, Recita-		
tion Rooms, Library Rooms, Society Halls, estima-		
ted value,	\$12,500	00
The "Old College" 60 by 31, two stories high, estima-		
ted at	2,000	00,

Labratory 48 by 32, valued at Boarding House 88 by 30, two stories high, with small	2,000 00
	4000 00
dwelling attached,	3,000 00
Library estimated at	$2,500\ 00$
Chemical and Philosophical apparatus and Cabinet of	
Minerals,	800 00
Making the total valuation of these items of property,	\$23,550 00

CLAIM OF THE STATE UPON CONGRESS.

The Board beg to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that the State has a claim of the most undoubted validity upon Congress for four thousand acres of land for the benefit of the Uni-The grounds of the claim are the following:—Congress by their Act of April 19th, 1816, vested in the State of Indiana, for the use of a Seminary of learning two "ENTIRE" townships of land-that in Gibson county and that in Monroe. Previous to that time, certain persons claiming to be the President and Trustees of the Vincennes University, had, without any color of right, seized upon, and sold four thousand acres of the township in Gibson county. The purchasers finding the title, conveyed to them, by said President and Trustees, to be of no effect, applied to Congress, to confirm their title; and Congress by a strange inadvertence, after having thus vested the said Gibson township, in this State, confirmed the title to said purchasers by a subsequent act of April 22d, 1816-eight days after the grant to the State, thereby assuming legislative power over lands already by them expressly granted. The Board cannot doubt, that, upon a proper representation of the subject, by the Legislature, to Congress, the deficit of four thousand acres, less than the two "ENTIRE" townships of land, will be immediately made up by Congress to the Legislature.

Upon a review of the condition of the University, the Board of Trustees congratulate their fellow-citizens on the increasing usefulness of the State University, and its establishment, as they trust, upon a firm and permanent basis. The fund placed at the disposal of the Board for the support of the University, is less than that of any of the other State Institutions; while it is believed that no other College or University in the West, resting upon a similar foundation, is at this time, in a condition of higher prosperity than our own State University, either in regard to the number of students or ex-

tent and thoroughness of the course of instruction.

The extreme economy of expenditure to which the Board is limited, will be seen by a comparison with that of some of the best known Colleges in our country.

For example, near a half million was expended on the Virginia University, before a student was admitted within its walls, and

\$15,000 per annum is permanently appropriated to its benefit by the Legislature. The cost of tuition, to each student taking a full course, is \$75 a year, which is paid the Professors. The total amount of tuition is from \$12,000 to \$15,000, making a total annual expenditure of near \$30,000. The number of students for 1847, was less than that of our own University. The annual expenditure of Union College, N. Y., besides its expenditure to aid indigent students, is about \$20,000. The present number of students is 299. The annual expenditure of Columbia College is near \$25,000. The number of students is 134.

Were a larger fund at the disposal of the Board, its expenditure for Library, for apparatus, for the establishment of additional Professorship, would place the University upon much higher grounds of usefulness and respectibility. In the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where the system of instruction is designed to be as nearly perfect as possible, the Academical Staff or Faculty of instructors, consists of thirty-two members; and in that institution the course of instruction is more circumscribed than in our University, and the students but slightly more numerous. In Harvard and Yale, the system of instruction is perfected by a sub-division almost equally minute. In addition to Professorships sufficiently numerous to afford the highest order of instruction, and an extentive Library; cabinets of minerals, models in the arts, an astronomical observatory, and many other improvements, are requisite for an institution that shall stand with the first in the nation and form a just subject of State pride.

These advantages, if they are ever possessed by the Indiana University, must be the work and accumulation of many years, and the result of individual and State munificence. In the present condition of the finances of the State, the Board do not feel at liberty to call upon the Legislature for aid in building up an institution of learning which shall be in all respects, worthy this great State.

A judicious liberality is, however, in many cases the wisest economy. It is supposed that near one hundred youth from Indiana, at an expense annually, of from \$200 to \$500, are pursuing their studies without the limits of the State, while our University makes reprisals upon other States of only from 20 to 30. Other Institutions in the State without doubt, still further reduce the balance. Still there is a balance against us. It may be of comparatively little moment to our most wealthy citizens, whether there is a College at all in Indiana, or what its character shall be. They can, and will send their sons, where the best advantages are to be had. There is no opinion more incorrect, than that Colleges are institutions for the rich alone. The truth is, the larger proportion of students in our American Colleges, are aspiring young men from the middling, and even from the very humble walks of life; many of them having by their own efforts procured the means of their education, and not a few of them, for the sake of learning, denying themselves, what most would consider the necessaries of life. To this class, it

is of the utmost importance, that there should be in our midst, provision for the highest instruction, in every department of human knowledge. To the great body of our people it is important. The Indiana University, in the opinion of the Board, in a good degree makes this provision. But it is their wish to render it, in a still more ample manner, worthy the design of the framers of our Constitution, who contemplated a State University as standing at the head of a system of public instruction in Indiana. Not only have these wise and good men given their sanction to the value of College education, by the very organic law of our State, but it is a remarkable fact, that Colleges have the most emphatic commendation possible to be given, of the three names best known and most venerated among the American people,—those of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin.

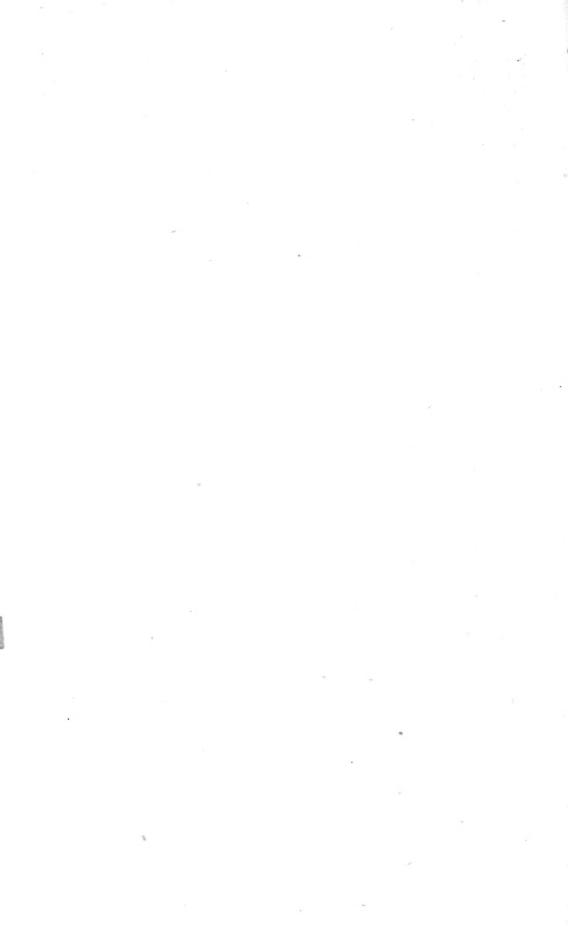
Washington himself endowed a College with lands, the proceeds of which yield a larger annual revenue than that of the Indiana University. Jefferson gave the last seventeen years of his life to founding the University of Virginia, and desired no other memorial with posterity than as author of the Declaration of Independence, and Founder of the Virginia University. Franklin was the founder of the University of Pennsylvania. The framers of the Constitution, were wise in uniting in the same scheme of instructions, Common Schools and the University. Common Schools and Colleges go together. They are mutual friends and helpers.

They flourish in the same soil and harmonize in the same system. The Common School furnishes the College, the well trained student, it calls forth the first germ of talent, it directs attention to the College. In turn, the College furnishes the teacher to the Academy, and the Academy to the Common School. Thus the College elevates the general standard of teaching and the qualifications of teachers, and is an essential part in every well directed system of public

instruction.

In conclusion, the Indiana University has no rivalry with any other Institution in the State. She sends kind and cordial greeting to every Institution of sound learning belonging to whatsoever party or sect. There is room for all, and work for all. While she herself stands alone, belonging peculiarly to no sub-division of the people, having no special advocates or defenders, she commends herself to a wise and liberal policy of the State Legislature, and to the fostering care and patronage of the whole people of Indiana.

By order of the Board,
Respectfully submitted,
D. H. MAXWELL, President
Of the Board of Trustees Ind. U.



REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD,

TO THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

DECEMBER 1848

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1848.

Auditor of State's Office, Dec. 16, 1848.

Hon. P. C. Dunning,

President of the Senate:

SIR.—Be pleased to receive herewith and lay before the Senate the Report of the Superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, called for by a resolution of the Senate.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. MAGUIRE,
Auditor of State.

In Senate, 16 December, 1848, read, laid on the table, and two hundred copies ordered printed.



REPORT.

To Douglass Maguire, Auditor of State:

Sir.—In obedience to the requirements of the provisions of the Statute, the Superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike Road, begs leave to submit to you the following report of the receipts and expenditures, with the accompanying vouchers, from the 1st day of March 1848, to the the 1st day of November

1848, on said road.

There has been received on account of tolls from the 1st March to the 1st November 1848, the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and six cents. There has been expended for the same time for general repairs, the sum of two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-nine cents. For incidental expenses and repairs, the sum of one thousand and four hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents; which two last mentioned amounts taken from the first, as you will perceive, leaves a balance remaining unexpended in my hands and due the State, of the amount of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-two cents.

The Superintendent would remark, that when he came into office on the 1st of March 1848, the situation of the road was bad, or in other words, the road was in ordinary repair. The indebtedness of the road he found to be as follows:—What is commonly known as the Turner note in the Branch Bank at New Albany of \$2,000, there was due over \$1,600, of which sum I have paid \$495 70, leaving a balance due of \$1,146 46. On the 9th day of January next there will have to be paid, according to the Bank custom, the sum of \$135 61; also, in May next another instalment will fall due. I found certificates for \$603 98, issued by Mr. Frazier, the former Superintendent, to persons for work done on the road, and unpaid as follows:—Amount due John Throop \$89 00; Sam'l. Holliday \$29 00; Wm. Moore \$35 62; Robt. Fenley \$53 00; Patrick Leyden \$45 75; N. Albertson \$26 00; Benard M. Namara \$26 26; Isaac Ferguson \$71 00; Thos. Reilley \$159 10; Squire Herriman

\$57 75; and Patrick Haggerty \$12 50. There is also something due Squire McKenzey and Aaron Houghton, but the amount of their bills I have not ascertained as yet.

Of the foregoing amounts I have been enabled to pay the sum of \$276 36; the remainder I will settle as soon as the public conve-

nience will let me.

In relation to the collection of tolls, the law of the last session of our Legislature on that subject, has some defects. For instance, it enacts that the rates of toll on two horse teams during the summer, should be only one-third the winter rates charged on like teams. When on all other teams and vehicles the rates during the summer were one-half of the winter rates. It will be readily seen that, that enactment is a serious drawback upon the tolls, as almost nine-tenths of the travel are two horse teams. It may possibly be the error of the printer and not the framer of the bill. I would also recommend the passage of a law giving to ministers of the Gospel the right to travel the road free of toll, and also persons going and returning from church on the Sabbath day, and those going and returning from the elections on election day. The amount received from such persons is but trifling, while to some it might tend to deter them from discharging a duty they owe themselves, their coun-

try, and God.

There should also be fines imposed upon persons for shunning the gates; this I believe is the law in eastern States, and also in Kentucky. The gates next to Paoli were shunned by almost all, with the exception of strangers; and for this purpose, and to avail the State of a heavy travel from Mr. Donners saw mill, I removed gate No. 4, kept by Simon Conwell, to a house rented for that purpose of Joel Vandeveer, and rented the old toll house for the same I am paying for the new one. The old toll house could not be moved, owing to its bad construction, and Sam'l. Holliday proposed to build a new house and take the old one, as it stood on his land. The house is under construction, and will be finished by the 1st December. It is a much better one in every respect, being 18 by 20 ft. of good hewn logs, and shingle roof, &c. There was some two or three roads by which the gate next to Paoli could be shunned, to prevent this I rented a house and removed the gate some two miles. The people in the neighborhood becoming incensed at this, gathered together and cut out a road around the gate. I pay the sum of one dollar per month for the house, and rent the old one for the same amount, one balancing the other. I design, however, to move the gate back in a short time. I find it is almost useless to remove gates, unless there be some law to prevent persons from driving around them at their pleasure.

The law making appropriations for expenditures and repairs, directing that every thing be contracted for that is susceptible of measurement, I would remark, that I hired by contract, and by the day, having the work done under my own immediate supervision; and although the road was in the spring in wretched order, yet I

am now warranted in saying that it is well prepared for the winter travel.

This road was originally constructed too flat. The country through which it passes is hilly, and the water following the wheel tracts does more injury than, I might say, the travel. To remedy this evil, I was compelled to make water brakes on the slopes at considerable expense. Some of the slopes or hills on the road are \(\frac{3}{4}\) of a mile in length, commencing at an elevation of from fifty to one hundred feet to the mile, and the centre being the lowest, the consequence is, the best metal is washed from the road. The part of the road lying between Palmyra and New Albany, was in many places almost impassable. Four-fifths of the whole expenditure has been done on that part of the road. I find that good gravel is the cheapest and best metal that can be put upon it. Last month I had one mile of the road graveled near Fredericksburg, at an ex-

pense of \$64 00, and I think it will wear well.

In regard to the road west of Paoli I will say, that so soon as the law making appropriations for the erection of bridges over Lost River came to hand, I advertised the letting of them, but got no bids, as there were not capitalists to advance the amount of next year's appropriation. I advertised the piers and abutments, as the \$500 00 was sufficient for that purpose, and Jesse Holliday was the successful bidder. He proposed to build them for one dollar per perch, as far as the cut stone went that belonged to the State; some being on the ground, and others \(\frac{3}{4}\) of a mile off. For all the stone he had to quarry, he was to have two dollars per perch. signed the articles of agreement and never give any notice of his intention not to do the work, and the time expired in which he was to have it completed, which was I think, some time in October last. I think that one of them can be finished in the spring, by having this and next year's appropriation, and for which purpose I shall reserve this year's appropriation, so that I may be enabled to finish They will cost from \$700 00 to \$800 00 each.

When I came into office, I found the bridges in such a condition it was impossible to establish free ferries. I contracted with Joseph Wilson to repair one of them for the sum of \$25 00. I could not make the ferries free altogether, but as they were so ruinous to the road, I was determined to make them as free as I could under the circumstances. They are in the habit of charging two horse wagons 30 cents, and every thing else in proportion. I proposed to build to boats, and Mr. Perkison was to attend them, charging the following rates for his services:—For 2 horse teams 10 cts.; 4 horse teams 15 cts.; for horseman 5 cts.; for footman $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; and when Mr. Lawson saw this, he offered to ferry for the same with his boats. He gave me

bond in the sum of \$50 that the rates should be no higher.

Mr. John G. Clendenine petitioned the Board of County Commissioners for a license to ferry on his land, and obtained it. He then seized the boats that were used for free ferrying, run them off down the river, commenced ferrying with his own boat, and charging

therefor, to the great injury of the road. I applied before the asso-

ciate judges for an injunction on his ferry and obtained it.

In relation to the building of the bridge across the bayou in Martin county, out of the three per cent fund belonging to said county, I will remark, that Wm. Hickman and Wm. Martin were the successful bidders, for the sum of \$285 00, and are progressing with the work finely, and will be finished about the 1st Dec. next.

I have also located the part of the road leading into the city of Vincennes, and it is thought that the grading and McAdamizing of the same will be completed early in the spring by the citizens of

that city.

Hoping that you will inform me if I have failed in communicating any desired information, I will subscribe myself,

Yours, &c., MICHAEL RILEY, Sup't. N. A. and V. Turnpike Road.

REPORT

O F

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OFTHE

INDIANA MILITIA:

T O

THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1848.
2D16

Hall of the House of Ref's., (
January 4, 1848.)

Ordered, That three hundred copies of the annual report of the Adjutant General for 1848, be printed for the use of the House.

Attest:

J. W. DODD, Clerk.

REPORT.

Adjutant General's Office, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30th 1848.

Sir.—In the military affairs of Indiana during the year past, little of interest has transpired. One hundred and thirty-five commissions for regimental and company officers have been issued during the year.

At the two last sessions of the Legislature last past, laws for the re-organization of the militia of the State passed the House of Representatives, but in each case failed in the Senate, and no organization has been effected.

The efforts of a large number of public spirited officers to organ-

ize their commands, are understood and appreciated.

The balance due from Capt J. M. Wallace, for moneys advanced to him by the State in 1847, to transport his company to Jefferson-ville, as stated in my last report, has been by him satisfactorily adjusted, and the meneys by me accounted for to you, so that now only seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents, of all the moneys by you advanced on behalf of the State, to transport the fourth and fifth regiments to their respective rendezvous, remains uncollected.

The undersigned, desirous of getting back to the State Treasury the moneys expended in the organization of the five regiments in 1846-7, though no part of his efficial duty, made out a fullaceount of all said expenditures, including allowances made by the Legislature to individuals for taking care of the sick volunteers, and for supplies furnished, and interest on said sums up to the 31st day of August last, to which was added an account in favor of the Adjutant General, for services and expenses in the organization of the fourth and fifth regiments in 1847, and forwarded said account to the Secretary of War for adjustment, certified by your Excellency to be correct, presuming that under the law of Congress, said accounts were sufficiently authenticated; but in reply, I was informed that no accounts would be allowed unless accompanied with proper vouchers. The claim of the Adjutant General, therefore, cannot be

refunded by the General Government, until first paid by the State and his receipt therefor taken. Nor can the State be re-imbursed for the moneys above paid out, until she furnishes said vouchers; and hence, the undersigned has been to New Albany and Jefferson-ville on his own expense, and procured vouchers for money paid to persons there, for taking care of the sick volunteers, and for supplies furnished, but to procure vouchers for the balance of the above moneys, would require labor and expense too heavy for me under present circumstances.

The duties of the undersigned, in connection with the volunteers for the war with Mexico, having closed with the happy return of peace, he reviews with justifiable State pride, the patriotic and honorable part performed by this young State, springing into existence

since the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815.

The War Department called on Indiana for five regiments of volunteers during the war, and more than eight promptly responded.

Many of the most gallant companies in the regular service were Indianaians. Her flags have waved over the hardest fought fields in that war, and having been gloriously sustained throughout, have all been borne home again by their brave defenders.

It is a matter of sincere gratulation, that each of her five regiments of volunteers, and each of her companies of regulars, per-

formed its whole duty.

Those of her sons who have fallen, either in battle or by disease, have alike fallen at their posts; and while we unfeignedly mourn that in a far off land they were called to die, and that the voices of affection that welcomed the return of their surviving comrads, is unheeded by "the dull cold ear of death," our sorrow is somewhat alleviated by the reflection, that they fell as brave soldiers ever fall, at the post of duty, and that they fell, sustaining the honor and glory of the stars and stripes.

Your obedient servant

D. REYNOLDS, Adjutant General, Indiana Militia.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES WHITCOMB,

Governor of Indiana.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER

1849.

Indianapolis, Dec. 7, 1848.

HON. G. W. CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—Requesting that you will lay the accompanying Report before the honorable body over which you preside, I am,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. DILLON.

Hall of the House of Representatives, \(Thursday, December 7, 1848. \)

On motion by Mr. Kelso,

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the State Librarian's Report be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members of this House.

Attest,

JNO. W. DODD, Principal Clerk.

REPORT.

STATE LIBRARY, Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1848,

The State Librarian respectfully makes the following Report to

the Legislature of the State of Indiana.

The books mentioned in the following list, with the prices annexed, have been added to the State Library since the 31st of October, 1847.

Prose Writers of America; 1 vol. 8vo,	\$3	75
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching; 1 vol. 12mo, -	1	25
Guizot's History of the English Revolution; 1 vol. 12mo,	1	38
Jefferson's Manual; three copies,	1	50
Memories of the Administrations of Washington and		
Adams; 2 vols. 8vo,	6	00
Curiorities of Literature—Griswold's edition—1 vol. 8vo,	3	00
Webster's Dictionary; 1 vol. quarto,	6	00
Map of Mexico,		50
Life of General Taylor; 1 vol 12mo,	1	00
Beckman's History of Inventions, 2d vol,	1	50
History of China, or the Middle Kingdom; 2 vols. 12mo,	3	50
Encyclopaedia Metropolitana; or Universal Dictionary		
of Knowledge, on an original plan; comprising the		
twofold advantage of a philosophical and alphabet-		
ical arrangement; with appropriate engravings; 30		
volumes quarto,	220	00
Skinner's Journal of Agriculture; 1 vol. 8vo,	2	50
Memoirs of the Empress Josephine; 2 vols. 12mo,	2	50
The Court and People of the Czar; 1 vol. 12mo, -	1	25
Quin's Historical Atlas,	10	00
Morton's Crania Americana,	24	00
Institutes of Hindoo Law; 1 vol. quarto,	5	00
Muller's History and Antiquities of the Doric race; 2 vols.		
80,	10	00
Hone's Ancient Mystries; 1 vol. 8vo,	4	00

Prichard's researches into the physicial history of Man-		
kind; 5 vols. 8vo,	30	00
Wilson's Lectures on Law; 3 vols 8vo.		00
Hatsells Precedents of Parliamenary Proceedings; 4 vols.		
4to,		00
Sutherland's Legislative Manual, 1 vol.	1	00
Cushing's Legislative Manual; 1 vol.,	- [50
Goguet's origin of Laws and Customs; 3 vols. 8vo,	8	50
Story's Commentaries on the conflict of Laws; 1 vol.	Ü	00
8vo,	6	00
Martin's History of the British Colonies; 10 vols. 12mo.		00
Wyman on Ventilation; 1 vol. 8vo,		25
The North American Sylva, or a discription of the Forest		~0
Trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia,		
with a discription of the most useful European, For-		
est Trees; illustrated by 156 colored engravings; 3		
vols. 8vo,	27	00
Delafield's Antiquities of America; 1 vol quarto, -	5	00
Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time; 2 vols.	Ů	0,0
12mo,	3	5 0
Mitchell's New Universal Atlas,		00
Western Annals; 1 vol. 8vo,		00
Goodrich's History of America; 1 vol. 8mo, with map,		50
History of Western Pennsylvania; 1 vol. 8vo,		00
Doniphan's Expedition; 1 vol. 8vo,		25
Alexander's History of African Colonization; 1 vol. 8vo,		00
Democratic Review—annual subscription,		00
Whig Review—annual subscription,		00
Sidereal Messenger—annual subscription,		00
The second of the second in the Collection list because because		

The works mentioned in the following list have been received at the State Library, since the first of November, 1847, from the General Government, from different State authorities, &c.

Gilman's Illinois Reports, vol. 3—1 copy. Branche's Florida Reports, No. 1, vol. 2—1 copy. Iredell's Reports, vol. 7-1 copy. Iredell's Equity Cases, vol. 4—1 copy. Laws of New York, I847—3 copies. English's Arkansas Reports, vols. 1 and 2. Smede's and Marshall's Reports, vols. 8 and 9. New Hampshire Reports, 2d series, vol. 1. Map of Florida, presented by Hon. J. D. Bright. Prisoners of Perote, 2 copies, presented by Hon. M. Stapp. Ninth Annual Report of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum. Richardson's South Carolina Reports, vol. 3—2 copies. Morris' Iowa Reports, vol. 1. Richardson's Equity Reports, vol. 2—2 copies. Strobhart's South Carolina Reports, vol. 1-2 copies: Steven's History of Georgia, vol. 1.

Kelley's Georgia Reports, vols. 1 and 2.

Cobb's Statutes of Georgia, 1 vol.

Laws of Maine, 1847—2 copies.

Hotchkiss' Statue Law of Georgia.

Laws of Vermont, 1847.

Vermont Reports, vol. 18.

Legislative Documents of Virginia, 1847-8.

Laws of South Carolina, 1847—2 copies.

Denio's New York Reports, vol. 3.

Laws of Florida, 1848.

Thompson's Digest of Laws of Florida.

B. Monroe's Kentucky Reports, vol. 7.

Laws of Kentucky, 1848-2 copies.

Senate Journal, House Journal, and Legislative Reports of Kentucky, 1848.

Humphrey's Tennessee Reports, vol. 6 and 7.

Laws of Mississippi, 1848.

Laws of Ohio, 1848.

Ohio Reports, vol. 16.

Statistics of Massachusetts for the year 1845.

Fifteen pamphlets, containing Tennessee Legislative Documents. Thirty-one pamphlets, containing Massachusetts Legislative Doc-

ements.

Seventy-eight pamphlets, from Gov. Whitcomb, containing various Legislative Documents.

Illinois Legislative Documents, 4 vols.

Pennsylvania Legislative Documents, 1844, '45, '46, '47 and '43.

Laws of Iowa, 1848.

Senate Journal of Iowa, 1848; and the House Journal of Iowa, 1848.

Reports of Boston Prison Discipline Society, 21st and 22d.

Laws of New Jersey, 1848—3 copies.

Laws of Tennessee. 1848-2 copies.

Address on laying the Corner Stone of North Carolina Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

Missouri Reports. vol. 10.

Douglass' Michigan Reports, vol. 1.

Laws of Massachusetts, 1848-3 copies.

Laws of Wisconsin, 1848—2 copies.

Laws of Michigan, 1848.

Annual Report on Public Schools of Philadelphia.

Annual Report on Common Schools of New Hampshire.

Laws of New Hampshire, 1848—3 copies.

Connecticut Reports, vol. 18.

Public Laws of Rhode Island, from 1846 to 1848—2 copies.

Laws of New York, 1848—3 copies. Laws of Connecticut, 1848—3 copies.

Journal of Convention to form Constitution for Wisconsin.

Philadelphia Journal of Prison Discipline for Jan., 1845.

Mann's Common School Journal, 9 vols., presented by Hon. R. W. Thompson.

Eleventh Annual Report of Massachusetts Board of Education.

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1848.

School Laws of Pennsylvania.

Laws of Louisiana, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848.

Laws of Georgia, 1847.

Since the 31st of October, 1847, the following bills have been certified by the State Librarian, according to the provisions of "an Act to amend the several Acts providing for the preservation of the State House," &c.,—approved January 15, 1846. These bills, (a particular statement of which follows,) were presented and certified on account of stationery furnished for the use of the Legislature, and work done, and articles used, in repairing the Legislative halls, Committee rooms, Supreme Court room, State Library rooms, State House Square, &c.—viz:

C. B. Davis' bill for binding State Library books, -	\$56	$18\frac{3}{4}$
L Munsell's bill for Ink, for use of Legislature, -	8	
J. A. Levy's bill for blacksmith's work,		75
R. M. Canine's bill for hook and staple for gate, -		$37\frac{1}{2}$
M. Shea's hill for twenty days' work,	20	
James Kirlin's bill for green baize,		75
R. Shea's bill for one day's work,	1	00
William Douglass' bill for nine day's work,	9	00
M. Shea's bill for eleven days' work,	11	00
A. Harding's bill for glaizing.	1	97
Daniel Keelev's bill for mason work,	3	00
L. Munsell's bill for Ink,	3	00
N. N. Norwood's bill for repairing sky-lights, &c	7	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Noel & Co's bill for sundries,	22	71
Morrison & Talbott's bill for stationery,	96	82
E. Hedderly's bill for sundries,	28	32
Bradley & Karns' bill for carpenter's work,	63	28
M. Alford's bill for plastering and white-washing -	5	00
N. N Norwood's bill for painting and Varnishing, -	6	30
Daniel Keeley's bill for re-building walls at cellar door,	11	00
M. Shea's bill for fourteen and three-quarters days' work,	14	75
Mann & Delzell's bill for binding books,	6	75
N. N. Norwood's bill for glaizing,	2	25
Nat. Cox's bill for repairing fence,		00
A. A. Loudon's bill for repairing gates and pump, -	17	92
Pigg & Sallie's bill for white-washing fence and boxes of		
trees,	25	
A. Graydon's bill for locks, candlesticks, &c	5	74
Hood & Noble's bill for stationery,		~ ~
P. Winchell's bill for freight on three boxes of books,		00
M. Shea's bill for cleaning the well at State House, -	1	50

1141. Odi 2 211 10. 121	25
W. H. Talbotts' bill for two silver plates, with inscriptions,	
for flags, 12	00
E. Kitchen's bill for carpeting for lobby of House of Repre-	
sentatives, 105	85
J. I. Onlider S Mil 201 mon postal y	88
Mansur & Ferguson's bill for carpeting for Governor's room, 50	
,	25
Daniel Keeley's bill for repairing foundations of State House, 50	00
N. Shea's bill for sewing carpeting for Governor's room,	
and lobby of House 4	50

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY EXCHANGES.

Through the agency of Mons. Vattemare, and by the operation of the system of International Literary Exchanges, the works mentioned in the following list have been received from France, since the first of November, 1847.

Paris and its Monuments, by Baltard; 1 vol. folio, with engravings.

General Statistics of the city of Paris; 13 vols. quarto.

History of Paris; 5 vols.

Moliere's Monument, with engravings, 1 vol. 8vo.

Water Works of the city of Paris; 1 vol. Svo.

Proceedings of the General Council of the Department of the Seine, for the year 1845; 1 vol. 8vo.

Report on Manufactures, for the Department of the Seine, 1819;

1 vol. 8vo.

Proceedings and Documents of the Chamber of Peers, from 1840 to 1846; 83 vols. 8vo.

Proceedings and Documents of the Chamber of Deputies, from

1840 to 1846; 52 vols. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; 5 vols. quarto. French Classics, (Dauphin edition,) 32 vols. quarto.

Travels in Persia, by Flandin and Coste; a beautiful work, published in folio numbers, with engravings exhibiting ancient Architecture, Bas Reliefs, Inscriptions, Topographical Plans, and Picturesque views.

History of France, by Lavallee; 2 vols. 8vo.

Ninety-eight large charts of various parts of the world; published by order of the French Government.

In addition to the foregoing list, the State of Indiana has received, through the agency of Mons. Vattemare, two hundred and twenty different publications, consisting of periodicals, pamphlets, and half bound books, on the subjects of Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Laws, Arts and Sciences, Public Works, &c.

JOHN B. DILLON, State Librarian.





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